

Dialogues between patients and the physician on the several principal diseases in this country : with the physician's advice, including a collection of over two hundred domestic remedies : a work useful to families / by J.F. Daniel Lobstein.

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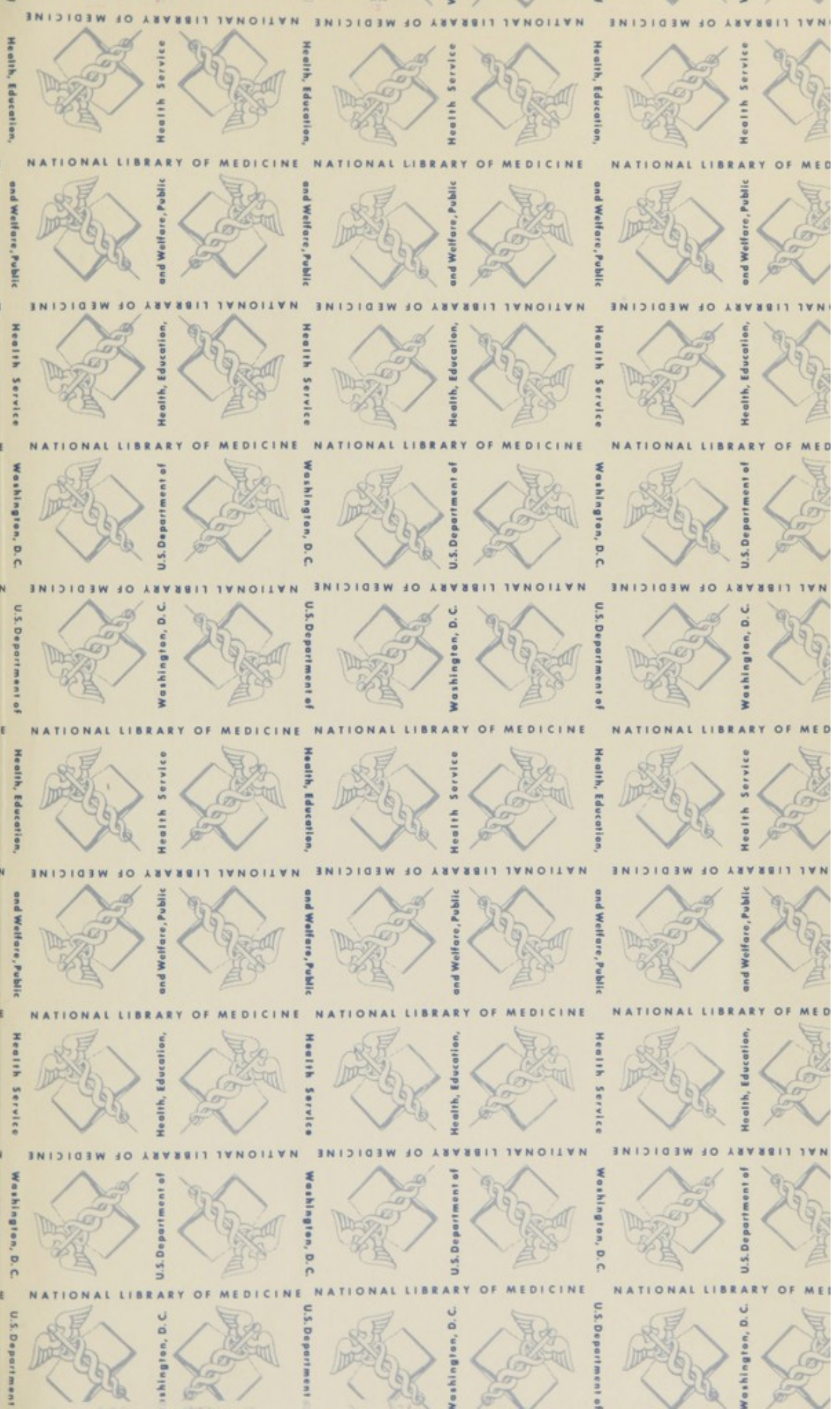
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DIALOGUES
BETWEEN
PATIENTS AND THE PHYSICIAN,
ON THE SEVERAL
PRINCIPAL DISEASES IN THIS COUNTRY,
WITH THE PHYSICIAN'S ADVICE,
INCLUDING A COLLECTION OF OVER TWO HUNDRED
DOMESTIC REMEDIES,
A WORK USEFUL TO FAMILIES,
BY J. F. DANIEL LOBSTEIN, A. M. L. L. D. D. P.

Doctor of Medicine of the *Medical Faculties of Paris*, and *Halle in Saxony*—late Physician of the French Military Hospitals and Armies of France—late Professor on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery—and Second Accoucheur of the Civil Hospital at *Strasbourg* in France—Member of the Medical Societies of *Paris*—of *Bordeaux*—of *Toulouse*—of *Marseille*—of the Latin and Mineralogical Society of *Jena*—of the Society of Arts and Sciences of *Freiburg*, Grand Dukedom of *Baden*—of the *Royal Medical and Surgical Society of Berlin*—Member of the Medical Societies of *Philadelphia*—of the *City and County of New-York*—of *Massachusetts*—of *Maryland*—of *Lexington Ky.*—of *New Orleans*—of *Pittsburg (Pa.)*—of the *Phi-Alfa Society of Bowdoin College (Maine)*, and of other Medical Societies, Academies, and Scientific Institutions of *Europe*—Author of several Works upon Medical and Literary Subjects—Physician and Practitioner of Midwifery, New-York

Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects.—*Constitution of New-York, Art. 7, Sec. 8.*

As health is the most precious of all things, and is the foundation of happiness, the science of practicing on life and health, is the noblest of all, and most worthy the attention of mankind.—*Hoffman.*

NEW-YORK,
1839.

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1839

DEDICATION.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
President of the United States.

HONORABLE SIR,

As the medical opinions contained in this work are evidently different from those of the *common* practice in this country, you may be surprised at your name being prefixed to the dedication thereof.

But notwithstanding that *you*, Honorable Sir, do not belong to the Medical Profession, your talents and judgment in *all* sciences, connected with your modesty, are generally justly appreciated; and the numerous and disinterested acts of private friendship and kindness which you have extended to many of our Fellow Citizens, and my respect, due to the first magistrate of this rising Republic; also the assurance of your benevolence with which you honored me, in your first letter of the 21st April, 1830, after having received my last work, entitled, *Treatise upon the Semiology of the Eye*, for the use of *Physicians*, and of the countenance of *Criminal Jurisprudence*, which letter shall forever remain a precious treasure for me, has induced me, respectfully to dedicate my work to *you*.

With every wish that your valuable life may be long preserved to this community, as an example of those virtues which so eminently adorn your character,

I am with great respect and consideration,

Your most humble and obedient servant,

J. F. DANIEL LOBSTEIN.

TO THE HONORABLE

ISAAC L. VARIAN,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

As political opinions vary, so do the medical ones. The proof of the latter, you will find in *these sheets*, which I have dedicated to the present *Chief Magistrate of this Glorious Union*, as also to you, Honored Sir, the *Chief Magistrate* of our great *Metropolis* of hospitality and commerce.

You will excuse the liberty which I have thus taken ; but the confidence, which I have in your sound judgment, was the sole cause of it. And as I am sanguine in my hopes that this little work can do much good, if strictly adhered to, so I know that *republican* and *democratic principles alone*, can remove the various ills to which the body politic is subject. The latter you will help to remove. As to the diseases which all flesh is heir to, the prescriptions contained in this book will remove them.

