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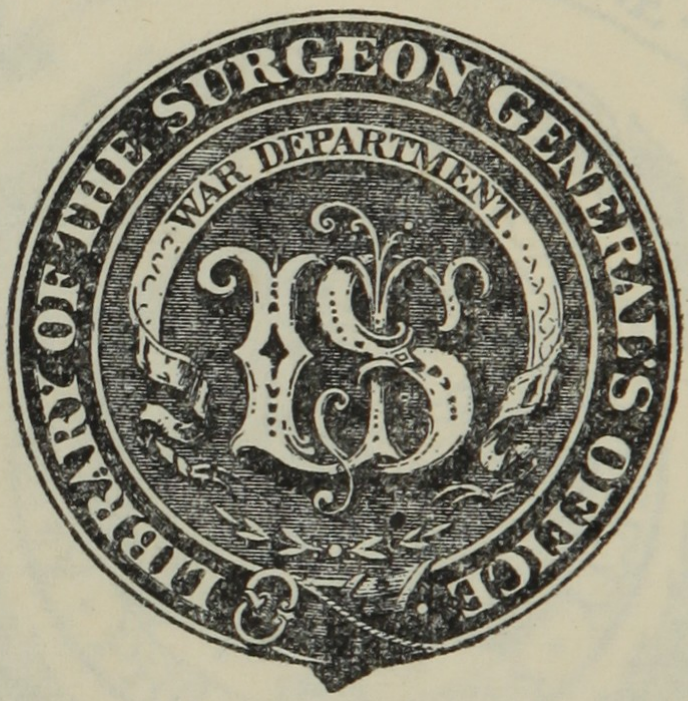

Section Annex

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FORM 113c, W. D., S. G. O.
(Revised June 13, 1936)

WITHDRAWN
FROM A. P. S.

To the
Philosophical
Society of Philad.a
With Respectful Regard
to the Institution
Lewis D Bélair

A GENERAL GUIDE

FOR

Practising Physicians,

IN THE

Examination of the Sick.

WITH

AN APPENDIX

OF

Medical Formulæ.

BY J. F. DANIEL LOBSTEIN, M. D.

Author of a work, entitled "Researches and Observations on the Use of Phosphorus in different diseases," published in French, and of different other medical works: Member of the Medical Societies of Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Philadelphia, Lexington, Ky. Pittsburg, &c. &c. Physician and Practitioner in Midwifery in Philadelphia.

The observing Physician listens to Nature,
The practising interrogates her.

PHILADELPHIA:

Published and sold by LEWIS D. BELAIR, Foreign Bookseller, No. 26, North Fifth-street, and to be had at the principal Book-stores in the United States

1823.

Apl 7 1823

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the eighth day of January, in the forty-seventh year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1823, LEWIS D. BELAIR, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

A general guide for practising physicians, in the examination of the sick. With an Appendix of Medical Formulæ. By J. F. Daniel Lobstein, M. D., Author of a work, entitled "Researches and observations on the use of phosphorus in different diseases," published in French, and of different other medical works; member of the Medical Societies of Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse, Marseilles, Philadelphia, Lexington, Ky., Pittsburg, &c. &c., physician and practitioner in midwifery in Philadelphia.

The observing physician listens to Nature,
The practising interrogates her.

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D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

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TO

THE PHYSICIANS

AND

Medical Students

OF

The different Medical Colleges

IN THE

UNITED STATES,

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED,

BY

The Author.

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PREFACE.

The physician who desires to prescribe with success, must be qualified to enter into a close and scientific examination of the *symptoms* and *causes* of diseases. He must inquire into every thing, whether antecedent or present, that may have the remotest bearing upon the disease before him: he must examine all the symptoms separately and connectedly, reflect cautiously upon their particular nature, and thus from a comprehensive view of the circumstances of the complaint, form his diagnosis, and determine upon his plan of treatment. An extensive knowledge, both of healthy

and diseased action, is without doubt essential to the successful practice of medicine. But knowledge can be useful, in this respect, only by applying it in a proper way. The most exalted genius, and the most profound erudition are of little avail, unless such genius and such erudition be connected with, and regulated by the *tact* of correct and regular investigation. As a minute and correct investigation of the circumstances attending diseases is therefore of the *greatest importance* to the practical physician, and being aware that but few instructions on this subject have been published in the *English language*, I offer this small work, with the hope that it may *supply*, in some measure, this desideratum.

THE AUTHOR.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

FOR THE

Examination of the Patient.

THE ultimate object of medical science, is the restoration of the sick to health. To the successful attainment of this object, however, a correct knowledge of the beginning,progress,height, decline, and, in short, of the peculiar course of every individual disease, is essentially necessary. In this way alone can we become acquainted with the ways of nature, and distinguish with accuracy the peculiar character of each individual disease,and consequently lay down a rational plan of treatment. Those who act differently err in darkness, and meet with success only by accident. In order to form a correct judgment of a disease, it is necessary to inquire with the utmost care, into the past as well the present circumstance of the patient, and hence the *first visit* is always the most important one.

Since, therefore, much depends on this first examination of the patient, let this be done as minutely and correctly as you possibly can. Many consider this of little importance, and frequently commit serious errors. Some physicians interrogate their patients only *superficially*, (this is generally the case where pathological knowledge is wanting.) Some think it contrary to their acuteness to ask *many* questions, and fancy themselves capable of judging the nature of the disease by the touch of the pulse, or by a look in the urine glass. By such a superficial examination the original seat of chronic diseases is often overlooked, and an affection, which might have been removed without difficulty in its commencement, is suffered to proceed and become incurable.

For the same reason reserve your questions until the patient has done giving his own account of his symptoms and feelings. Notice only the most important parts thereof, and ask him about them afterwards more particularly. Inquire at first into the general circumstances which may be more or less

necessary to the discovery of the causes of the disease, *viz.* concerning the *age, sex,* &c. Next you are to ask what the present circumstances of the disease are, and in this manner you will be led to a knowledge of its causes, violence and seat; this is particularly to be observed in *chronical disorders.* With common people the physician should speak in common language, and avoid technical phrases as much as possible. Nor should he interrupt the patient in the account of his disease, lest he forget to mention circumstances of importance to a correct diagnosis of his disease.

The study of *Physiology* is indispensable to every discerning physician.

Does he not gain much through his interrogations relative to the state, constitution, and disposition, as well as education, habits and morals of the patient? Hence so great a difference in the examination of the rich and the poor, the high and the low, the more insensible and delicate female. When entering the chamber of the patient, the physician should not immediately proceed to feel the pulse and to speak of the disease, as there

are few patients who are not in some degree affected when they first see the doctor, and whose pulse does not acquire a momentary alteration at this time. This is more especially to be attended to in children, and in nervous disorders. The paroxysm is not the proper time for examining a febrile patient. It is requisite for the physician, as he exhorts to *patience*, to possess this quality in a great and exemplary measure himself. Let him listen with attention to the relation of the sick, however tedious it may be, and never interrupt him abruptly, but notice only such things as may be useful. He should chiefly endeavour to study and know his patients, particularly the hypochondriacal and the hysterical, who are so apt to exaggerate their sufferings. It often happens that a patient will give wrong answers to his physician, and this is particularly the case in *obscure disorders*. To obtain correct information, therefore, we must often ask similar questions over again in different ways. The friends and attendants of the sick very often also cause the latter to answer improperly, or indirectly, the questions of

the physician; this is particularly the case with women, who, through modesty, do not express themselves clearly in the presence of others. When this is observed, the physician must conveniently insinuate to those persons to retire. Of chronic diseases it is often impossible to form a correct opinion on a first examination, and several days are requisite to this purpose. In cases of this kind, therefore, the physician must exercise *patience;* when he has gone through with his examination, he should make a memorandum of the most important points, in order to aid his memory. It is very useful, particularly for young practitioners, to keep a day-book for every one of his patients, in which the most material occurrences of the disease, and the remedies prescribed, should be carefully noted.

I must here mention the impropriety of physicians speaking to their patients of similar diseases of others, of prevailing disorders, of funerals, or of the particular cases under their care. *Discretion* is, in this respect, required of the physician. With delicate patients the physician should

endeavour to form his medicines agreeably to the taste of the patients, because, if these can be complied with, it will greatly influence their effect. At the bed of the sick but little certainly is to be advanced in any way. In almost all cases, the questions asked by the sick about the consequences and case to be eluded; and it will scarcely ever be allowable and necessary to tell him of his approaching dissolution, and even when this is thought necessary, the physician should still show his reasons for hoping a recovery, and proffer consolations.

There is nothing on earth at which the depressed soul shudders so much as by the doctor's powerful sentence; *there is no hope, prepare for death!*—But expressions of hope, with sweet and lively prospects, instilled by the physician into the soul of the patient, often produce more salutary efforts of nature than the most boasted remedies.

Particular directions for the examination of the sick.

There are two principal periods to be investigated.

First: The state of the patient *before* he was sick.

Secondly: That which includes his sickness. The examination is to be directed to the following points:

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. The *age.*
2. The *sex.*
3. The *temperament.*
4. The *native country,* the *place of residence,* and the *season of the year.*

PARTICULAR QUESTIONS.

1. The *state of former health.*
2. The *period of the disease.*
3. The *present state*
4. *What remedies have been administered.*

THE AGE.

As every age is accompanied with its particular diseases, the physician ought to be informed of it. With children, he must remember the fever from teething, the rickits, the aphtha, worms, scrofula, atrophy, all eruptive disorders, with or without fever, acidity of the stomach, &c. The physician must ascertain whether they were born healthy? How old they are? How many teeth they have? Whether they yet suck, and what kind of milk? Whether the mother or the nurse is in good health? Whether these are of passionate tempers? Whether they have experienced some fright, anger, cold, or over heating? Whether they have their menses during the suckling? Whether the child salivates much? Whether it has discharged worms? Whether it frequently rubs its mouth with its fingers? Whether it rubs its nose? Whether its belly is swelled, hard, tender, hot? Whether it often shrieks and starts when sleeping? Whether the nipples of its breast seem to itch? Whether its mouth is very hot? Whether the inside of its

mouth is much swelled? Whether its tongue is pustulous? Whether it cries often, and whether it cries when at the stool? Whether it is often gnashing its teeth? Whether its pulses are much dilated? Whether it exhibits, sometimes, an extraordinary appetite? Whether it has, or has had, some eruption on the skin? Whether it urinates daily, and with ease? How the stools smell? Whether it stains the linen green, and whether its head is swelled? Whether it feeds too much upon pap, sugar-cakes or potatoes? Whether it sleeps by itself, or in company with others, and who with? (unchaste nurses have often caused the total ruin of a child;) let the child be stripped; examine whether it has a rupture, whether the naval is soft, whether the urethra and anus are duly pervious?

THE SEX.

*Women are at all times fickle and changeable.** At first inquire into the state of the catamenia; ascertain when the menses first appeared; how

*—Varium et mutabile semper Fæmina.—Virg. 7.

they occurred? How long since? Whether they were painful or not, strong or weak, and how long they usually continue? What is the colour of the menses? Were they always regular, or easy to be disturbed? Whether she has fluor albus? Whether this ceases or continues flowing during the menses? Whether it irritates the genital parts? Whether she has some violent passion? Whether she is affected with spasms? Whether she is, perhaps, pining under concealed love? Whether she takes much warm beverage? Whether she has led a sedentary life? Whether she often takes the free and open air? Whether she possesses a slender and delicate frame of body, soft flesh, pale countenance, and transient flushes of redness? Whether her eyes are weak, and often encircled with a blue streak? Whether she is in a state of pregnancy, and how long? Whether, during this state, she has had any milk in her breast? Whether her husband is, or was, affected with any disease? Whether, and when she has been brought to bed? When the delivery took place? Whether she has lost much blood? Whether this has been

the case before the birth? Whether the child has been well situated? How it was with the placenta? Whether she suckles her child, and feels any pain in her breast? Whether she feels any hardness and swelling in her breast? Whether she has worn corsetts, or laced herself hard? Whether she has taken any medicine before, or after, or during acouchment? Whether she has frequently been frightened? Whether she has had children before, or ever miscarried? Whether her labours were difficult or easy? Whether she lives in a happy matrimony, or labours under much grief and frequent vexations? Whether the woman is about the age when the catamenia usually commence, between twelve and fourteen years, or in that between forty-six and fifty, when they cease. These two periods are the most perilous in the life-time of women.