In hopes that you may accept this small tribute of my respect and esteem, I have the honor to sign myself, with unfeigned consideration,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

J. F. DANIEL LOBSTEIN.

P R E F A C E.

It is now *twenty-one* years that I have been an inhabitant of this land of liberty and independence, and several years since, a *naturalized citizen* of the United States,—which shall be for me, forever the most distinguished title—and above *thirty years*, a practising physician.

My long experience therefore, in the healing art, and the reputation which I can flatter myself to have obtained in the treatment of diseases in both parts of the world, induces me to hope that this work may receive the approbation of my fellow citizens, to whom it is principally devoted.

Being so happy as to be an inhabitant of a country in which the liberty of speaking, writing and publishing, is equally permitted to the poor and the rich, a country where enormous wealth does not constitute the soul of merit, but where honesty and knowledge may advance him, whose only claim to preferment is founded on such a basis, and where *American honesty and independence*, is the only true nobility: a boon which was achieved by the blood of Americans, and by the valor of our immortal Washington and Lafayette; an independence thus gained cannot now possibly be shaken by any European government. In this country, where every religious sect is tolerated, and where every one has a right to profess his opinions and his principles, here I say, should it not also be permitted to a physician to have that *same* privilege, and to publish *his* opinion, *his* success in the treatment of diseases, and *his* experience gathered in a number of years?

Undoubtedly; and therefore, I propose to publish this work hoping that every family may reap benefit from it. Should I be so fortunate as to have this work received with the same approbation as my *other* works which heretofore have been published in *Europe* as well as in *America*, then indeed would my wishes be fulfilled, and I should think my labor amply rewarded.

If an opinion be erroneous, it requires to be discussed so as to exhibit its errors; if on the contrary such opinion be a true

one, then it will command adherence in proportion as it is more and more examined into. If the treatment of different diseases mentioned in this work is a good one, (which cannot be denied otherwise than by jealousy or calumny,) let it *flourish* and *progress* ; if it be a bad one, let it be *frowned down* by the just censure of an enlightened community.

It is *true*, it is easier for many to criticise a large work, than to write a small one. I am therefore far from wishing to restrain the free expression of the opinion of others, should they even be at variance with my own. I will cheerfully abandon my opinion if it be proved erroneous, and I will gratefully receive instruction, when *convinced* by ample evidence that I am in the wrong. Let the public judge for themselves, because it is *to its tribunal* I present this work.

Many respectable families, whose physician I have had the honor to be, as well in *Philadelphia* as in *New-York*, have often requested of me to publish a work in which I would communicate my treatment of the different diseases, on account of their having received great benefit from such treatment, and chiefly on account of my not having employed the remedies so common in this country, therefore I am inclined to offer this present work to the public. Many of my patients know by experience that many of their acquaintances have fallen victims to the treatment of bleeding and *mercury*, and that the convalescence of others was very much retarded by the extravagant means above mentioned. Ladies who were very nervous, and tormented with hysteric spasms, have recovered in a short time by my treatment, the former by administering a few simple medicines to them, the latter on account of my dispensing with bleeding them. These facts can be satisfactorily proved.

I propose therefore to prove in the present work, that the remedies which I shall lay before the public will be of much more use than the *baneful* and *extravagant bleeding* and the treatment of *mercury*.

My intention is not to reject bleeding entirely, for there are cases which indicate the necessity of it ; but such cases a physician of discernment can easily distinguish ; such cases however differ widely from every little indisposition and disease,

which is directly treated by *bleeding and mercury* ; nor can it be denied that such treatment is very flourishing in this country although we have but too many examples in seeing our fellow citizens fall by it ; how many families have been deprived of their amiable children, how many husbands have seen their lovely partners sink into the grave, and how many wives become widows all on account of this *nonsensical* treatment. I will here give a small example of this fury for bleeding. I am at present the physician of a very handsome and respectable married lady of this City, who asked me one day, "How many times doctor, do you think I have been bled in the course of several trifling indispositions?" I answered, "Perhaps *twenty-times*." She replied, No sir, fifty-two times !!! Is not this extravagant ?

I now ask, should not *simple* and *convenient* remedies be preferred to such treatment ?

It would be flattering to me if I could contribute to the preservation of public health by publishing the present work, and I am confident my fellow-citizens will soon convince themselves of the usefulness of that, which I make public in these sheets.

My intention was not to publish a practical work on *all* diseases, (although I shall do so if Providence spare my life,) but only on some of the principal ones in this country ; and I think therefore it will be a useful work for all families, chiefly as it is accompanied by simple, safe and convenient remedies. I have also included a collection of over *two hundred domestic remedies*, which will certainly be very agreeable to many of my readers.

I thought that publishing this work in the form of *dialogues* would be more interesting than a cold common-place narrative of diseases, and I have therefore done so.

But before I commence my *dialogues*, I think it may be interesting to my readers to know the opinion on the state of medicine of the late distinguished *Thomas Jefferson*, President of the United-States.

As my readers may not be acquainted with it, and as I hope it will be read by many with pleasure, I will introduce it ; we all know he was possessed of an extraordinary mind, and that he was fully competent to judge correctly on this subject. The

author of the present work, had two letters from him, and has on the same subject those of our late venerable *John Adams*, *James Madison*, of our cherished *General Lafayette*, and of our present honorable President *Martin Van Buren*; these letters cannot but be flattering to the Author, and they will be regarded by him and his family as a precious *treasure*.

The author also thinks it now his duty to tender his thanks to his numerous respectable subscribers, whose names he is proud to publish.

THE HONORABLE THOMAS JEFFERSON'S

(*Late President of the United States,*)

OPINION ON THE STATE OF MEDICINE.

It is sufficiently known that this honorable and scientific gentleman has, by his merits justly acquired the esteem of both the old and the new world, and that his name will be forever cherished by every American, not only as his being a great diplomatist, and as one who signed the act of our glorious independence of this happy country; but also on account of his vast mind, which distinguished him as an adept in all the sciences.

It cannot therefore be otherwise than flattering to the author of this work, that, among the great number of letters with which he has been honored, by the most distinguished physicians of Europe and of this country, as well as of other scientific gentlemen of both countries, that he also was honored with *two* letters by *this* distinguished gentleman.

I will now present to the public his views on the *state of medicine*, because his judicious opinion merits to be known generally.

"We know," he says, "From what we see and feel, that the animal body in its organs and functions is subject to derangement, inducing pain, and tending to its destruction. In this

disordered state, we observe nature providing for the re-establishment of order, by exciting some salutary evacuation of the morbid matter, or by some other operation which escapes our imperfect senses and researches. She brings on a crisis by stools, vomitings, sweat, urine, expectoration, and which for the most part ends in the restoration of healthy action. Experience has taught us also, that there are certain substances, by which, applied to the living body, internally or externally, we can at will produce the same evacuations, and thus do, in a short time, what nature would do but slowly; and do effectually, what perhaps she would not have strength to accomplish.—Where then, we have seen a disease characterized by specific signor phenomena, and relieved by a certain *natural* evacuation or process, whenever that disease occurs under the same appearances, we may reasonably count on producing a solution of it, by the use of such substances as we have found *by experience* produce the same evacuation or movements. Thus fullness of the stomach we can relieve by emetics; diseases of the bowels, by purgatives &c. &c. Here then the judicious, the moral, the humane physician should stop * * * * *.

But the adventurous physician goes on, and substitutes presumption for knowledge. From the scanty field of what is known, he launches into the boundless regions of what is unknown.

He establishes for his guide some fanciful theory, of corpuscular attraction, of chemical agency, of mechanical powers, of stimuli, of irritability, accumulated or exhausted, of repletion by the *lancet*, and repletion by *mercury*, or by some other ingenious dream which lets him into all nature's secrets at short hand.

On the principle which he thus assumes, he forms his table of nosology, arrays his diseases into families, and extends his curative treatment, (says he) by analogy, to all he has thus arbitrarily marshalled together. I have lived myself, continues *Jefferson*, to see the disciples of *Hoffman*, *Boerhave*, *Stahl*, *Cullen*, *Brown*, succeed one another, like the shifting figures of the magic lantern, and their fancies like the dresses of the annual doll-babies from Paris, becoming, from their novelty, the

vogue of the day, and yielding to the next novelty, their ephemeral favors. The patient, treated on the fashionable theory, sometimes gets well in spite of the medicine; the medicine therefore restored him, and the young doctor, receives new *courage* to proceed in his bold experiments on the life of his fellow creatures.

I believe, continues Jefferson, we may safely affirm that the *inexperienced* and *presumptuous* band of medical *tyros*, let loose upon the world, *destroy more human life* in one year, than all the *Robinhoods*, *Cartouches*, and *Mackheaths* do, in a century.

It is in this part of medicine, I wish to see a *reform*, an abandonment of hypothesis for sober facts.

The *first* degree of value set on *clinical observation* and the *lowest* on *visionary theories*. I would wish the young practitioner especially, to have deeply impressed on his mind the real limits of his art.

The only sure foundation of medicine, is an intimate knowledge of the human body and *observation* of the effects of medicinal substances on it. The anatomical and clinical schools therefore, are those in which the young physician should be formed.

If he enters with innocence, that of the *theory* of medicine, it is scarcely possible that he should come out *untainted* with *error*. His mind must be strong indeed, if rising above juvenile credulity, he can maintain a wise infidelity against the authority of his instructors, and the bewitching delusion of their theories.

I hope and believe, that it is from this side of the Atlantic, that Europe which has taught us so many other things, will be led into sound principles in this branch of science, the most important of *all* being that to which we commit the care of health and life.—*Letters to Dr. Wistor*, vol. 10, page 91.

DIALOGUES

BETWEEN PATIENTS AND THE PHYSICIAN.

Having thus far followed the opinion of THOMAS JEFFERSON, I will now introduce my favorable readers to,

DIALOGUE I.—TAKING COLD.

Mrs. A. I am glad to see you doctor, because at the least indisposition, I am afraid I shall die. Since this morning I have felt very unwell. I presume I have a little fever, but I hope it may not become a bilious fever; and this is the reason which retained me abed. Two days ago I was at an evening party, and came home after eleven o'clock at night, and since yesterday I have felt indisposed; my throat is sore; I am troubled with a slight headache and cough; my breathing is also impeded; I have chills and moreover a rheumatic pain in my neck. I sent therefore for you doctor to have your advice. In the meantime I wish you would inform me how it happens that a person is so easily subject to a fever: and please also to inform me what you call in general a fever, and what are the principal causes of it?

Dr. Permit me madam to feel your pulse. Your indisposition is not alarming, nor is there any danger to be apprehended. You have scarcely any fever, and therefore need not fear that it should bring on a bilious attack. You informed me madam that you were at an evening party and returned after eleven o'clock; you will remark that the day

before yesterday was very warm and the evening somewhat chilly, therefore it is probable that in going home you caught a severe cold, and I can assure you that your indisposition is only the effects of the cold you caught at that time.

How is your appetite madam ?

Mrs. A. My appetite is tolerably good, but not as much so as before my indisposition. You have given me a great deal of consolation by apprising me that my illness cannot become dangerous ; but what is the cause doctor, that people catch a cold so easily ?

Dr. You know madam, that the climate of this country is very variable, and the sudden changes in the atmosphere, are the cause that people catch cold so easily, chiefly our good ladies.

Mrs. A. Will you bleed me doctor ? I know a lady of my acquaintance who was affected with the same indisposition, and her doctor bled her immediately, and it was nearly four weeks before she recovered ; I should therefore be glad if you could dispense with bleeding.

Dr. There is not any necessity whatever to bleed you madam. I cause my patients in this indisposition to be put on light diet, abstaining from the use of animal food as much as possible. The best nourishment is therefore gruel, roast apples, and the most appropriate drink would be barley water. It is not necessary madam to remain in bed. I would advise you only to soak your feet this evening fifteen minutes, in warm water, and drink during the day a few teacupfuls of warm horehound tea, and if you observe this to day I hope you will find yourself much better to-morrow, when I shall have the pleasure to call and see you.

Mrs. A. I shall certainly follow your advice doctor ; but I beg you would inform me of what is cal-

led generally a fever, and what is the exciting causes thereof ?

Dr. To a lady like you madam, who likes to be instructed as if you had the desire to study the science of medicine, and become yourself a *doctress* I cannot refuse to answer your judicious questions. A fever is an irritated state of the circulating system : we say ordinarily that a person is affected with a fever, when the pulse is very quick and frequent, when the pulsations follow each other rapidly, when a more than natural heat prevails, and continues over the whole body ; when a person feels weariness and pain in the limbs, and feels weaker than common with a loss of appetite and much thirst ; all sudden transitions from heat to cold, or cold to heat, are causes of fever, as well as a vitiated bile and other sources of irritation. We have several kinds of fever ; but I believe I have in as few words as possible, conveyed the knowledge you wished for.

Mrs. A. I am more than satisfied with your description. I am confident if all the ladies would make so many questions to their physicians, they would find themselves in a sad dilemma how to answer their fair querists. But in answer to you doctor, I can assure you I have no idea to become that adept in the science of medicine, because I hold this does *not belong to our sex* ; but I like to know the nature of those diseases with which I myself, or any of my family might be afflicted, and I am certainly much obliged to you doctor, for your graphic and polite answers to my questions ; and I again promise you, that I shall strictly follow your advice given to me, and hope to see you again to-morrow.

Dr. I shall certainly not omit calling.

DIALOGUE II.

Dr. Good morning Madam. Pray how do you feel to day ?

Mrs. A. I feel much better doctor. I followed your advice exactly ; I slept tolerably well last night ; the soreness of my throat is almost gone ; the pain in my neck has abated, and my cough is not near so violent. Is it your opinion doctor, that I should continue to-day the same as yesterday ? having already felt the benefit of your advice, I am in hopes that by conforming myself to day again to it, I may be recovered by to-morrow.

Dr. We are both of the same opinion, and I hope when I call again to-morrow, to find you well.

DIALOGUE III.

Dr. Well madam, I hope you will be able to give me now the assurance of your having recovered.

Mrs. A. Yes doctor, I feel entirely relieved of my complaint ; but do you not think it might be advisable to take a dose of physic to re-establish my appetite ?

Dr. Certainly madam ; and if your own good judgement had not pointed it out to you, I should certainly have suggested the propriety of taking a light opening medicine. What would you be willing to take, castor oil, or a powder ?

Mrs. A. I must confess doctor, that I have an entire aversion to Castor Oil, although I know it is a remedy universally taken. I know also that a dose of *Calomel* and *Jalap* is the common medicine which is prescribed by the most part of physicians : it is their favorite medicine, and I confess it is a *fashionable* one ; but I must acknowledge that I dislike powders, especially *calomel*, which to

my knowledge has by salivation ruined the constitution of a great many, and chiefly of our sex.