Men are to be asked: What mode of life they have led in their youth? How they lived when older, and how at present? Whether they were fond of drink, dancing, or the pleasures of Venus? Whether pollutions take place? How often? In

day or night? Whether they drink tea, coffee, or wine? Whether used to strong wine or brandy? Whether they smoke much?* Whether they are strongly inclined to venery, and feel much exhausted afterwards? Whether they are married? How long? Whether their wives are healthy, old, or young? Have had any children, and how many? Whether their children enjoy good health, &c.

THE TEMPERAMENT.

The temperament is also to be taken into particular consideration, because every temperament is inclined to particular kinds of diseases.

The temperament shows itself by the sensitive expressions of the diseased, and the complaints of different patients, in one and the same sickness, are as different as their temperaments. Some do not complain at all, some but little, some very much, some violently. To investigate the temperaments, the following may be observed.

The *Sanguineous* has a fair skin, soft members, a pleasing, lively complexion, sprightly, blue eyes, full blood vessels, cannot well stand exter-

* All smokers have the tongue more or less charged.

nal heat, sweats much and easy, is sensitive and charitable in a high degree, cheerful and without sorrow, changeable, talkative, prone to voluptuousness, and has generally soft stools.

The *Choleric* has generally a delicate, pretty lean and dry body, a whitish yellow skin, middle sized eye, a bright and piercing countenance, uniting sometimes a savage look, the pulse frequent and quick; he talks and walks with rapidity; his bile is acrid and abundant; he sweats little, but soils his linen soon; he has frequent stools, and gives a preference to animal aliment.

The *Hypochondriac*, has generally a yellowish complexion, and is subject to liver complaints; has tumid fistulæ lacrymaliæ; is sad and irresolute, distrusting, timorous, and on some occasions violent; his whole frame is affected by the least unpleasant occurrences; the least anxious thought will cause him to be affected with flatulency, palpitation, giddiness, diarrhœa, swoons, convulsions, &c. He is easily disposed to vomit, has the most refined sense of smell, the most irritable heart, delicate stomach, and tender bow-

els. He cannot bear some particular sounds, colours, fruits, animals, smells, without feeling much uneasiness.

The *melancholist* has a lead-coloured complexion, a sad look, generally small, deep eyes, surrounded with black hair; mostly rough and curled hair, small arteries, a weak and slow pulse, but swelled and blue veins; he has little, but black bile, hard stools, is middling irritable, but impressions made on him will last a great length of time; he shows in all his actions a particular firmness and steadiness, and at the same time a slowness in his motions, which, however, combines great force and strength.

The *Bœotical* is fleshy, plethoric, has strong muscles, little irritable, small dull nerves, little refined sentiment of pain and pleasure; his pulse sometimes beats hard; he is slow in his actions, but works hard and steady; he is mostly vulgar in his enterprises.

The *Phlegmatic* is lazy, timid or fearful; has generally a soft, white skin, fine hair, particularly little beard, eyes of slow motion and very

projecting, a sluggish appearance, a weak and slow pulse; he speaks slowly, his voice is weak, he is patient, and has, in general, little irritability.

THE NATIVE COUNTRY, OR THE PLACE OF RESIDENCE, THE DWELLING AND THE SEASON.

Infinitely various is the atmosphere in different countries, and even in adjacent districts; this we frequently experience in the United States, where the weather often changes three times in *one* day. *Hippocrates, Sydenham,* and other observers, perceived that similar epidemic diseases took place under various qualities of the air. It is well known that a damp abode will produce fevers which even Peruvian bark cannot cure. Let, therefore, the physician always inquire whether his patients' dwelling be situated high or low; whether it is in an airy and public place, or in an alley; whether near some river, or swamp, or in the neighbourhood of some burying ground, or tannery. Yea, even the bed chamber is to be examined; whether the patient lies near a damp wall. All this has great

influence upon him; we know also, that every season of the year produces particular disorders. The summer produces the bilious and putrid diseases, the winter the inflammatory diseases, the spring and the autumn cannot be characterized, as they influence the human system more or less, like winter and summer, according as they partake more or less of the character of these seasons.

Intermittent fevers mostly take place in autumn and spring, and consumptions are produced by the transition from a mild winter to the spring-season. When epidemic diseases prevail, the physician must take particular notice of the beginning, the course, and the critical evacuations of the epidemic disease, as it seldom fails to impress its peculiar character upon other complaints, and, unless this be attended to, may give much perplexity to the physicians. The particular state of the weather, and local circumstances, deserve equal attention.

THE TRADE.

The physician should always inquire what the

trade of his patient is; because, we know that each trade is apt to engender its own infirmities, partly from the greater force exerted by some parts of the body than others, in certain occupations; or that, in certain occupations, different fixed inclinations of the body are required; and hence, in some trades, the intestines are more subject to certain diseases than others: very frequently, also, the place where work is done impairs the health, and in the same way other outward unavoidable circumstances of labour frequently give occasion to certain particular diseases.

Tanners, Leather-dressers, and *Skinners, &c.* are frequently affected with sores and boils on the hands, cachochymical and rheumatic complaints, gout, putrid fevers, breast complaints, dropsy, &c.

Soap-boilers and *Chandlers* are exposed to running of the eyes, hard respiration, frequent head-aches, and many nervous symptoms.

Masons are subject to sore lips, wrinkled and inflamed hands, asthma, and become pulmonarians, &c.

Porters become bent forward, are subject to ruptures, stiffness of the neck, sciatica, inflammation of the throat, blood-spitting, and apoplexy.

Carpenters are subject to pains of the back, and of the loins, sciatica and ruptures.

People who work in metals are subject to morbus pictonum.

Taylors are exposed to catarrhs, spitting of blood, consumption, and obstruction of the bowels.

Shoemakers suffer principally from diseases of the bowels, and particularly of the liver; are hypochrondriacal, asthmatic, have yellow greenish aspects, melancholy, all complaints of the mind and of the breast, and, according to the observations of *Stoll* they have the weakest lungs.

Millers, Bakers, Hair-dressers, are inclined to all cachetic and various diseases of the skin; suffer in particular in the lungs, and inflammation of the eyes.

Women who wash, or spend much time in damp kitchens, are apt to be cachetic, dropsical,

and liable to catarrhs, rheumatisms, and amenorrhœa.

People who work in *silk, cotton, wool* and *flax*, are apt to have complaints of the breast.

Orators, Singers, and others, who play on wind instruments, are liable to diseases of the head, hoarseness, colds, quinsy, and affections of the lungs. They are also apt to become affected with hernia, and aneurism of the large arteries of the breast.

Men who ride much on horseback, are subject to asthma, bloody urine, gravel; and sailors are frequently affected with scurvy—rheumatic pains—putrid fever—intermittent fever—colic—ulcers—contusions—ruptures—cholera morbus—veneral diseases, &c.

Butchers are frequently rheumatic, dropsical, and cachectic.

Chimney-sweepers suffer from the soot which sticks to the folds of the scrotum, producing ulcers in those parts.

Persons who pass their days by *writing*, and by *studying*, are subject to piles, obstruction of

the bowels; those who *study much at night* have a very weak, nervous system, and are principally afflicted by congestions in the head, and by diseases of the eyes, and are apt to be atra billious.

THE STATE OF FORMER HEALTH.

First Period.—Cutaneous eruptions and evacuations that have become habitual and necessary to the constitution from long continuance, are apt, on being suddenly checked or repelled, to produce mania, apoplexy, peripneumony, phthisis, and various other dangerous affections. Hæmorrhoidal discharges that have existed a long time, have frequently been known to produce phthisis, dropsy, visceral obstructions, apoplexy, &c. on being suppressed.

Intermittent Fevers in particular, if they have not been properly treated, leave obstructions of viscera, and dropsies. The physician must inquire of his patient to what diseases he was formerly most subjected? Whether rheumatisms from colds, cutaneous eruptions, gout, venereal

complaints, bleedings from the nose, mouth, or ears? Whether he has had the small pox and measles? Whether he has had the present sickness before, and at what time? And how it then was with him? Whether he was born of healthy or nervous parents? Which of them he resembled most? What remedies had been used? Whether he had ever been addicted to self pollutions? Whether, as remedies, he had made use of mercury? Whether he has had frequent wet hands and feet; tetters or old standing ulcers? How it is now with him? Whether he has had issues or setons? Whether he has a rupture?

The diet of the patient ought likewise to be inquired into carefully. It should be asked, whether he eats much fat and salt meat? Whether, in healthy days, he has good appetite and good sleep? How he feels directly after waking? Whether he dreams much? Can make long and continued exercises without any difficulty in respiration? Whether he was accustomed to take much medicine, and how he generally feels after it? Whether he is easily moved by purges and

vomits? Whether they operate soon or long after they are taken? Whether his digestion is good? Whether he is frequently troubled with acidity in the stomach, or flatulency? Whether, when in health, he had a regular stool every day, and what appearances and consistency they had? Whether he has any idiosincrasy? Whether he lived happy and content, or had often been excited to anger? Whether he is very irritable, and inclined to displeasure? Whether he remembers any thing that may have happened shortly before his sickness, by which it might have been occasioned? Whether, perhaps, he had been exposed to contagion.

STAGE OF THE SICKNESS.

Second Period.—It does not occur very often that a man is suddenly put down by sickness (except in some few complaints) for generally some precursory symptoms make their appearance some days before the more unequivocal appearance of the malady. (Prodromi morborum.)

These premonitory signs consist, for the most part, of a weariness in the members, of a dull and

listless feeling, attended by frequent yawnings and stretchings, heaviness of members, confusion of the head; disturbed, unrefreshing sleep; a certain uneasy feeling in the pit of the stomach; loss of appetite, great sensibility, oppressed respiration, chills, light and partial sweats; dryness of the mouth, and shooting pains in the members and the breast.

The physician, therefore, ought to attend to the stage of the sickness; for without a strict attention to this point, we can never determine any thing concerning the critical days. It is absolutely necessary to ascertain the character of the first stage of the sickness; but this is not often correctly learned from the patient himself, for he often reckons the beginning of his disease from the time he first takes his bed. More may be learned from the parents, and from other circumstances, but every thing unusual, which may have been felt by the patient before he was taken ill, ought to be related circumstantially.

Having learned these circumstances, inquiry must be made as to their probable causes. We

must ascertain whether the patient has laboured under any natural wants, or whether he received a hurt, and injured himself by excess in eating, drinking, or by violent exercise, &c.

THE ACTUAL STATE.

In this part of the examination, the physician must proceed from part to part, according to the order of the anatomical structures, or organs of the body, and notice each symptom of each particular part, with regard always to the preceding days.

THE HEAD.

Head-ache, either partial or general—heaviness of the head—inability to walk without staggering—vertigo—absence of mind—quickness in answering—stupor, &c.

THE FACE.