Dr. If you dislike both the medicines we spoke of how would you like a few pills ?

Mrs. A. I must tell you doctor, that I have a great trouble and difficulty in swallowing pills. I know that many kinds of pills are recommended in the public papers, especially *Brandreth's* pills, which are taken by a great many of my acquaintances, and I would take them if I had not as I observed to you before, a great difficulty in swallowing any kind thereof. Nevertheless doctor, I should be very much obliged to you if you would give me your candid opinion about *Brandreth's Pills*.

Dr. My opinion, madam, of these pills is, that they are an excellent purgative, they remove by their purgative power all bad humors from the blood by the stomach and bowels, of which I have convinced myself in many cases. I know that many physicians are opposed to recommend *Brandreth's pills*, but probably they have no other reason than jealousy, which Dr. Brandreth can show a vast number of cases, in which they have been eminently useful, and I cheerfully acknowledge that I know of many such cases myself, and it is also known by other physicians. The greatest proof of the value of these pills, is the great number of *counterfeits* of them, which cannot be denied. Other pills are not so counterfeited, and why ? Because the *Brandreth* pills will always find more to counterfeit them, because they perceive the immense sale and demand for them throughout the Union.

That the *genuine Brandreth's pills*, have never been *hurtful* to any body who took them, can be sufficiently proved ; and on the contrary it can easily be made manifest that those *impostors* who have *counterfeited* them, have ruined *many* persons in

their constitution and jeopardized their lives, of which we have had a recent occurrence in this city, the facts of which case were published in the public prints ; moreover, it is well known that Dr. Brandreth furnishes many poor, who are not able to buy these pills, without any charge.

I must confess without the least hesitation, that I acknowledge the *value* of these pills. If this is not the opinion of many of my medical brethren, I am sorry for it but I find it my duty to propagate the merit and value of a medicine, when I have convinced *myself* of such merit by my *own* experience ; and my maxim is, and forever will be, *Truth alone is beautiful ; Truth alone is lovely.*

Mrs. A. Very well Sir, still my difficulty about swallowing pills is the same, and I should be very much obliged to you, if you could or would prescribe a mixture for me, which may not be very bad to take. Excuse me, I think you presume that I am rather a singular patient !

Dr. Not at all madam, it is the duty of a physician to try to please his patients, especially Ladies. I will therefore, madam, give you a prescription of a *real lady mixture*, which is very agreeable to take, and with the effect of which you will have cause to be pleased. I only wish that you may send this prescription to an apothecary who understands his business thoroughly, and who will prepare it exactly. I know that nearly all our apothecary shops here, have a sign with the following words ; "*Physicians prescriptions carefully prepared.*" But I am in the mean time sorry that such is not every where the case.

Mrs. A. You are right doctor ; I have heard the same complaint from other persons ; but the Apothecary of our family is a very intelligent man, who I have no doubt, understands his business perfectly.

Dr. Very well madam, that suffices, here is therefore, the prescription :

R. Scammoneum 15 grains,
solv in vitell, ov. 1
add
aq. fontan, 4 ounces,
Syr. althea, one ounce
Rum, half an ounce.
m.

Take it to-morrow morning early ; take it when cool, and shake the glass previously. It is pleasant to the taste.

Mrs. A. I will not fail to take it ; but doctor permit me to ask a question of you, which is, why do you not prescribe in the English language ?

Dr. I will give you my reason madam. A *regular* physician ought to understand the *Latin* language as well as his own. In Europe the physicians generally understand *different* languages, although they commonly prescribe in the *Latin* language ; and the writing in this language, has the advantage, that the patients cannot read it, which is very desirable in a great many instances ; and it proves further, that the physician has the requisite knowledge of the dead languages.

Mrs. A. Excuse me doctor, that I put all these questions to you, I am sure it ought to be the same to a patient, whether he gets cured by an *English* or *Latin* prescription.

Dr. You are right, and you will perceive that your medicine will have the desired effect upon you although prescribed in *Latin*.

DIALOGUE IV.

Dr. I hope you will give me a good account of the medicine last taken.

Mrs A. Indeed doctor I must say it has done me infinite good, and you are right when you call it a lady's mixture. I shall certainly recommend it to several acquaintances of mine, as I have no further occasion for it, being perfectly well again.

Dr. I am happy to hear it, and I hope that if a cold should after this happen to molest you, that you may not be afraid of dying with it.

Mrs. A. Certainly not doctor, but at the least indisposition, I shall certainly send for your timely aid and advice.

DIALOGUE V.

INTERMITTENT FEVER, OR FEVER AND AGUE.

Mr. B. I found myself obliged to send for you doctor. I have been afflicted these five weeks with a fever and ague. I must inform you, that I had a physician before, who bled me each time in the hot stage, and gave me some salts ; he found it also necessary to give me mercury, and arsenic in the form of pills, but my fever has not left me, and I became weaker every day. I informed my physician therefore, that I would not take any more medicine, and discharged him, hoping all the time the fever would leave me of itself; but I very soon perceived that my hopes were falacious, and hearing that several of my acquaintances who had the same disease were in a short time cured by you, I resolved to send for you to have *your* opinion and aid, in my sickness.

Dr. It is certainly flattering to me, that you repose confidence in me ; but before I can give you my advice, I must inform you, that I cannot undertake a patient, until I know that the last physician visits no more, and chiefly if he be a *regular* physician.

Mr. B. I pledge you my word sir, that he no longer attends upon me.

Dr. Very well Sir, I will undertake the treatment of your disease, and hope that in a short time, you will be free of your fever. Now sir, please to inform me, have you the fever every day, every other day, or every third day ? how long does the cold and hot stage last ? because by this knowledge only, can I ascertain what particular fever you have, as we give different names to the different kinds of fever extant. We call a *quotidian fever*, when it returns in the space of twenty-four hours, *tertian fever*, when it returns within forty-eight hours ; and when it sets in only every fourth day, a space of seventy-two hours, then it assumes the name of a *quartan fever*, and this latter, is usually the most obstinate one, and is commonly prevalent in autumn.

Mr. B. According to your description doctor, I am very glad not to have a *quartan fever* ; because my fever commences commonly in twenty four hours, I can therefore now judge myself, that it is a *quotidian fever*, which attacked me.

Dr. You judge rightly sir ; but tell me now how long the cold and hot stages last ?

Mr. B. The cold stage is above an hour, and the hot stage above two hours.

Dr. My treatment in this kind of fever is invariably to put a speedy stop to the cold, and then to the hot stage ; and during the intermission of the fever, to prevent its return by invigorating (not

weakening) the body. In all cases of intermittent fever, we must necessarily first cleanse the stomach and bowels.

Mr. B. I presume sir, that my late physician has cleansed my stomach and bowels sufficiently, because he made me take daily either a dose of calomel and jalap, or salts; it is therefore my wish to be free from the fever as soon as possible. Remove as soon as you can the cold and the hot stages, and prescribe afterwards an invigorating mixture as you said, because I have become very weak by my continued purging and bleeding.

Dr. I am willing sir, to satisfy your wishes.--- Now tell me whether you expect the fever to-morrow, and at what time?

Mr. B. It is likely sir, that my fever will attack me to-morrow morning between 10 and 11 o'clock.

Dr. As soon as you feel that the cold stage is about to commence, I advise you to take one or two teacupfulls of warm chamomile tea without sugar, and as soon as the heat comes on, take the following prescribed powders every half hour: a teaspoon full in a wine glass of cold water.