With respect to a healthy state: little variation—unexpressive—hippocratic.

THE COLOUR.

Blooming red—transient red colour—pale—lead colour—yellowish blue—greenish and blackish—copper colour.

FIGURE.

Round—thick—inflated—long—lean—-compressed—wrinkled.

COUNTENANCE.

Cheerful—lively—serene—sad—quiet--timid serious-—pensive-—angry—raging—-deranged--desperate.

THE MOUTH.

Bad taste—bitter—slimy—-glutinous—rising disposition to vomit—nature of the ejecta; mouth open or closed—swollen—full of sores.

LOBES OF THE EAR.

Red—cold—relaxed—contracted.

THE FORE-HEAD.

Contracted—down-cast—red—hot—flushed--covered with pustules—painful—trembling—wild.

THE NOSE.

Pale and cold—red pimples on it—bad smell out of it—blackish inside—strong movements of the nostrils—nose pointed—fallen in—a yellowish green or pale colour round the corners of the mouth.

THE LIPS.

Smiling—trembling, particularly of the under-lip—cold—hot--whitish--parched--hanging down—contracted—swoln, particularly the upper one—yellowish—with biles.

THE TEETH.

Milk-white—yellow—not defective—greatly impaired—slimy—covered by tartar—bare from the gums—aching—gnashing of them.

THE TONGUE.

Clear--white--yellow--brown--yellowish black, blue—blackish—wet—dry—dried up—very red--dirty—rough—flakish—-glutinous—-trembling—unable to stretch out—stiff—swoln—covered with pustules.

THE EYES.

Dark--blue--yellow--shuning light--protruded, swoln—immovable—nearly closed—red—yellow, different in size—shedding tears—pale yellow—naked—-glary—-staring—-throwing out sparks—with specks in them—of a watery, glassy as-

pect—itching of the eye-lids—a blue circle about them.

THE NECK.

Small—long—thick—short—stiff—painful—convulsive—straightening and contorsions of it.

THE BREAST.

Its construction: high—pointed—protuberant, compressed, particularly of the surface of the sternum.

THE RESPIRATION.

Easy—difficult—various—quick—slow—strong—hard—warm—cold—fœtid—rattling—snoring—slerlorous—whistling—stifled and slow—small and frequent—small and slow—with motion of the shoulder-blades and nostrils.

OPPRESSION OF THE BREAST.

Constantly—or only at times—increasing by the respirations—by coughs, &c.

THE PAINS.

1. *The nature of them:* Violent—acute—dull.

2. *Extent of pain:* extended far—fixed—confined to a small place—wandering pain.

3. *Increase of it:* at standing—walking—lying on the back—on one or the other side—while coughing—inspiration—exterior pressure.

THE COUGH.

1. *With regard to the expectoration:* with a dry or wet expectoration—or without any.

2. *With regard to the irritation:* in the throat—in the breast—in the abdomen.

THE EXPECTORATION.

1. *With regard to* its ease or difficulty.

2. *Of the quantity:* more or less—suppressed expectoration.

3. *Of the colour:* white—yellow—saffron—ash gray—or greenish black.

4. *Of the consistency:* thin—watery—tough—glutinous.

5. *The matter itself:* bloody—bilious—slimy, purulent—puruloid.

6. *The period:* periodical or general and irregular.

THE POSITION IN BED.

Easy—restless on one side—on both sides—on the back—not able at all to lay down.

THE DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE BODY.

Soft—hot—-cold—-painful—puffed up—compressed.

THE STOOLS.

1. *With regard to quantity:* frequent—sparingly.

2. *The consistency:* watery—fluid—lead-like, more frothy—more figured.

3. *The colour:* white—pale yellow—green—greenish—red—like soot—black.

4. *The discharge:* more free—slow—quick—diarrhœa—or attended with tenesmus.

5. *The matter:* indigested—glutinous—bilious—slimy—purulent—greasy—-bloody—-slimy—along with worms.

6. *The smell:* as *well* of the *matter discharged,* as of the *flatus:* sour—putrid—rank smell—bilious.

THE URINE.

1. With *respect to quantity:* much—little—by day and night.

2. *The discharge:* free—without interruptions, by drops--suddenly--uninterrupted--with divided stream—painful at the last drop—wholly without pains.

3. *The colour:* more watery—white—more troubled--more coloured than usual—yellow—red—black—more green—colouring linen.

4. *The smell:* without smell—rank—fœtid.

5. *The consistency:* more watery—thin—milky, oily—mucous—cloudy—thick.

6. *Parts contained by the urine:* settling at the bottom by half—wholly—moveable—sticking fast—gravel like—mealy---stony—saffron like—mealy—laleritius—cinnabar like.

THE PULSE.

With regard to quickness:—slow—quick.

THE STRENGTH.

Strong—weak.

THE DIASTOLE OF THE ARTERIES.

Big—small—full—convulsive.

THE SOFTNESS.

Weak—hard—compressible.

THE RYTHMUS.

Even—uneven—intermittent—double—rising—vermicular—convulsive.

THE WARMTH.

With respect to intensity: More than natural, dry and burning—transient heat.

THE EXTREMITIES.

With respect to warmth and *cold:* Natural—more than natural—nearly cold—arms and thighs cold externally and internally—sensation of burning heat—cold felt only in particular parts of the body; as, for instance, in the feet, whilst other parts are hot, as the palms of the hands. Chills, attended with great pains of the abdomen. Putting the hands continually towards particular-

parts, as the head, nose, or genitals; catching at things floating in the air, or picking the bed-clothes; continual trembling; violent motion of the fingers; throwing about the hands; convulsive motions; twitching of the tendons; starting and drawing back on being touched; wholly without motion; swollen; transient, and recurring tumefaction; constant; pitting on being pressed with the finger; elastic.

THE POSITION IN BED.

In the usual way, or otherwise than when in health—uneasy—sitting up—laying on the left side—extending the neck, the hands and legs—laying on the abdomen—placing the head where the feet should lay—hanging the feet out of the bed—baring the neck—sleeping with open mouth; laying on the back—drawing up the legs, and throwing them around—inclining with the head towards the feet—always desiring to get out of bed.

THE COLOUR OF THE BODY.

With respect to the whole body, or only single

parts:—White—pale—sallow—yellow—yellow-green—blue—red—black—with petechiæ.

THE SKIN.

With respect to exhalation: Dry and damp.

THE SWEAT.

Over the whole body, or partial—debilitating—thin—clammy—sour—oily—fœtid—yellow—breaking out in drops—cold or warm—attended with itching and prickling sensations.

ERUPTIONS.

Spots (red, white, yellow, black,) with or without protuberances, or pimples.

THE BLOOD FROM THE VEIN.

Its consistence: Thick—dissolved—viscid.

THE SERUM.

Much—little—yellowish—grayish—lead-coloured—slimy—highly red—blackish—coagulable—milky.

CRASAMENTUM.

Tough—easily to be cut—wholly stiffened—large, or contracted.

WHAT MEDICINES THE PATIENT HAS ALREADY TAKEN.

It is well known that an *improper* treatment of a disease will not only render it more intractable and dangerous, but, that even *slight affections* will become obstinate and dangerous, from the use of improper remedies; a circumstance, which, I am sorry to say, happens but too frequently among that herd of pretenders, in our profession, who infest society with their nostrums. A physician should thereby inquire, *What remedies the patient has already taken? What benefit or injury has resulted from them, and who administered them.*

It is also important in the examination of the sick, to attend particularly to the state of the respiration, both in relation to its connection with diseases of the breast, and as a general prognostic indication.

The ancients believed the state of the respiration

very important, and although other symptoms indicated an unfavourable termination, they nevertheless did not abandon all hopes of a recovery, so long as the respiration remained free. *Hippocrates* (Epid. 7) relates of a boy who suffered the most violent symptoms, and still recovered, because his respiration was unimpaired. In many parts of his prognosticks he says the same. *Vogel*, in his manual, (T. 2. p. 216.) mentions the case of a student who was sick with the small-pox, and in whom, except respiration, which was good, every symptom seemed to announce death, so that even a teacher at the university of that place limited his life only to twenty-four hours.—*Vogel* expressed some hopes, and referred to his breath as the symptom upon which they were entertained, and the patient was really past all danger in twenty-four hours, by the use of camphor. Let, therefore, the state of breathing be particularly attended to by the physician. No reliance is to be placed on the declaration of the sick, but you must examine yourself. Let the patient fetch a strong and deep breath, with his breast

bared, then the freedom, as well as the smallest embarassment, will be easily perceived. Often the patient breathes but with one of the lungs, which is known by the motion of the ribs, being confined to one side only; it is often interrupted by a coughing.

The cough, and the first cause of it, deserves attention. Many patients can point out the place where the irritation is seated, and by this one will often be enabled to determine what viscus suffers mostly. It is very difficult to determine whether the matter expectorated be mucus or pus; the physician must make some, if not all, of the following experiments:

1. Purulent matter commonly sinks in water, while mucus swims on its surface, or not far below it.

2. Pus gives to water a uniform, turbid, pale colour. Mucus, on the contrary, does not diffuse itself uniformly through water, but remains suspended in it in the shape of irregular flocculi.

3. Pus, thrown on hot coals, produces a peculiar smell.

4. Pus, thrown on hot coals, burns with a flame.

5. Mucus retains its natural mildness longer, never becomes sour, and but slowly passes into a putrid state. Pus, on the contrary, grows sour and putrid, and soon gives out the odour of volatile alkali.

6. Acid of vitriol dissolves mucus much faster than pus, and when water is added to this solution, the pus is precipitated to the bottom; but mucus, when it separates, swims in flakes.

7. A solution of caustic alkali, dissolves mucus as well as pus: but when water is added to it, the pus, but not the mucus, is precipitated.

8. Mucus coagulates into a hard mass, in an aqueous solution of corrosive sublimate in water, but pus does not.

9. Pus imparts a green colour to the diluted nitric acid; mucus does not.

The physician ought likewise carefully to inspect the external parts of the thorax and abdomen. For this purpose the patient must be directed to lie on his back, with his head low, and

the legs drawn up so as to relax the abdominal muscles. In this situation the abdomen and breast must be carefully examined with both hands. Particular attention should be paid to the parts immediately under the edge of the false ribs, and notice taken whether pain is felt in that region on being pressed. The physician ought also carefully to inspect the various excretions, and particularly the fæces and urine. For from the appearances of these, we may often derive important information as to the nature of the contents of the primæ viæ, and the particular character of the disease.

In examining the pulse, the physician must attend to the following rules:

The arm of the patient must lie free, somewhat bent, and the hand turned inside and downwards. If the patient is standing, the physician supports the hand with his own. In feeling the pulse, two or three fingers must be gently laid on the artery, and the pressure increased or diminished, or entirely taken off, in order to be better able to judge of the degree of its strength and hardness.

At least thirty or forty beats of the pulse should be counted before the examination ceases. A watch with a second hand will greatly assist the physician in determining the velocity of the circulation, although one much accustomed to examinations of this kind, can generally form a sufficiently correct judgment on this point without a chronometer.

The pulse must be felt in the right and left arm, for sometimes it is only in appearance weak on the diseased side, and grows stronger by bleeding. A difference in the pulse of the right and left arms may also depend on an enlargement of the artery, or a swelling pressing on it, or a former wound of the same, or even an ossification of the arteries.

In patients labouring under nervous affections, and particularly in hysterical women, the pulse should be frequently examined, for, as *Zimmermann* observes, hardly any kind of pulse can be imagined, which may not be observed in such diseases, in one day or night. Lastly, the physician, at his examination of the pulse, must not for-

get to observe what influence the climate, the time of day, the season, age, sex, temper, the construction of the body, emotion, and nourishment may produce.