R. Cremor tartar,
Magnesia alba aa 2 drachms.
Nitr. potass. 1 drachm.
m. f. pulv.

This powder will remove the heat (with out bleeding,) and I hope that the cold stage will also be removed soon, if you only follow my advice.

Mr. B. Believe me sir, I shall not fail.

DIALOGUE VI.

Dr. How do you find yourself this afternoon sir?

Mr. B. I have strictly adhered to your advice, and let me now tell you, that after having taken three teacupfulls warm chamomile tea, without su-

gar, the cold stage which was before above an hour was not more than about half an hour, and the hot stage which used to last more than two hours, after having taken four times a teaspoonfull of the powders, did not last a full hour, so you will perceive that both the cold and the heat left me a great deal sooner than before, nor do I feel as weak.

Dr. I was confident it would be so.

Mr. B. Will you not therefore prescribe me an invigorating medicine ?

Dr. Not yet sir, we will expect your fever the second time, but the next time that your fever ought to make its appearance, I hope you will find yourself already free from it. I therefore advise you to proceed as you have begun, until I see you again.

Mr. B. I shall implicitly follow your advice doctor.

DIALOGUE VII.

Dr. Well sir, how is the state of your health to day ?

Mr. B. I have done as you advised at first : the cold stage was this time only a little shivering, and the hot stage was over in about ten minutes.

Dr. I am happy to hear it, and I am sure you will soon be entirely recovered.

Mr. B. I hope now that you will give me a remedy so that my fever may bid farewell to me, and I shall certainly feel grateful to you.

Dr. I would willingly give you a prescription of it, but such remedies require a very careful preparation and I wish therefore you may send to my house that you may get it well prepared, and I pledge you my word, your fever will no more return.

Mr. B. But if my fever should return nevertheless, what shall I do then ?

Dr. Take the mixture as I send it, according to the direction I shall make on it, and you will be satisfied with it.

Mr. B. Having confidence in you doctor, I shall send for it, and use it according to direction.

DIALOGUE VIII.

Dr. Has your fever returned Sir ?

Mr. B. No sir, the fever has not returned as you promised me. I feel no symptoms whatever of it any more ; in fact I feel perfectly well. Do you think that I will be entirely free from it now ?

Dr. I think you are, nevertheless, you had better send to me and I will prepare the half of it for you, which will be enough and which you will take according to my direction, then you will be sure that the fever will return no more ; this is only precaution, as I have cured many with only one bottle of that mixture.

Mr. B. As I have felt the good effects of that medicine, which is not very disagreeable to the taste as it only has a slight bitterness, I shall willingly take half a bottlefull more of it, to be confident of my re-establishment.

Dr. Do so sir, and in a couple of days I shall call again and see whether you have not permanently recovered.

DIALOGUE IX.

Dr. Well sir, have you any more complaints to make ?

Mr. B. No sir, I am perfectly well, my fever has returned no more, and I hope therefore, you will not trouble me with any more prescriptions.

Dr. I am sorry sir, that I must disappoint you, I must now insist that you will deal the finishing stroke to your late disease, and as it is not very unpalatable, you will I hope obey with alacrity my behest; I order you therefore, to eat some good beefsteak, some chicken or a good piece of turkey now and then, and drink every day a glass of good port or Teneriffe wine.

Mr. B. Well sir, I shall try to be obedient, and as I wish you to be witness of my obedience, I request that you will dine with me to-morrow, and you will see your prescription carefully prepared by my wife *Eliza*; who will I am sure be very glad of your company.

Dr. Your invitation sir, I shall certainly accept of, chiefly as your good lady has no objection to prepare the medicine herself, and I am confident she will prepare my prescription better than many others, I shall therefore have the honor to wait upon you to-morrow.

DIALOGUE X.—QUINSY.

Mr. R. I am glad to see you doctor; you know I am fond of hunting. I went yesterday with a friend of mine to Hoboken, and I returned very fatigued, and since this morning, I feel that my throat is very sore; I cannot swallow without pain, and fear that I have the quinsy in the highest degree, and am very much afraid that this evil may keep me a long time from my business.

Dr. Let me examine your throat sir. You need not be afraid that you have the quinsy in the highest degree, nor will it keep you long from your affairs; and even if you had the quinsy in its highest degree, this disease can be cured by *convenient* remedies. I know that the Father of this country, our

beloved, cherished and immortal *Washington* was attacked with this disease, the quinsy, but he only fell a victim to *orthodox* and *nonsensical* treatment.

Your difficulty in swallowing is accompanied by a redness and tumor in *one* tonsil, and therefore a lancinating pain in the part affected ; a difficulty of expectoration, and a small degree of fever is all I observe ; but I hope to cure you in a short time.

Mr. R. Your consolation doctor, is gratifying to me, because I must confess to you that I have but little patience, and am not fond of remaining long under medical treatment, for I am perfectly well aware that many of your medical brethren prolong a disease if they can.

Dr. In answer to your charge, I have only to observe that the quicker my patients recover, the more satisfaction find I in my art. Now I will explain my treatment to you. Steam your throat several times during the day with the following : Take hops and catnip equal parts, make thereof a strong decoction by boiling, with equal parts of rain water and vinegar. Put this decoction hot into a large pitcher, over which place a funnel and inhale the steam for 10 or 15 minutes, and repeat this several times a day. This will relax the tension of the inflamed parts. Bathe your feet in warm water, with which you have mixed some ashes, and promote the perspiration by warm drink of catnip tea. If you can bear gargling I advise you to gargle your throat with sage and hysop, equal parts, of which make a strong decoction. As one of your tonsils is affected with a tumor like an ulcer, I advise you to make use of the following drops, whereof you will here find the prescription :

R. Spir. minderer. one ounce,
Essent. Pimpinell. alb. one drachm.
m.

Take 8 or 10 drops of them on a piece of sugar, let it melt in your mouth and swallow it ; take these drops every hour.

These drops you will find to be very valuable and beneficial. Your ulcer will burst probably by to-morrow, and you will find great relief ; and I am sure you will swallow with much less difficulty to-morrow.

REMARKS.—The essence of white Pimpinell is not to be had in every apothecary shop in this country ; but in this city it is to be had at the following Apothecary shops. *Mr. Milhau & Guillou*, French Apothecaries and Chemists, 187 Broadway ; *Mr. Souillard & Delluc*, French Apothecaries and Chemists, opposite the Park ; *Mr. Paulus*, Chemist and German Apothecary 160 William Street ; *Mr. Weismann*, Chemist and German Apothecary, corner of Broom and Orchard-streets, and of *Mr. Runge* German Apothecary corner of Hester and Eldridge streets. All these gentlemen have a great assortment of drugs which are commonly used in Europe, and what I can say with truth is, they carefully prepare them. The Semen Phellandrium, is also to be had there.

Amongst a great number of Apothecaries in this city, I am obliged to mention also the following gentlemen, because prescriptions are very carefully prepared by them : Drs. Hart, Slocum & Marshall, Chilton. Rushton & Aspinwall, Patrick Dickie, all in Broadway.

Mr. Charles Cougnac, French Apothecary, Chatham-street, merits also to be mentioned.

I have employed these drops in the highest degree of quinsy, accompanied with ulcers on the tonsils, and I have always been successful to the satisfaction of my patients.

Mr. R. I shall follow your advice doctor, and wish you may call to-morrow and see me.

Dr. I shall not fail, and hope that my treatment may show some success to-morrow.

DIALOGUE XI.

Dr. How do you find yourself to-day Mr. R. ?

Mr. R. Your advice doctor, was miraculous. After having used the steam several times, and bathed my feet, I found relief ; of the drops, after I had taken them six times, each time 10 drops on sugar, the ulcer on my tonsil burst and discharged a great deal of matter, which was easily thrown out ; and this morning I took a cup of coffee with but very little difficulty,

I must confess to you, doctor, that I think these drops very valuable, and I am much pleased to recover so fast, because I know that ordinarily, in this disease, the poor patient is tortured with a *quantity* of leeches, bleeding, mercury and other orthodox medicines ; and I have no doubt, that the *Great Washington* has fallen a victim to such *nonsensical* treatment. Must I continue a day more with the steaming and the drops ?

Dr. No sir. As to the drops you may take them three times during the day, either 5 or 6 drops at a time ; but the steaming I find surperfluous ; besides I hope you will be well enough to follow your business to-morrow.

DIALOGUE XII.

Mr. R. I have impatiently waited for you doctor, as I have to tell you that I feel perfectly well. I feel no more symptoms of my recent complaint ; and I should like to go out.

Dr. I can have no possible objection to your going, and must say that I feel very glad that you have recovered. You will now be convinced, that this disease may be cured in a short time with *convenient* medicine.

I only wish the next time when you go a hunting you may not again be exposed to that malady ; but before I leave you, I will communicate to you an anecdote of the celebrated physician, *Boerharve*, of Holland. This renowned doctor ordered, in his will, that all his books and manuscripts should be burned, *one* large volume with silver clasps excepted. After his demise, the physicians flocked to Leyden, (in Holland) entreating his executors to destroy his will. The effects were sold. A *German Count*, convinced that the great gilt book contained all the arcana of physic, bought it, for *ten thousand guilders*. It was all *blank*, excepting the first page, on which was written, "*Keep the head cool, the feet warm, and the body open, and then bid defiance to the doctor.*"

What say you to this anecdote, Mr. R.?

Mr. R. This anecdote pleases me very much ; but I am sure it pleases but few physicians. It does a great deal of honor to *Boerharve*, and the same to you doctor, that you have communicated it to me with so much freedom ; and it would be desirable if we had many physicians with your intentions, and be treated according to your system. This would, I am sure save yearly many thousands of our fellow citizens. You may depend on it, doctor, I shall not fail to recommend you and your treatment to all my acquaintances.

Dr. I shall be very much obliged to your friendship.

DIALOGUE XIII.

Mrs. K. Doctor, I am really afraid that my little *Augusta* has the *Mumps*. It alarms me much because a lady of my acquaintance lost her child which was afflicted with this complaint. Her doctor ordered a mercurial ointment ; gave mercury to the child ; applied leeches three several times and the sixth day the child died. A friend of my husband has recommended you to me, and I wish therefore your advice.

Dr. You need not be alarmed, madam. This complaint which we call the mumps, is not at all dangerous if it is reasonably treated ; but must become very dangerous and ruin the child, if such a treatment is had recourse to, as you told me of. *Mumps* is a swelling of the glands about the throat, and often seems an epidemic ; children of both sexes are more liable to it than adults. *One* or *both* of the parotid glands of the neck can become large, hard, and often very painful, which is the case only in part with your child ; because with her there is but *one* of the glands a little hard. The glands may become sometimes so hard and enlarged as to impede respiration : but that is not the case with your child. There is ordinarily some fever in this disease. My advice is, that you keep your child one or two days in bed, and promote perspiration by giving her frequently warm catnip tea to drink. If the child should be costive, give her a little castor oil ; bathe her feet in warm water and ley ; and cover the swelling with a pledget of cotton ; should however, the swelling become very painful, please to bathe it with the following prescription :

R. Sapo hispan. one drachm
ol. Sasafras, half an ounce
ol. oliv. one ounce
camphor, three drachms.
m.

and apply it warm twice a day. If you adhere strictly to my advice madam, your child will soon recover by such treatment. This treatment I wish you would keep up for two days ; after that I shall call and see your child, and I am sure she will be much better.

Mr. R. I shall strictly do according to your advice.

DIALOGUE XIV.

Dr. How is your little Augusta to day, madam ?

Mrs. R. She is much better doctor. The swelling has gone down, which I attribute to the pledget of cotton and to that excellent liniment of yours. Shall I use the same treatment for a couple of days more ?

Dr. You may do so, on account of keeping the glands warm ; and I have no doubt, that the next time I shall have the pleasure to see you, your little darling will have entirely recovered.

DIALOGUE XV.

Mrs. R. Doctor, my child is perfectly well ; not the least symptoms of the complaint remains --- Two ladies who accidentally visited me when my child was first attacked, called yesterday to see how the little sufferer was, and were astonished to see her perfectly recovered. They assured me they would immediately request your presence whenever their children should show any signs of disease.

Dr. I am rejoiced, madam, that your child is well again, and am happy to have received your approbation.

DIALOGUE XVI.—CROUP.

Mr. W. Doctor, my child has the croup, and I can only tremblingly think of it, because so many children are snatched out of the arms of their mothers to be laid into a too early grave. I desire therefore, your advice.

Dr. It is heart rending madam, to see a child suffer by this disease ; but if convenient remedies are employed there is certainly not so much danger.

The *croup* is an acute inflammation of the membrane of the trachea, or windpipe, characterized by fever, accompanied with a cough and hoarseness, and a difficulty of breathing. It prevails chiefly in those children which are from one to three years old, although children more advanced in life may also be attacked by it. The true symptoms of the croup are often preceeded by those of a common catarrh, and sometimes by ulcerated sore throat. The child wakes with an unusual cough, and the inspirations which immediately follow the cough, are attended with a crowing noise, which is the characteristic of this disease.

Mrs. K. The cough of my child is very troublesome. It occurs in paroxysms, and is very dry. I think if the child could only expectorate, that it would be greatly relieved. She has a continual inclination to change from place to place.

Dr. These symptoms always accompany the malady ; but that need not alarm you, as I hope to ease the child very soon. How long is it, since the child was first attacked ?

Mrs. R. It is now about eight days that the

child had a catarrh. I kept her warm, and gave her a little cough syrup which was recommended to me. This syrup mitigated the cough a little ; but since yesterday the cough became more dry, and the great difficulty of expectorating afflicts the child very much.

Dr. I commence commonly by ordering a teaspoonful of the syrup of ipecacuanha, every half hour, until the child has vomited once or twice ; after that give sometimes a tablespoonful of the syrup of Gum Arabic, and let her drink nothing cold. The celebrated Dr. *Hufeland* gave the following prescription in the croup.

R. Pulv. ipecac. one scruple
vin. antimon. one drachm
aq. fontan. two drachms,
oxymel. squill.
Syr. rubi id aa. half an ounce.
m,

Every quarter of an hour, give one teaspoonful, until three times vomiting has taken place. After the child has thus vomited, she will become easier, and her mucilaginous drink will also relieve her. If the cough continues, repeat the syrup of ipecac ; after that I shall prescribe an expectorant. I now, therefore, wish that you commence with the syrup of ipecac ; and sometime after the vomiting give occasionally a table spoonful of syrup of gum arabic, and your child will feel easier to-morrow. In this way I have treated many children with the greatest success.

Mrs. R. I shall certainly follow your advice, doctor.

Dr. In that case you will find your child much better to-morrow, when I shall call to see her.

DIALOGUE XVII.

Dr. How is your child to day madam ?