The degree of warmth will be best ascertained by laying the hand on the breast of the patient; in inflammatory cases, the warmth seems always to decrease. In bilious fevers it increases more and more, and in putrid fevers, it leaves in the hands of the physician a disagreeable, burning sensation. It is likewise essential carefully to examine whether there exists any kind of eruption on the skin; the surface of the body must be therefore inspected, and the hand gently passed over the breast and abdomen, in order to ascertain whether any roughness exists, or any papular eruption. Whether the skin be dry or damp, will be perceived by grasping the arms of the sick with the whole hand, pressing it a little, and letting it go again. In case of dampness, the hand will be withdrawn with a clammy feeling, but if the arm is dry, without it. But before making this trial, the physician must wipe his hand with a cloth, that

he may be certain that the dampness does not proceed from his own hand.

Let me now be permitted to add a few more practical rules, in particular for young physicians, which may be of the greatest utility to them in future, if they conform to them; and what would be more agreeable to me than to contribute to their usefulness?

Both the duties and prerogatives of the physician are *great* and *manifold.* This science supplies him always with occupation, nor are the objects of its practical application ever wanting—disease and physical evil being found throughout the whole world. A physician is *every where at home;* and as to his science, he is a *free man;* no political or civil events have any influence on its exercise; as many patients as he cures, so many friends does he acquire.* Even the most delicate

* In this case, however, the physician must, nevertheless, not make very large bills, for if he does, he is apt to lose the friendship of his patients; he must, also, himself, have patience, if he is not paid as soon as he should be.

female will confide to him things, which could never pass her lips in other cases. In order to be a successful and esteemed physician, he must have *two things, viz: knowledge,* and *sound information;* the former must not be slighted, it often performs more than the latter.

A common man judges from appearance. The physician who has the greatest practice is generally called the most *skilful:* two ounces of *savoir faire,* and one ounce of *knowledge,* often procure more patients than a contrary proportion. He who does not understand the art to acquire the confidence and esteem of his patient—to make himself beloved—to inspire a good opinion, will make but a sorry progress, should his knowledge be ever so profound. But certainly the *savoir faire* must be connected with *knowledge,* otherwise he is but a *charlatan.*

There is no learned man that comes so much in contact with all kind of men, so frequently and so closely, as the physician. To no professional man is the art to accommodate himself to all classes and people—to the humours and prejudices of

men, so necessary as to the physician.—If he can once get people, and especially the ladies, to say, *the young doctor is a fine man*—he is safe: his skill will hardly be questioned, provided he knows how to please. In this respect, travelling is particularly to be recommended to young physicians: by this they acquire knowledge of men and manners, which will greatly assist them in their future professional intercourse with men.

The long narrations of the sick, and particularly of ladies, must be heard with *patience*, and not be *contradicted.* No *impatience* must be shown, however useless and prolix they may be. The physician must not discover any doubts as to the *Diagnosis,* nor should he speak to a sick man of experiments, for no one will like to give up his body for this purpose.

When it is said of a physician: *he is not certain of his business,* he is *lost.*—Make the prognosis rather too *bad* than too *good;* if the patient grows worse, it has been *predicted;* does he grow *better,* you have made a *great cure;* but if, on the

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contrary, the prognosis has been made too good, every thing is the reverse.

Take care, if you cannot cure, or alleviate at least, to do nothing which will give unnecessary uneasiness, or prove injurious. No one ought ever to prescribe a remedy without an indication.

As to your reading, do not believe yourself able to cure a sickness because you have read a number of books, and explanations on it; it is not the *eating much*, but the *digesting* well *what you have eat, that nourishes* and *strengthens;* this is a physical and moral truth. Reading much occasions indigestions and surfeits. To *read much*, is not always to *know much*, or to be able to *do much*. A man may *know much* and yet be *able to do little;* and, on the contrary, he may *do much*, and know *but little*. Read, therefore, *few*, but *good books*, and read them with great attention, and so that you may assimilate, as it were, with yourself, and make what you have read, a part of yourself.

Do not waste your time with *theories, hypothesis*, and *systems*. These are, after all, only creations of the imagination, air-castles, which

crumble to pieces at the least touch. To collect facts, to procure to yourself instructive experience concerning the forms of diseases, must be the principal occupation of a practical physician; *a great mass of experience forms the practical physician.*

The first thing which should occupy your attention, when you are about commencing your practice in a particular place, is to get acquainted with its topography, and endemial constitutions. Hence, great advantages arise from frequent conventions of the practical physicians of a great city; but, unfortunately, it does not often take place; in such case, there should be an exchange for *physicians,* as well as for *merchants,* whose business it might be, to regulate medical practice. A physician ought likewise to pay attention to the drink, diet, and other regimen of the patient.

OF DRINKS.

We know that patients, labouring under fever particularly, feel considerable thirst, and much drinking is often very salutary to them;

partly by supplying the moisture evaporated by the heat of the fevers, and partly by furnishing the necessary vehicles for the crisis.

It has already been said, *libendum vel moriendum in febiribus.* A fever patient should, therefore, be permitted to drink as often, and as much, as he desires; and may even be encouraged to it. Much drinking is, however, hurtful, when the thirst originates from a spasmodic constriction of the exhalent vessels of the hollow of the mouth, and æsophagus, which happens in the cold stage of fevers. Too much drinking charges the stomach, and causes its over distention. The drink must, therefore, be but very little during the chill of the fever, but, during the hot stage, much must be taken; though not much at a time, but frequently.

OF DIET.

With regard to the choice of diet, attention must be had to the habit of each patient: when, for instance, when in health, he was accustomed to strong and solid meals, they must not be quite

avoided in fevers; he may, therefore, be allowed light meat, if he was formerly a great eater of meat. The food of sick people, in particular of fever patients, must be such as is easily digested, for the powers of digestion suffer in every fever. No fat animal food is proper, because the weakness of the stomach cannot bear it.

OF THE OTHER REGIMEN.

The physician must, in every sickness, have a particular regard to the habits of the patient, and often, for this reason alone, must allow him things which otherwise would be thought prejudicial. To a great drinker of wine and brandy, some spiritous liquor can be permitted, should they even not harmonise with the character of the sickness. The atmosphere of the sick room must likewise be attended to; it must be neither too hot nor too cold. Let all violent emotions be avoided by the sick; every thing which may give rise to anger, offence, sorrow, must be removed from him; quietness of soul and body, is particularly salutary to every sick person.

INDEX.

Preface.
General Instructions in the examination of the Patient.
Directions for the examination of the Sick, more in particular.
General questions.
Particular questions.
The age.
The sex.
The temperament.
The native country, or the place of residence, the dwelling and the season.
The trade.
The state of former health.
1st Period.
Epoch of the sickness.
2d Period.

The actual state.
The head.
The face.
Figure.
Of the aspect.
The mouth.
Lobes of the ear.
The forehead.
The nose.
The lips.
The teeth.
The tongue.
The eyes.
The neck.
The breast.
Its construction.
The respiration
Pressure on the breast.
The place of the pressure.
The pains.
The cough.
The out-throw.
The laying.

The regions of all the sides.

The stools.

The urine.

The pulse.

The warmth.

The extremities.

The motion.

The position in bed.

The colour of the body.

The skin.

The sweat.

The breaking out.

The blood from the vein.

The thickness of it.

The serum.

The crasamentum.

What medicines the patient has taken before.

Some other important rules at an examination of the sick.

A few *practical rules,* in particular for young physicians.

A collection of Formulæ from Paris' Pharmacologia.

A collection of Medical Formulæ, by the author.

Index of different works which the author intends to publish in future.

A

COLLECTION OF FORMULÆ.

(*From Paris' Pharmacologia.*)

EMETICS.

1. ℞. Vini Ipecacuanhæ f ʒj.
Antimonii Tartarizati gr. j
Aquæ puræ f ℥jss
Fiat Haustus.

2 ℞. Antimonii Tartarizati gr. ij.
Aquæ distillatæ f ℥iv
Solve. Hujus danda sunt cochlearia duo medioc: singulis horæ quadrantibus donec vomitus excitatus sit.

3. ℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ ʒss.
Antimonii Tartarizati gr. j
Tinct: Scillæ fʒj
Aquæ distillatæ f ℥viiss

EMETICS.

Fiat Mistura, cujus sumat quamprimum cochlearia majora quatuor, et cochl: duo sexta quaque parte horæ, donec supervenerit vomitus.

4. ℞. Zinci Sulphatis ℈j
Confect: Rosæ canin: q. s.

Ut fiat Bolus ex pauxillo Infusi Anthemidis hauriendus. Post quamlibet vomitionem superbibantur cyathi aliquot Infusi ejusdem tepidi.

5. ℞. Tabaci Foliorum ℥j
Aquæ fontis q. s.

Simul contunde in cataplasm: et regioni epigastricæ admoveatur.

6. ℞. Cupri sulphatis gr. x
Aquæ distillatæ f ℥ij

Fiat pro haustu emetico.

CATHARTICS.

7. ℞. Extract: Colocynth: comp: ʒj
Opii puri gr. iij
Olei Nucis Moschat: ♏iv

Fiat Massa in Pilulas duodecem dividenda, e quibus capiat duas omni hora donec bis dejecerit Alvus.

In Bilious Cholic.

8. ℞. Magnesiæ Sulphatis
et
Sodæ Sulphatis āā ʒiij
Aquæ Menthæ Viridis f℥vss
Liquor: Antimon: Tart: fʒj

Fiat Mistura de qua sumantur cochlearia duo ampla ter quotidie.

9. ℞. Infusi Sennæ f℥j
Tinct: Sennæ
et
Tinct: Jalap: āā fʒj
Potassæ Tart: ʒj
Syrup: Sennæ fʒj

Fiat Haustus primo mane sumendus.

CATHARTICS.

10. ℞. Magnesiæ Sulphat:
et
Sodæ Sulphat: āā ℥ss
Ferri Sulphat: gr. v.
Misturæ Camphoræ f℥ viiss

Fiat Mistura de qua sumantur cochlearia duo ampla bis indies.

11. ℞. Jalapæ Radacis in pulv: contrit: gr. xv
Hydrargyri Sub-muriat: gr. v
Confect: Ros: caninæ. q. s.

Ut fiat bolus.

12. ℞. Confect: Sennæ ℥iss
Sulphuris Præcipitat: ℥ss
Syrup: Ros: q. s.

Ut fiat Electuarium, de quo, ad nucis moschatæ magnitudinem capiatur, ter vel quater quotidie, donec alvus commode purgetur.

In Hæmorrhoids.

CATHARTICS.

13. ℞. Olei Ricini f℥ss
Vitelli Ovi, q. s.
tere simul et adde
Syrupi Papaveris f℥ij.
Tinct. Opii ♏v
Aquæ distillat. f℥j.
Fiat Haustus tertiis vel quartis horis sumendus.

In Cholic from the ingestion of Lead

14. ℞. Magnesiæ Sulphatis ℥vj
Infus: Sennæ f℥iss
Tinct: Jalap: f℥j
Tinct: Opii ♏x
Tinct: Castorei f℥j
Fiat Haustus, ut supra, dandus.

15. ℞. Infus: Sennæ f℥ij
Sodæ Tart: ℥vi
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥ss
Fiat Solutio duabus vicibus sumenda.

CATHARTICS.

16. ℞. Aloës Spicat: ℈j
Scammoneæ gr. xij
Extract: Rhei ℈ij
Baccarum Capsici pulv: gr. vj.
Olei Cariophyll: ♏v

Fiant Piluæ xvj, e quibus sumantur binæ hora decubitus, pro re nata.

17. ℞. Pulv: Aloes comp: ʒj
Pulveris Antimon: gr. v
Saponis duri gr. x
Decoct: Aloes comp: q. s.

Fiat massa in Pilulas xx dividenda, e quibus capiantur binæ, ad alvum, officii immemorem, excitandam.

18. ℞. Extracti Colocynth: comp: gr. xxiv
Pil: Aloes cum Myrrha ʒj
Hydrargyri Sub-muriatis gr. xv

Fiat Massa in Pilula xx dividenda, e quibus sumantur una vel binæ, p. r. n.

CATHARTICS.

19. ℞. Sodæ Sub-carbonat: (crystall:) ʒiiss
Potassæ Super-tart: (crystall:) ʒiij
Aquæ puræ ℥viij

Stent in lagena bene obturata per triduum, et deinde sit in promptu, pro potu cathartico.

Young's Medical Literature: p. 455.

20. ℞. Scammoneæ gr. v
Pulv: Rhei gr. xv
Ammoniæ Sub-carbonat: gr. v

Fiat pulvis, ex vehiculo aliquo idoneo sumendus.

21. ℞. Pulveris Jalap: gr. xv
Pulv. Ipecacuan: gr. v
Olei Cinnamomi ♏ij

Fiat pulvis ut supra dandus.

22. ℞. Pulveris Rhei gr. xv
Potassæ Super-sulphat: gr. x
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥i

Fiat Haustus.

CATHARTICS.

23. ℞. Sodæ Tartarizat: ʒij
Sodæ Carbonatis ℈j
Aquæ puræ f℥iss
fiat haustus cum Cochl: j amplo
Succi Limonum.

In impetu ipso effervescentiæ sumendus. Quotidie mane.

A grateful aperient

24. ℞. Sodæ Carbonatis ʒij
Ferri Sulphatis gr. iij
Magnesiæ Sub-carb: ʒi
Aquæ puræ Oss
Acidi Sulphurici diluti fʒx

Infundatur primum lagenæ aqua, dein immittantur salina, et denique Acidum Sulphuricum; illico obturetur lagena, et in loco frigido servetur.

25. ℞. Hydrargyri Sub-muriat: gr. x
Pil: Cambogiæ com.
et Extract: Colocynth: com. āā gr. xv
Syrupi Zingiberis q. s.
ut ft. Pilulæ xij, e quibus

CATHARTICS.

Sumantur binæ hora decubitus vel summo mane, ad alvum officii immemorem excitandam.

26. ℞. Cambogiæ in pulverem tritæ gr. iij
Sacchari purificati ℈i

Tere optime simul, et fiat pulvis tertia quaque hora sumendus, donec alvus commode purgetur.

27. ℞. Foliorum Sennæ ʒiij
Sodæ Sulphatis ℥i
Aquæ ferventis oj

Infunde, et Cola, ut fiat Enema.

DIURETICS.

28. ℞. Scillæ Radicis exsiccat: gr. iij
Pulveris Opii gr. ss
Cinnamomi Corticis gr. x

Fiat Pulvis bis quotidie sumendus.

29. ℞. Potassæ Sub-Carbonatis gr x
Infus: Gentian: comp: f℥iss
Spir: Etheris comp: ʒss
Træ Cinnamomi fʒi

Fiat Haustus.

Diuretic and Stimulant.

30. ℞. Scillæ Radicis exsiccat: gr. xij
Potassæ Nitratis ʒi
Sacchari purificat:
et cinnamomi cort: contrit:
āā ʒi. fiat pulvis in sex partes æquales dividend: sumatur una bis indies.

31.* ℞. Scillæ Rad: exsiccat: gr. iv
Digitalis Foliorum gr. x
Hydrargyri Sub-muriat: gr vj
Myrrhæ Pulv: ℈i
simul tere et adde
Assafœtidæ ʒss
Extract: Gentian. q. s.

Fiat massa in Pilulas xv dividend: e quibus sumatur una, nocte maneque.

* This formula is introduced as a combination supported by authority, although I question whether its adoption can be sanctioned upon principal. Let us de-

DIURETICS.

32. ℞. Massæ Pil. Scillæ ʒi
Hydrarg: Sub-muriat: gr. v

Fiat massa in Pilulas xv dividenda, quarum sumantur duæ singulis noctibus.

cypher the intention of the different ingredients by their KEY LETTERS. The basis is Squill, to which the Digitalis is added, for the purpose we perceive of acting in unison with it, and Calomel, which succeeds it, is intended to promote and direct the diuretic Basis; two fœtid gums next present themselves to our notice, and these are shown by the bracket to exert a combined action, depending, as the Key Letter announces, upon their medicinal similarity, but acting in the general scheme of the formula, as shown by the exterior letter, for the purpose of fulfilling a second indication, distinct and different from that which the Basis is designed to answer, i. e. to produce, not a diuretic, but an antispasmodic and stimulant effect; an important question then arises for our consideration.—Is the latter part of the formula consistent with the former, or is the stimulant effect of the Gums compatible with the sedative operation of Digitalis?

DIURETICS.

33. ℞. Sodæ Carbonat: exsiccat: ʒi
Saponis duri ℈iv
Olei Juniperi
Syrupi Zingiberis q. s.

Fiat massa in Pilulas xxx dividenda, e quibus capiat tres, indies, contra calculos renum.

34. ℞. Scillæ Radicis exsiccat: gr. ij
Pilulæ Hydrargyri gr. v
Opii gr. ss

Fiat Pilula hora decubitus per tres vel quatuor noctes consequentes capienda.

35. ℞. Potassæ Sub-carbonat: ℈i
Succi Limonum: fʒss, vel q. s.
Aquæ Cinnamomi fʒi
Aceti Scillæ fʒiss
Tinct: Opii ♏v
Syrupi Aurantii fʒss

Fiat Haustus bis indies sumendus.

DIURETICS.

36. ℞. Potassæ Acetatis ʒi
Oxymel: Colchici fʒij
tere simul cum aquæ puræ f℥i
Spir: Juniperi comp: f℥ss
Fiat Haustus, ut supra dandus.

37. ℞. Baccarum Juniperi contus: ʒij
Semin: Anisi contus: ʒij
Aquæ ferventis oj
Macera per tres horas, dein cola.

℞. Colaturæ f℥xij
Spir: Junip: comp: f℥ij
Træ Scillæ fʒi
Potassæ Nitratis ℈ij
Fiat Mistura, de qua sumatur cyathus subinde.

38. ℞. Infus: Digitalis f℥iv
Træ Digitalis fʒss
Potassæ Acetat: ʒi
Tinct: Opii ♏v
Fiat Mistura, de qua sumantur coch: unum amplum bis terve indies.

DIURETICS.

39. ℞. Liquoris Ammoniæ Acetat: f℥i
Potassæ Acetatis ʒi
Fiat Haustus ter quotidie sumendus.

40. ℞. Potassæ Supertartratis ʒi
Pulveris Scillæ exsiccat: gr. iij
Pulveris Zingiberis gr. v
Fiat pulvis, sexta quaque hora capiendus.

41. ℞. Spartii cacum: concis: ℥i
Aquæ puræ oj
Decoque ad octarium dimidium, et cola.

℞. Colaturæ f℥i
Spir: Etheris Nitrici ♏x
Sumatur alternis horis.

42. ℞. Tinct: Ferri Muriat: ♏xv
Infus: Quassiæ f℥i
Fiat Haustus tertia quaque hora sumendus.

DIURETICS.

43. ℞. Potassæ Nitratis ʒi
Misturæ Ammoniaci f℥vj
Spir: Juniperi comp: ℥iss
Aceti Scillæ fʒvj

Fiat Mistura de qua capiat cochl: j amplum quartis horis.

44. ℞. Tincturæ Lyttæ ♏x
Spiritus Ætheris Nitrici fʒi
Misturæ Camphoræ fʒxij
Syrup: Zingiberis fʒi

Fiat Haustus ter in die sumendus.

A highly stimulating Diuretic.

EXPECTORANTS.

45. ℞. Assafœtidæ ℈ij
trituratione solve in
Aquæ Menthæ vir: f℥iij
addeque Syrup: Tolu: f℥j

EXPECTORANTS.

Fiat Mistura, de qua sumatur cochl: unum amplum tertia quaqua hora.

46. ℞. Myrrhæ gum-resin: ʒss
Sacchari purificati ℥ss

Tere optime simul ut fiat Pulvis, partitis dosibus quotidie sumendus, in vehiculo aliquo idoneo.

47. ℞. Myrrhæ gum-resin: ʒiss
Scillæ exsiccat: ʒss
Extract: Hyosyami ℈ij
Aquæ q. s. ut fiant Pil. xxx

E quibus sumantur binæ, nocte maneque.

48. ℞. Scillæ exsiccatæ gr. viij
Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. v
Camphoræ ℈j
Pulv: Antimon: gr. vj
Sacch: purificat: ʒj

Tere in pulverem, in quatuor partes æquales dividendum; pars una sumatur bis quotidie, ex haustu decocti hordei.

EXPECTORANTS.

49. ℞. Oxymel: Scillæ
Syrupi Altheæ
Mucilag: Acaciæ
āā f℥ss, misce, et fiat linctus, de quo lambat sæpe.

50. ℞. Misturæ Ammoniac:
et Aquæ Cinnamomi āā f℥iss
Syrupi Tolut: f℥ss
Tinct: Castorei ʃʒij
Tinct: Opii ♏v
Fiat Mistura, cujus sumatur Cochl: unum amplum subinde, ac repetatur dosis p. r. n.

Expectorant and Antispasmodic. Hooping Cough, &c.

51. ℞. Mist: Amygdal: f℥j
Vini Ipecacuanhæ ♏x
Potassæ Carbonatis gr. x
Sumatur cum Succi Limon: fʒiij
In impetu ipso effervescentiæ.

EXPECTORANTS.

52. ℞. Pulveris Myrrhæ gr. xij
Pulv: Ipecacuanhæ gr. vj.
Pulv: Potassæ Nitrat: ʒss

Misce et divide in doses æquales quatuor, quarum sumat unam quartis horis.

DIAPHORETICS

53. ℞. Misturæ Camphoræ f℥iss
Liquor: Ammon: Acet: f℥ss
Liquor: Antimonii Tart: ♏xx
Tinct: Opii ♏x.

Fiat Haustus.

54. ℞. Potassæ Sulphureti gr. xv.
Saponis duri ʒj
Balsam: Peru. q. s.

Ut ft: Pilulæ xxx; sumat tres quarta quaque hora ex cyatho Infusi calidi Juniperi baccarum.

In Cutaneous Affections.

DIAPHORETICS.

55. ℞. Pulveris Antimon: ℥ss.
Opii Pulv: ℈ss
Hydrargyri Sub-muriat: gr. v
Confect: Opii q. s.

Ut fiant Pilulæ decem, quarum capiat unam hora decubitus, et repetatur p. r. n.

56. ℞. Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ comp: gr. xv
Pulv: Trag: comp: ℈ij

Divide in partes quatuor æquales, quarum sumat unam quavis hora.

57. ℞. Pulv: Ipecacuanhæ comp: gr. xv.
Pulv: Antimon: gr. ij

Ft: pulvis hora decubitus sumend: superbibendo Haustulum tepidum

58. ℞. Guaiaci gum-resinæ gr. x.
Pulv: Ipecacuanhæ comp: gr. v.
Confect: Rosæ q. s.

Ut fiat Bolus, h. s. sumendus.

DIAPHORETICS.