Mrs. K. The child is somewhat better. I gave her yesterday three times a teaspoonful of the syrup of ipecac after which the child vomited thrice, the appearance of which was purulent and thick ; after the child became easier, the cough recommenced, but not so severe, and she became more quiet last night. The syrup of gum arabic appeared to do her much good, and she likes to take it. What am I to do now ? Shall I continue the same treatment to day ?

Dr. Give her only twice during the day a teaspoonful of the syrup of ipecac, and continue the other syrup ; and to-morrow I shall prescribe an expectorant mixture.

Mrs. R. I shall follow your advice, and hope to see you to-morrow.

DIALOGUE XVIII.

Mrs. R. The child is much better. She slept above half of the night tolerably well ; after that her cough recommenced, but not so severe, and her expectoration is very difficult yet.

Dr. Never mind madam, I shall give you here a prescription which will soon help her to expectorate freely.

R. Rad. Polygal. Senegae. one drachm
 coq. cam aq. fontan. six ounces
 ad reman. three ounces
 cola.
 colatur add
 mucilag. gumm arab. half an ounce
 Extract hyosiam, three grains,
 Syr. cort. aurant. one ounce,
 m.

Give the child a large teaspoonfull of it every hour. It will render her expectoration easier, and relieve her cough ; continue this for two days, after which, I shall have the pleasure to see you again.

DIALOGUE XIX.

Dr. I hope the child is almost well madam.

Mrs. R. Your skill and the excellent treatment which you advised doctor, merit my thanks. I was much satisfied with your mixture. The cough is almost gone, the expectoration is easy, and the child slept very good last night. Do you think it advisable that I should continue that mixture for a day or two ? the child likes to take it.

Dr. You may let her continue it for a day or two more, and then the child will have perfectly recovered.

Mrs. R. I shall not fail doing it.

DIALOGUE XX.

Dr. How is the child to day madam ?

Mrs. R. My little girl is altogether well, but do you not think it would be right to give her a little castor oil ?

Dr. You may do that in a couple of days, but after that, give her no more medicine ; and if any other indisposition should attack her, I again offer you my services.

Mrs. R. You may be confident doctor, that I shall not neglect sending for you in such a case.

DIALOGUE XXI.---WHOOPIING COUGH.

Mrs. O. I sent you a note doctor, because I

wished you to come and see my son, who is attacked with whooping cough. You know that I have entire confidence in you, as you cured me several times of different diseases, chiefly in my first illness, on account of which, I had been treated by another physician, for three months without deriving the least benefit by his remedies ; and as you also cured my daughters in a short time, I hope you can do the same with my little son.

Dr. It is certainly flattering to me madam, that you have these few years past, shown your confidence in me, and be assured you will not now loose it. Has your son had a catarrh before this complaint ?

Mrs. O. Yes sir, but I treated him myself, because you know that as a mother, I have some experience by having seen several diseases in my family ; but I venture no further, and ask for your experience and skill.

Dr. The whooping cough begins commonly, with the symptoms of catarrh, and with a more than natural disposition to sleep ; but when the whooping cough actually commences, the fit of coughing continues several minutes, and is commonly terminated by expectoration of mucus, sometimes by vomiting, and bleeding at the nose. In mild cases the fits do not occur more than three or four times a day : in severe cases, every half hour.

Your son madam, will recover ; but this disease will last at times, two or three months, and when very severe, much longer ; but I have treated many children successfully for this disease, and several became well in a short time ; I wish this may be the case with your son. At all events, I shall give you my best advice, dictated by long experience.

Mrs. O. I confide entirely in you sir.

Dr. I find in the commencement of this disease

nothing better, than to give the syrup of ipecac ; give every half hour, or hour, a small teaspoonful of it, to excite a little vomiting ; also a mucilaginous drink, sometimes a teacupfull of little warm tea of flaxseed, and during the day a tablespoonfull of gum arabic syrup, half mixed with the syrup of marsh-mallow, which is agreeable to take, and see that he drinks nothing cold. After you have continued this treatment for a couple of days, your son will be somewhat better, and I shall then inform you how to proceed.

Mrs. O. Your advice shall be attended to

DIALOGUE.--XXII.

Dr. How is your son to day, madam ?

Mrs. O. He is a great deal better sir ; he vomited several times, which has relieved him much ; the syrup of gum arabic mixed with marshmallow syrup he is fond of taking, and I think has done him much good.

Dr. I am glad your son is getting better ; my opinion is that you proceed with the same treatment two or three days longer ; but you need not give the syrup of ipecac, so often The other syrups and the flaxseed tea, you can administer as before. When I come the next time, I shall give you a prescription, which will please both you and your son.

Mrs. O. In the mean time doctor, you may be confident that your advice shall be rigidly observed.

DIALOGUE. XXIII.

Dr. What report to day madam ?

Mrs. O. My son is a great deal better than when you last saw him.

Dr. That is what I like to hear.

Mrs. O. Will you not now give me the promised prescription of your mixture ?

Dr. Not yet madam. But here is a prescription for twelve small powders, which I have always employed with great success in this disease, the powders have no disagreeable taste, and the children take them with pleasure. Give your son four times a day one of these powders in a tablespoonful of milk.

R. Flor. zinci. six grains,
Sachar. alb. two drachms
m. f. pulv.
divid. in XII part aeq.

If you continue these powders three days, your son will be much better.

Mrs. O. I shall attend to it, doctor.

DIALOGUE XXIV.

Mrs. O. Your powders sir, have had an excellent effect, he likes them. Shall I let him continue them ?

Dr. No madam, I find it unnecessary ; on the contrary, I will give you another prescription, which will be my last ; it is a pleasant tasted mixture, which is the best remedy against this formidable malady, and which will relieve the cough entirely.

R. Moschus opt. three grains
Sachar. alb. half scruple
misce exacte
aq. foenicul. half an ounce
Syr. althea. one ounce.
m.

Shake the glass before you pour the medicine out, and give him a teaspoonfull every hour.

When your son has emptied the glass, let it be made again and taken in the same manner ; by that time, I shall call and hope to find his complaint eradicated.

Mrs. O. Be assured of my attention to your advice.

DIALOGUE XXV.

Dr. Well madam, how fares your little son ?

Mrs. O. He is well. The mixture had an excellent effect on him ; he took two glasses full, and wants more of it, and his cough has almost disappeared ; he sleeps well at night, and commences to have a good appetite. Shall I have the mixture made again ?

Dr. No madam, it is not necessary. My advice is that you save the prescription of this mixture, and if your son should get another cough you may apply it again. I wish only he may now enjoy good health for a long time, and I am glad that I again have your approbation for my treatment.

Mrs. O. Certainly you have ; and I promise you I shall take good care not to loose your prescriptions.

DIALOGUE XXVI.

CATARRH OR INFLUENZA.

Mr. B. Doctor I have been affected with the influenenza these two days, and I hear a great many persons are suffering by the same complaint.

Dr. That sir, being the case you, have no reason to complain, as you are in excellent company, you can not at all events, say that you suffer alone.

Mrs. B. I care but very little for such company doctor ; I am more delighted with a company of ladies, and gentlemen who are in blooming health.

Dr. If such is your opinion, I beg of you to have but a little patience, and I shall soon send your ugly customers away, that you may be able to join in the company you like best. The influenza is not dangerous if the physician is careful, and does not treat his patients with orthodox medicines. At the close of the year 1831, and the commencement of 1832, the disease prevailed to an alarming degree all over the United States, and proved very mortal, chiefly with the aged, and those who were subject to other complaints. It swept off many of our distinguished inhabitants ; more by ridiculous treatment than by the fatality of the disease.