59. ℞. Potassæ Carbonatis gr. x.
Mist: Camphoræ: f℥j
Ft: Haust: cum Succi Limonum
Cochleari uno amplo, in impetu ipso effervescentiæ sumendus.

60. ℞. Guaiaci Resinæ gr. x.
Antimonii Tart:
et
Opii puri āā gr. j.
Syrupi q. s.
Fiat Bolus bis quotidie sumendus.

61. ℞. Camphoræ
et Pulvis Antimon: āā gr. iij.
Opii puri gr. j.
Confect: Aromat q. s.
Fiat Bolus, h. s. sumendus.

DIAPHORETICS.

62. ℞. Liquor: Ammoniæ Acetat: fʒij
Decoct. Cinchonæ fʒx
Tinct: Cinchonæ fʒij
Confect: Aromat: ʒss

Ft. Haustus, tertia vel quarta quaque hora sumendus.

63. ℞. Guaiaci Resinæ ʒij
Acaciæ gummi ʒij

Simul bene tritis adde

Træ Opii fʒss
Pulv: Cinchonæ ʒj
Træ Cinchonæ fʒij
Decoct: Cinchonæ f℥viij

Fiat Mistura cujus sumatur cyathus bis quotidie.

Rheumatism.

64 ℞. Extracti Aconiti
Antimonii Sulphureti
Præcipitati āā gr. j
Magnesiæ Carbonatis ℈ss

Tere simul ut fiat pulvis.

DIAPHORETICS.

65. ℞. Pulv: Antimon: gr. iij.
Potassæ Sub-carbonatis gr. v.
Anthemid. Flor. exsiccat: ℈j

M. Fiat pulvis sexta quaque hora, per biduum vel triduum sumendus.

66. ℞ Pulveris Ipecacuanhæ gr. ij
Pulveris Opii gr. i.
Potassæ Nitratis gr. xvj

Fiat Pulvis hora somni sumendus.

EMMENAGOGUES.

67. ℞. Sabinæ Foliorum exsiccat.
Zingib: rad: contus: āā ℈ss
Potassæ Sulphatis ʒss

M. Fiat Pulvis bis die sumendus,

EMMENAGOGUES.

68. ℞. Myrrhæ pulv: ℈j
Ferri Ammoniati gr. vj.
tere simul et adde
Syrup: Zingib: q. s. ut fiat Electuarium, de quo sumatur ad myristicæ nuclei magnitudinem bis quotidie.

69. ℞. Mist; Ferri comp: f℥ss
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥j
Ft. Haustus bis de die sumendus.

70. ℞. Tinct: Ferri Muriatis
Tinct: Aloes comp: āā f℥ss
Tinct: Castorei f℥ij
M. de qua sumatur cochl: unum minimum ex cyatho Infus: Anthemid: Flor: ter quotidie.

Emmenagogue and *Antispasmodic.*

71. ℞. Pil: Aloes cum Myrrha
et
Pil: Galbani comp: āā ʒj
Divide in Pil: xxiv, e quibus sumantur binæ bis quotidie.

EMMENAGOGUES.

72. ℞. Pil: Aloes cum Myrrha
et
Pil: Ferri comp: āā ʒj
Sodæ Sub-Carbonatis ℈j

Divide Massam in Pilulas xxx e quibus sumantur binæ bis quotidie.

DEMULCENTS.

73. ℞. Olei Amygdal: f℥j
Acaciæ gummi ʒiij
tere simul, et dein gradatim adde
Aquæ distillatæ f℥vi
Syrup: Rhæados f℥ss

Fiat Mistura, de qua sumantur Cochlearia duo ampla ter, quaterve indies.

DEMULCENTS.

74. ℞. Olei Amygdal: f℥vj
Liquoris Potassæ ♏ L
Aquæ Rosæ f℥viiss
Fiat Mistura, ut supra capienda.

75. ℞. Mistur Amygdal: f℥j
Potassæ Carbonatis gr. x
Syrupi Rhæados f℥j
Ft: haust: cum cochl: Succ: Limon: in impetu effervescentiæ sumend.
Demulcent & Febrifuge.

76. ℞. Pulv: Cetacei
Pulv: Trag: com: āā ℥ss
Syrupi Papaveris q. s.
Misceantur, et fiat Linctus. Dosis cochl: minimum subinde.

DEMULCENTS.

77. ℞. Cetacei ʒij
Pulv: Trag: comp: ʒj
Syrup: Papaveris
Syrup: Tolu: āā fʒij
Confect: Ros: ʒvj
Potassæ Nitratis ʒss

Fiat Electuarium, de quo capiat ad nucis moschatæ magnitudinem.

78. ℞. Cetacei ʒij
Vitelli ovi dimidium
Syrupi fʒss
Aquæ Cinnamomi fʒij
Aquæ distillatæ fʒiv

Fiat Mistura, de qua capiat æger cochleare amplum frequentur.

79. ℞. Amyli ʒiij
Aquæ ferventis fʒiv

Solve pro enemate, et adde, si opus fuerit,
Tinct: Opii fʒss

DEMULCENTS.

80. ℞. Decoct. Lichenis oss
Sumatur quotidie, cochleatim,
instar potus communis.

ANTACIDS AND ABSORBENTS.

81. ℞. Liquoris Potassæ fʒij
Liquoris Calcis f℥vj

M. Cujus capiat æger, acido infestante, cochleare amplum unum, vel altarum, ex poculo jusculi bovini.

82. ℞. Magnesiæ ʒss
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. f℥iiss
Spir. Lav. comp. fʒss
Spir. Carui fʒiv
Syrup. Zingib. fʒij

Sumatur cochleare unum mediocre, p. r. n.

Antacid et Carminative.

ANTACIDS AND ABSORBENTS.

83. ℞. Pulv. Cretæ co. cum Opio ℈j
Pulv. Catechu Extract. gr. xv

Sit pulvis, post singulas sedes liquidas sumendus.

In Diarrhœa depending upon Acidity.

REFRIGERANTS.

84. ℞. Potassæ Nitratis gr. xv

Ft. Pulv. ex cyatho Aquæ perfrigidæ, illico post solutionem sumend.

85. ℞. Acidi Muriatici f ʒj
Decoct. Hordei oj
Syrupi f ʒij vel q. s.

Ad acorem compescendum, et gustum conciliandum. Sumatur quotidie, instar potus, et bibat quantum sitis exigat.

In Typhus and other Fevers.

REFRIGERANTS.

86. ℞. Ammoniæ Muriat. ʒij
Acidi Acetici f℥ij
Spir. Camphor. f℥ss
Misce ut fiat Lotio.

87. ℞. Liquor. Plumbi Acetat. fʒj
Acidi Acetici f℥ij
Spir. tenuior f℥ss
Aquæ distillatæ f℥viij
Fiat lotio.

ASTRINGENTS.

88. ℞. Cort. Quercus contus. ℥ss
Aquæ ferventis f℥viij
macera per horam, et cola.

ASTRINGENTS

℞. Hujus Colaturæ f℥iss
Pulv: Gallarum gr. x
Tinct. Catechu f℥ss
Tinct. Cardamom. comp. f℥ss
Syrup. Cort. Aurant. f℥ss
Fiat Haustus—

89. ℞. Plumbi Superacetatis gr. iij
Opii puri gr. j
Fiat massa in Pilulas tres divivenda, quarum summatur una bis quotidie, superbibendo Haustum ex acido acetico compositum.

90. ℞. Infus. Cuspariæ f℥j
Tinct. Catechu f℥j
Pulv. Ipecac. gr. iij
Opii Pulv. gr. ss
Fiat Haustus.

TONICS.

91. ℞. Ferri Ammoniati ʒj
Extract. Gentian.
Extract. Aloes āā ʒss

Contunde simul, et divide massam in Pilulas xxx quarum sumat binas ter quotidie.

Tonic and Purgative, in Dyspepsia, Hysteria, Mesenteric Obstructions, &c.

92. ℞. Cinchonæ pulv. subt. ℥ss.
Magnesiæ Sulphat. ʒvj

Tere simul, et divide in quatuor partes, ex quibus sumatur una, alternis horis.

Intermittents.

93. ℞. Ferri Carbonatis gr. v
Pulv. Valerian. ʒss
Syrupi Zingib. q. s

Fiat bolus.

94. ℞. Infus. Gentian. comp. f℥j
Liquor. Potassæ. sub-carb. fʒss
Tinct. Cascarillæ fʒj

Fiat Haustus.

TONICS.

95. ℞. Cinchonæ cort. contus. ℥ss
Coque ex aquæ puræ f℥xvj
ad consumpt. dimid. adjectis sub finem coctionis,
Serpentariæ radicis contus. ʒij
Stent per horam, et colaturæ admisce
Spir. Cinnamomi f℥iss
Acidi Sulphuric. diluti fʒiss
Sumantur f℥ij sexta quaque hora.
Pringle.

96. ℞. Decoct. Cinchonæ f℥ijss
Infus. Gent. co f℥j
Tinct. Cascarill. fʒij
Liquor. Potassæ Sub-Carb. fʒij
Fiat Mistura—

97. ℞. Decoct. Cinchonæ f℥vj
Tinct. Cinchonæ f℥ss
Confect. Aromat. ℈j
Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat. fʒj
Fiat Mistura, de qua sumr. cochl. ij ampla indies
Tonic & Stimulant.

TONICS.

98. ℞. Ferri Ammoniat. gr. v
Rhei rad. contrit. gr. iij

Fiat pulvis, e quolibet vehiculo idoneo quotidie sumendus.

99. ℞. Infusi Cascarillæ f℥iss
Tinct. Cascarillæ
Tinct. Zingiberis āā f℥j

Fiat Haustus, ter in die sumendus.

In Dyspepsia from Intemperance.

100. ℞. Ferri Tartarizati gr. x
Pulveris Columbæ gr. xv

Fiat pulv. quarta quaque hora sumendus.

STIMULANTS.

101. ℞. Lyttæ in pulv. trit. gr. i
Ammoniæ carbonat.
Confect. Aromat. āā gr. v
Syrupi q. s.

Ut fiat bolus, quartis vel sextis horis sumendus, cum haustu Infusi Armoraceæ.

STIMULANTS.

102. ℞. Ammoniæ Carbonat. ʒss
Aquæ Menth. Piperitid. f℥vij
Syrupi Aurantii f ℥ss
Sumatur octava pars in languoribus.

103. ℞. Mist. Camphoræ f℥j
Spir. Etheris Sulphurici f ʒij
Tinct. Cardamom. comp. f ʒiv
Spir. Anisi fʒvj
Olei Carui ♏ xij
Syrupi Zingib. fʒij
Aquæ Menthæ Pip. f℥vss
Fiat Mistura, cujus sumantur cochlearia duo ampla urgente flatu.
Flatulent Cholic.

104. ℞. Ammoniaci Gum-Resinæ
in pulv. trit. ℥j
Aceti Scillæ q. s.
Simul bene contritis, sit Emplastrum scuto pectori.

STIMULANTS.

105. ℞. Myrrhæ, in pulv. trit. ʒiss
Zinci Sulphat. gr. x
Confect. Rosæ q. s

Ut fiant Pil. xx, e quibus sumantur binæ bis quotidie.

106. ℞. Sinapeos semin: contus.
Armoraceæ Radicis āā ℥ss
Aquæ ferventis oj

macera per horam, et cola.

℞. Colaturæ f℥vij
Spir. Ammoniæ Aromat. fʒj
Spir. Pimentæ f℥ss

Fiat Mistura de qua sumantur cochl: duo ampla ter die.

In Paralysis.

107. ℞. Olei Terebinth. fʒij
Mellis despumati ℥j

M. ut fiat linctus, de quo sumatur cochleare parvum, nocte, maneque, cum haustu cujusvis potus tenuioris tepefacti.

ANTISPASMODICS.

108. ℞. Tinct Casotrei f℥j
Ætheris Sulphurici ♏ x
Tinct. Opii ♏ vij
Aquæ Cinnamomi f℥iss
Fiat Haustus ter quotidie sumand.

109. ℞. Moschi gr. xv
Camphoræ (alcoholis pauxillo solutæ) gr. v
Confect: Ros. canin. q. s. ut fiat bolus,

110. ℞. Moschi ℈j
Acaciæ gummi ℥ss
tere optime simul, et adde gradatim
Aquæ Ros. f℥j
Ætheris Sulphurici f℥j
Fiat Haustus p. r. n. sumendus.

111. ℞. Assafœtidæ ℥j
solve terendo cum
Aquæ Menth. Pip. f℥j
addeque

ANTISPASMODICS.

Tinct. Valerian. Ammoniat fʒij
Tinct. Castorei fʒiij
Ætheris Sulphuric fʒj

Fiat Mistura de qua Sumatur Cochlear. unum amplum secundis horis.

Signetur.—*Antihysteric Mixture.*

112. ℞. Pulv. Valerian. ℈j
Tinct: Valerian. Ammoniat.
Tinct. Castorei, āā fʒj
Misturæ Camphoræ. fʒxij

Fiat Haustus ter quotidie sumend.

113. ℞. Tabaci Folior: ℈j
Aquæ ferventis f ℥viij

macera, et denique cola. Fiat pro enemate

114. ℞. Opii puri gr. j

Fiat Pilula—

NARCOTICS.

115. ℞. Camphoræ gr. xij
Extract: Hyoscyami gr. xviij

Fiant pilulæ xij quarum sumantur tres, omni nocte.

116. ℞. Extracti Conii ʒj
Folior: Conii exsiccat:

et in pulverem tritorum, q. s.
ut fiant pilulæ, singulæ grana duo pedentes.

Initio sumat æger pilulam unam pro dosi, mane ac nocte, postea sumat binas, dein tres, et denique augeatur dosis quantum fieri potest.

In Scrophula, Schirrus, and Cancer.

117. ℞. Tinct: Opii ♏xv
Syrup: Papaveris fʒij
Spir: Cinnamomi fʒj
Aquæ puræ f℥j

Fiat Haustus, invadente paroxysmo caloris in febribus intermittentibus sumendus.

NARCOTICS:

118. ℞. Opii gr. iv
Extract: Hyoscyami
Extract: Conii āā gr. xv

Fiat massa in Pilulas sex dividenda, quarum sumat unam omni nocte.

119. ℞. Mist: Camphor: f℥j
Spir: Etheris comp: f℥ss
Tinct: Opii ♏x
Syrupi Papav: f℥j

Fiat Haustus hora decubitus sumendus.

120. ℞. Infusi Lini f℥vj
Tinct: Opii f℥j

Fiat Enema—

ANTHELMINTICS

121. ℞. Cambogiæ gr. viij
Hydrarg: Sub-muriat: gr. v
Mucilag. Acaciæ q. s. ut fiat Bolus mane sumendus.

Contra Tæniam.

122. ℞. Pulv: Stanni ℥iij
Confect: Rosæ Gall: ℥ss
Syrupi q. s. ut fiat Elect:
Capiat cochl: amplum, quotidie mane, et repetatur dosis ad tres vices, et deinde capiat æger Haustum aliquem purgantem.

123. ℞. Sodæ Muriatis ℥ij
Coccinell: ℈ij
Fiat Pulvis, et detur drachma dimidia pro dosi, tempore matutino.

124. ℞. Ferri Carbonatis ℈j
Sumatur ex vehiculo aliquo crasso, singulis auroris.

ANTHELMINTICS.

125. ℞. Camphoræ (Alcohole solutæ) ʒj
Ol: Olivæ f℥ij

Misce, Fiat Enema.

Injiciatur h. s. tertia quaque nocte, ad tres vices: dein repetatur alternis noctibus, ad quartam usque vicem, si opus sit.

Contra Ascarides.

126. ℞. Aloes Soccot: gr. x
Saponis Duri ʒj

Fiat Suppositorium post Alvum exoneratam applicand.

A COLLECTION OF FORMULÆ,

(*By the Author.*)

EMETICS.

127. ℞. Tart. Emetic. gr. j.
Pulv. amyli. ℈j.
M. f. pulvis. *Hufeland.*

128. ℞. Tart. Emet. gr. jj.
Cremor tart.
Pulv. rad. Ipecacuanhæ. āā℈j.
m. f. pulvis.

129. ℞. Tart. Emet. gr. j.
Pulv. rad Ipecacuanhæ. ℈j.
Sacchar. alb. ℈jjj.
m. f. pulv. divid. in tres, partes æquales.

One powder every half hour, until sufficient vomiting is excited.

EMETICS.

130. ℞. Tart. Emet. gr. iv.
Conserv. Rosar. q. s.
Ut f. massa pil. exqua
forment pill, No. iv. d.
One pill every half hour.

CATHARTICS.

131. ℞ Aq. menth. s. v.
TR. Rhei aquos āā ℥ iv.
Extr. Taraxaci ℥ ss.
oxym. squill. ℥j. m.
One table-spoon full every hour.
In Colic from Dyspepsia.

132. ℞. Aq. ceras. ℥iii.
Ol Ricini ℥j.
Sapon. venet. dr. sesqui
Vitell. ov. no. 1.
Op. gr. viii.
Syr. emulsiv. ℥ss. m.
A table-spoon full every two hours.
In Colica of Pictonum.

CATHARTICS.

133. ℞. Mass. Pill Beccher ʒjj.
Gum. amon. dep. ʒss.
Pulv. rad. scill. ʒss.
Sapo officin. ʒss.
Conserv. ros. q. s. f. pil.
Ponder, gr. jj.

10 pills in the morning and evening.

134. ℞. Liq. Terr. fol. tart. ℥j.
Extr. Rhei ʒj m.

A tea-spoon full three times a day.

135. ℞. Magnes. muriat.
Cremor. tart.
Flor. sulph.
Pulv. Rhei.
Pulv. flor. chamom. vulg.
Elaeo sach. fœnic aā ℥ss.
m. f. pulv.

A tea-spoon full three times a day.

136. ℞. Elix. stomach. Whytt. ℥jj.

A tea-spoon full three times a day.

DIURETICS.

137. ℞. Gum. ammoniac. ʒ jj.
Pulv. Rhei. ʒi ss.
Extr. aloes.
Pulv. Scill. āā ʒss.
Extr. gentiān ʒ j.
f. pil. no. 120. consp.
pulv. cinnamon. d. ad scat
8 pills one hour before dinner.

DIURETICS.

138. ℞. Gumm. arab. ʒjj.
Vitell. ov. ʒjjj.
Aq. calcis. viv. ℥jjj.
Ol. amygdal. ℥j.
TR. Thebaic ʒj.
Syr-papav. alb. ℥j.
A table-spoon full every hour.
In Ischury and Stranguary.

DIURETICS.

139. ℞. Terebinth. vënet.
Extr. cascarill. aā ʒss.
Opii crudi pur. gr. v.
m. f. pil: ponder gr. jj.

5 or 6 pills in the morning and evening.

140. ℞. Lact. Sulph. ʒjj.
Aq. foenic. ℥jjj.
Aq. cinnamon ℥j.
Syr. papav. alb. ℥ss.

A table-spoon full every hour.

In diabetes of the Urine.

141. ℞. Bals. copaiv. ℥ss.
Ol. tart. per deliq. ♁vjjj.
solv. in aqua juniper, ℥vjjj.

A table-spoon full three times a day.

DIURETICS.

142. ℞. Aq. Petroselin. ℥iv.
Rob. Juniper ℥j.
Spir. Salis. ʒjj. m.

A table-spoon full every two hours.

143. ℞. Cort. Simarub ℥j.
coq. c. aq. fontan q. s.
in col. sol. ℥xjj.
Sacchar. Saturn. ʒj m.

In involuntary discharge of urine arising from difficult labour, much advantage may be derived from injections of this lotion into the urethra.

144. ℞. Farin. Lycopodii ʒjj.
Syr. alth. ℥iss.
exactissime contrit, add.
aq. commun. ℥jj. m.

A tea-spoon full every hour.

For the suppression of Urine in children.

145. ℞. Asæ foetidæ ℥ss.
Pulv. rad Ipecacuanhæ
Opii.
Ol. menth. piper. aā gr. iv.
m. exact. f. pil. ponder gr. jj.

8 pills three times a day.

In chronical Strangury and Dyssury.

DIURETICS.

146. ℞. Sacchar. alb. lb. j.
Pulv. cort. peruv. ℥jj.
condit. cort. aurant. ℥j.
Spec. pro. morsuli imperat. ʒjjj.
f. secund. artem. morsuli d.

Two or three drachms of this taken during the day, have been found useful in preventing the involuntary discharge of urine, especially in children.

147. ℞. Extr. chamom. ℥jj.
Borac. ℥ss.
solv. in. aq. cinnamon. lb. j.

A table spoon full five times a day. This mixture is recommended against the involuntary discharge of the semen, masculinum.

EXPECTORANTS,

148. ℞: Pulv. cort. peruv. opt.
Lich. Island āā ʒss:
coq: in aq. font. ℥xvj: adreman ℥xii.
colat. add:
Oxym Sqnill. ℥j. m.

Every two hours a half tea-cup.

EXPECTORANTS.

149. ℞. Pulv. Gumm. arab. ℥ss.
solve in aq. fontan ℥vj.
adde
TR. thebiac gutt. xv.
Syrup. diacod. ℥ss. m.
A table-spoon full every hour.

150. ℞. Kermes mineral gr. iv.
Gumm. arab. cum.
Sacchar. lact. bene trit. aa ʒjj.
aq. font. ℥vjjj.
m. f. emusl. d.
A table-spoon full every hour.

151. ℞. Rad. Polygal Seneg. ʒjj.
coq. c. aq. font. lbj. adreman ℥vj.
cola colat.
adde
mucilag gumm. arab. ℥ss.
Extr. hyosc. gr. vj.
Syr. cort. aurant. ℥j.
m.
A table-spoon full every hour.

EXPECTORANTS.

152. ℞. Tart. emet. gr. jj.
Extr. glycyrrhi zæ. ℥j.
aq. destill ℥vj. m.
A table-spoon full every two hours.

153. ℞. Flor. Zinc. gr. jjj.
Sachar. alb. ʒj.
m. f. pulv. divid. in vj.
part. æquales.
A powder every two hours.
Of hooping cough in children.

154. ℞. Ol carvi. destill. ʒjjj.
Camphor gr. xjj.
Phosphor gr. jjj. m.
Make three times a day friction of the stomach, breast and shoulders
Of hooping cough in children.

155. ℞. Aq. cort aurant. ℥iss.
Aq. cinnamon s. v. ℥ss.
tinct. op. gut. jj.
Syr. cort. aurant. ʒss.
A table-spoon full every two hours.

DIAPHORETICS.

156. ℞. Gumm. guajac, ℈ss.
Sal. mir glauber. ℈j
Extr. aconit. gr. j.
Sulph. aur. ant. im. pur gr. j.
m. d. ad. ch. rep. xvi. ad tot ch. dist.
Four powders every day.

157: ℞. Sulph. aur. antim. pur. gr. jjj.
Resin lign. guayac. gr. jj.
m. f. pil. rep. xxiv.
ad: tot. pil. dist.
One pill every two hours.

158. ℞. Ol Terebinth ʒjj.
mellis limpidi ℥ss. m.
In the morning and evening a tea spoon full
In Rheumatism and hic-cough.

159. ℞. Vin antimon Huxh. ℥j.
Extra ct. aconit. ʒj
25 drops in the morning and evening.

DIAPHORETICS.

160. ℞. Pulv. rad. valer. ℥ss.
infund. et diger. leni calore et
vase clauso c aq. font q. s.
colat. ℥vj. ad misce
liquor anod. m. H. ʒjj.

A table-spoon full every hour.

161. ℞. Op. thebaic gr. iv.
Mosch. oriental gr. xxxjj.
Sacchar. alb. ʒj.
m. f. pulv.
divid. in xjj. part. æqual.

One powder every hour.

162. ℞. Phosphor. gr. iv.
solv in
Ether vitriol ℥ss. j.

Eight drops of white sugar every two hours.

163. ℞. Phosphor. gr. x.
Camphor. gr. x L.
axung. porc. ℥j.
m.

For Frictions.

In Paralysis.

EMMENAGOGUES.

164. ℞. Aloes soccotr. ʒj.
Limat. ferri ℈jj.
Sulph. aur. antim. ℈ss.
Calomel. ℈j.
Ol. sabin. gutt. xx.
Syr. sacchar. q. s.
f. pil. pond. gr. jj. consp.
pulv. cinnamon. d.

Before the patient goes to bed, take two Pills.

In green-sickness.

165. ℞. Flor. sulphur. ʒjj.
Gumm. guajac. ʒj.
Rad. galang. ʒi ss.
Sem. foenic. ʒj.
Pulv. rad. valer. min. ʒss.
Sacchar. alb. ℥ss.
m. f. pills.

A tea-spoon full three or four times a day.

EMMENAGOCUES.

166. ℞. Extr. rad. hellebore nigr.
Aloes depur.
Flor. sal. ammon. martial
āā ʒjj.
Croci orient. ʒj.
Op. thebaic. ʒss.
m. f. c. essent rhei. q. s.
pil. gr. jj. consp. pulv.
glycyrrhizæ.

Eight or ten pills in the morning and evening.

167. ℞. Essent. croci.
Essent. Fuligin. āā ʒjj.
T. R. thebaic, ʒss. ♏.

Twenty-five drops every three hours.

168. ℞. Rad. Saleb. ℥ss.
Pulv. cort. peruv. wjj.
Coq. c. aq. font. lbj. ad. reman ℥vjjj.
Colat. adde
Extr. cort. peruv.
Castor. mosc āā ʒjj.

Two table-spoons full every hour, or two hours.

169. ℞. Rad. alth. ℥ss.
Rad. arnic. ℥j.
Coq. c. aq. font. lbj. ad reman. ℥vjjj.
col. adde.
Extr. cort. peruv.
Opii crud. gr. iv.

A table-spoon full every hour.

170. ℞. Op. thebaic. gr. vj.
Camphor. ʒss.
Sachar alb. ʒjj.
m. f. pulv. divid. in xjj part.
æquales. d.

One powder every two hours.

DEMULCENTS.

171. ℞. Merc. dulc. gr. xxiv.
Camphor.
Conchæ præparatæ āā ℈jj
m. f. pulv.
Divid in vjjj part. æquales. d.
Three or four powders a day.

172. ℞. Aq. chamomie. ℥iv.
Gumm arab ℥ss.
Alum. crud.
Extr. cascarill· āā ℥j
Syr. aurant. ℥ss.
A table-spoon full every two hours.

ANTACID & ABSORBENTS.

173. ℞. Lich. Island. ℥ss.
Rad. Colombo. ʒjj
Coq. c. aq. calcis viv. ad. col. ℥jjj
adde
Extr. myrrh. dr. sesqui.
Syr. Diacod. ʒjjj. ♏.
A table-spoon full every two hours.

ANTACID & ABSORBENTS.

174. ℞. Aq. menth. ℥jj.
Elixir vitriol. ℈jj.
Spir. nitr. dulc.
Extr. cascarill. āā ℈j.
Syr. aurant. ʒ jj.
m
A table-spoon full every two hours.

175. ℞. Pulv. rad. rhei ʒj.
Pulv. cort. cascarill. ʒiss
Pulv. Lign. quass.
Pulv. flor. chamom āā ʒss.
Laud. pur. gr. j.
m. f. pulv.
A tea-spoon full in flax-seed tea every two hours.

REFRIGERANTS.

176. ℞. Aq. font. ℥vj.
Nitr. depur. ʒjj
oxym. simpl. ʒvj.
Syr. d. alth. ℥j. ♏.
Two table-spoons full every hour,

REFRIGERANTS.

177. ℞. Aq. Rosar. ℥vjj.
Nitr. depur. ʒjj.
Acidi tartar. ess. ℈ss.
Syr. papav errat. ʒvj.
A table-spoon full every hour.

178. ℞. Pulv. cort. peruv. ℥j.
Rad. serpentar virgin. ʒjjj
inf. aq. fervid. q. s.
colat. ℥vjj.
Ether. vitriol. ʒj.
T. R. thebaic. ℈jj
Syr. cort. aurant. ℥j.
m.
A table-spoon full every hour.

179. ℞. Rad. valer. ℥ss.
Rad. angelic.
Rad. arnic. āā ʒjj.
coq. c. aq. lb. j ad resid. ℥vj.
adde.

REFRIGERANTS

Essent alexipharm Stahl
mixtura simplex camphorat.
Elix. acid. Haller. āā ʒj
Syr. aurant. ʒvj.
m
A table-spoon full every hour.

180. ℞. Flor. arnic. ℥ss.
Coq. c. aq. fontan. q. s. colat. lb. jj.
adde
Syr. cort. aurant. ℥jj.
m.
A half tea-cup every two hours.

ASTRINGENTS.

181. ℞. Conserv. rosar. rubr. ℥iv.
Nitr. depur. ℥ss.
m. f. electuar. d. adoll.
A tea-spoon full every two hours.

ASTRINGENTS.

182. ℞. Aq. meliss ℥vjj.
Lap. haematid. ℈j.
T R. cinnamomi. ℈j.
Syr. meliss. ℥ j. ♏.
A table-spoon full every hour.

183 ℞. Extr. Lign. Campech. ʒ jj
Sal. ess. tart. ʒj
aq. ceras n. ℥vj. ♏
A table-spoon full every hour.

184. ℞. Ol. amygdal. ℥j.
Gummi arab ʒ jj
Alum. crud. ʒss
Op. theb. gr. jj.
m. exacte
A table-spoon full every hour.

TONICS.

185. ℞. Pulv. Rad. columbo ʒ jjj
Tartar Tartarizat ʒj.
Eleaeosacchar. menth. piperit ʒss.
m. f pulv.
A tea-spoon full every two hours.

186. ℞. Cort. peruv. ʒvj
Coq. c. aq. font. ℥xvj
adreman. ℥vjj. cola
Colat. adde
Extr. cort. peruv. ʒiss.
Syr. cort. aurant. ʒj
m.
Two table-spoons full every two hours.

187. ℞. Phosphor gr. iv
Solv. in.
Ether. vitriol. ℥ss.
Eight drops of white Sugar every two hours.

STIMULANTS.

188. ℞. Rad. Serpent. virgin ℥ss
Infund. in vas. bene clauso.
caq. font. fervid. ℥vj
Vers. finem. infus. adde
Vini Burgund. generos. ℥iv. colat.
add.
Syr. d. cinnamomi ℥ss.
A half tea-cup every hour.

189. ℞. Extr. cort. augusturæ ℥ss
Solv. in aq. cinnamomi s. v. ℥iv.
add.
Essent. valerian. ʒ jj. d.
A table-spoon full every two hours.

190. ℞. Phosphor. gr. iv.
Ol Lini. recent. ℥j.
m. solv. opt. terendo d.
Twenty drops every hour.

ANTISPASMODICS.

191. ℞. Gum. as. fœtid.
Extr. valer. minor āā ʒ jj.
Op. gr. vj
Ol. cajep. gutt x jj,
M. f. pil. pond. gr. jj.
Consp. pulv. cinnamomi. d.
Eight or ten pills in the morning and evening.

192. ℞. Fell. taur. ℥ss.
Extr. centaur. min.
Extr. gent. rubr. āā ʒ jj
m. f. c. pulv. rhei. pil. gr. jj. d.
Five pills three times a day.

193. ℞. Op. pur. gr. vj.
Sachar. alb. ʒ jj.
m. f. c. pulv. subtilissime.
divid in 24 part. æquales s.
A powder every two hours.

NARCOTICS.

194. ℞. Op. depurat. ℈ss.
Extr. glycyrrhizæ ℈j
m. f. pil. no. xv. d.

One pill every hour.

195. ℞. Extr. op. aquos, gr. iv.
Solv. in aq. meliss. ℥jj
add.
Syr. d. alth. ℥j. ♏

A table-spoon full every three hours.

ANTHELMINTICS.

196. ℞. Rad. valer. sylvestr.
Sem. Santon au ʒjj
Rad. Jalap. gr. xxx.
Oxym scillit. q. s. ut f.
Linetus. d.

A tea-spoon full every three hours.

197. ℞. Pulv. subtiliss. rad. filic. mar. ℥j
divid in iv. part. æquales.
d.

One powder in the morning and evening.

ANTHELMINTICS.

198. ℞. Tart. tartarizat. ℥ss.
Sal. mirab glauber. ʒ jj.
Pulv. rhei elect.
Flaved. cort. aurant.
āā ʒj.
m. f. pulv divid. in
xjv. part. æquales.

One powder in the morning and evening.

199. ℞. Sem. Santon ʒ jj
Fol. Senn. ʒj
coq. in aq. font. ℥ jjj colat.
add.
Ol amygdal frigid. et
Recent. express. ʒss.
Mucilag. gumm. arab q.s.
Ad conf. emuls.
Syr. emulsiv. ℥j. ♏.

A table-spoon full every two hours.

200. ℞. Pulv. Rad. valer sylvestr. rec. ʒj
Testor. ovor. calcianat. ℈j
m. f. pulv.

The Author intends to publish hereafter the following works:

1. *Topography* of the city of *Philadelphia;* with *Observations,* on the Civil, Commercial, and Literary Character of the *United States.* 2 vols. 8vo. with a plan of the City.

2. Of the *present State of Medicine in North America,* the *diseases* produced by the climate, and the cause of the frequent occurrence of *gravel,* with an account of the good success the Author has had in relieving *many* such patients.

3. Treatise on *Dysentery,* and the principal predisposing cause of this disease as it prevailed in the months of *July* and *August* in the year 1822, in the several *towns* and *counties* in *Pennsylvania;* to which is annexed a Treatise on the general mode of treatment of the practitioners at those places, and the Author's own plan of treatment.

4. Researches and Observations on *Leprosy*.

5. Treatise on *Yellow Fever*, with Remarks by the Author in the year 1819 and 1820, in Philadelphia, with his mode of Treatment.

6. Description of the Hospital, Almshouse, Orphan's Asylum, Institution for the Poor, Medical Institutions, and the several Prisons in Philadelphia.

Description of Travels in the year 1818, to *Holland*, and a voyage to the *United States*; the Author's residence of four years at the latte place, to which is annexed *A View of his Life and Misfortunes*, with an account of the frequent *malicious calumnies* that where inflicted on him, both in *Europe* and *America*.

Il a dormi longtems, mais cétait sans *Sommeil*.
Il s'agite á present et pense á son *Reveil*.

R. Wright, Printer, No 92, South Second-street.