The influenza is very often an epidemical disease, and prevails more or less every year. Its characteristic is an increased secretion of mucus from the membrane of the nose fauces, and bronchiae, accompanied by fever. People thus afflicted, usually cough, and feel thirsty, they sneeze much, and a certain lassitude with a want of appetite crowns the whole. The disease in fact is a species of catarrh, to which the name "Influenza" was applied. The malady commences by sneezing, coughing, hawking, chills, which are succeeded by heat, hoarseness, soreness of the throat, lungs and stomach. There is much expectoration of mucus, pain in the head, chest, back, shoulders and forehead. The eyes are ordinarily inflamed, accompanied by great weakness and debility. Sometimes the cough is attended with difficulty of expectoration.

Mrs. B. The disease has affected me in the

very manner you describe it. My eyes are inflamed, and I experience much difficulty in my expectoration.

Dr. You shall soon be delivered of all these disagreeable symptoms by very simple remedies.--- Drink nothing cold, and drink warm horehound tea to promote perspiration ; bathe your feet in warm water and ley ; take during the morning once or twice a teaspoonful of the syrup of ipecacuanha, and if the cough should prove very troublesome you may take occasionally a teaspoonful of the syrup of white poppies, or of the following mixture :

R. Pulv. gumm. arabic. half an ounce.
solv. in aq. fontan. six ounces.
add
tincture. thebaic. fifteen drops.
Syr. papaver alb. half an ounce.
m.

Of this excellent cough mixture, take during the day, a tablespoonful every hour. It will greatly relieve your cough, and you may drink an occasional cupfull of warm horehound tea ; observe a spare diet, and drink nothing cold whatever. This is my treatment sir, which has done much benefit to all my patients, and usually they recover in a short time.

Mr. B. Your advice shall not be lost upon me.

Dr. I hope not. After you have adhered to this treatment for two or three days, I shall have the pleasure again to see you, and I am confident you will feel much the better for it.

DIALOGUE. XXVII.

Dr. How is the state of your health Mr. B.

Mr. B. I feel perfectly well sir. Two phials of your

mixture have perfectly cured my cough, and all the other remedies you recommended to me, had a good effect upon me, and to say the truth, I feel so well, that I think there is no necessity for my taking any more medicine. I am happy indeed, that I have recovered in so short a time and by such simple remedies, chiefly as I have several acquaintances of mine who are attacked with the same evil, and they have been four weeks under medical attendance. Their physicians tell them, they must have patience, and that they certainly will recover by and by ; but for my part, I am no particular friend of this by and by. I want to be cured quickly and after your system, and am happy that I need no more medicine.

Dr. Feeling as well as you do, I do not find it necessary to keep you any longer under medical attendance.

DIALOGUE XXVIII.—MEASLES.

Mrs. H. I believe doctor, my Emilie will get the measles. Since yesterday she has had a dry cough and hoarseness, heaviness of the head and drowsiness, her eyes are inflamed, swelled and itching, very sensible to the light and frequently beset with tears. She sneezes much and discharges an acid or thin fluid from her nostrils.

Dr. You have given me a very true description of the appearance of measles, madam. I presume you read medical works, and as you appear to be so well instructed, I will hold a consultation with you, and now tell you that your child certainly has all the symptoms of measles.

Mrs. H. I am much obliged to you, doctor, for your compliment. I never read medical books, but if any of my children are sick, I like to observe

minutely all their symptoms, so as to be able to give a correct account of their situation.

Dr. Such observations madam, are not often to be met with. But you may be assured, that your child will soon perfectly recover.

My opinion and treatment in this disease is, to produce a gentle moisture, diffused equally over the whole body, on the appearance of the eruptions, early and free expectorations, and open bowels, and I hope you think the same of it.

Mrs. H. I am satisfied with such treatment, although I know that the new curative fashion of our physicians, in measles, is to keep the child cold, open doors and windows, apply cold applications, and even ice water.

Dr. It appears to me, madam, that you do not like this fashionable treatment and new fangled system.

Mrs. H. I am fond of being fashionable, like our sex ; but I do not like *such* a fashionable treatment, because I know several poor children who became *fashionable victims* by this treatment, which I should think ought to be called a *nonsensical* treatment.

Dr. Well, madam, I am of your opinion, and will, therefore, use your child according to my treatment ; I have treated brothers and sisters, of children who died by the new fashioned way, and they recovered in a short time, which nobody can deny, as I am able to prove it. I know full well, that according to the new fashion, the treatment of this disease consists in bleeding, blistering, calomel, antimonial wine, muriate of ammonia, ice water, and other cold applications ; but such a *nonsensical* treatment I would not dare to undertake.

The measles are easily known by the appearance of small eruptions, somewhat resembling flea bites,

over the face and body, but chiefly about the neck and breast. Many of these spots soon run into each other, and form red streaks or suffusions, larger or smaller, which gives the skin an inflammatory appearance, and produces a perceptible swelling of the face. Each spot is raised a little above the surface, especially in the face.

The disease is highly infective, and often prevails epidemically; and the constitution that has been once under its influence, is seldom liable to a second attack. The measles, according to my opinion, are produced by a specific infection, or contagious matter, received in the constitution. They may prevail at all seasons of the year, as I often had occasion to observe; but the middle of winter is the time they are usually the most prevalent. They attack persons of all ages; but children are most liable to them.

The eruptions appear about the fourth or fifth day, and sometimes at the end of the third. On the end of the fourth or seventh day from their first appearance, the readness diminishes, and the spots dry up; the cuticle comes off and is replaced by a new one; the cough and headache continue. On the ninth or eleventh day, no trace of redness is to be found; but the skin assumes its wonted appearance. In measles, the symptoms generally suffer some remission towards the morning, returning, however, with increased severity, toward the evening.

I shall now give you my advice, madam, as to what course you ought to pursue. It is the duty of the physician, in this disease, to assist nature in expelling the eruptions, if her efforts be too feeble; and when they are too violent, they must be moderated by suitable evacuations. The measles being usually attended with great inflammation, it is the first duty of the physician to moderate it. It is,

therefore, necessary to soak the feet immediately in warm water and ley, until the eruption appears. This will relieve the heat and facilitate the appearance of the eruption. The following infusion is a very convenient one.

Take Saffron, two parts,
Virginia Snakeroot, one part.

Make a tea of it, sweetened with loaf sugar, and give it warm, to be repeated. It is necessary to entertain a gentle perspiration. If you will observe these directions minutely, I have no doubt but the measles will come out as they ought to, and tomorrow I will call and see your child.

DIALOGUE XXIX.

Dr. I see, with pleasure, madam, that you have followed my advice, because your child is covered with measles and the eruption is well out.

Mrs. H. I commenced by immersing the feet twice in warm water and ley ; after that, I gave her the infusion of Saffron and Virginia Snakeroot as tea, several times ; this had an excellent effect ; and the measles came out as full as you see them. What shall I do now, doctor.

Dr. As the measles are entirely out, and have a healthy appearance, very little medicine is necessary. Keep the child a few days more in the room ; give her two or three times a day a tea-cupfull of catnip tea ; after that, give her a medicine of Senna and Manna, which may be occasionally repeated. This is all you need do, and the child will recover. I shall call again in a few days, and I am confident I shall find her well. I have to observe though, that patients, recovering from the measles, should

be careful about their diet. Their food for some time ought to be light, and only taken in small quantities. It ought to be of a cooling and rather opening nature. This treatment will carry the patient safe through the disease ; while the opposite course of mercury, ice water and cold applications, will cause such debility or putrescency in the fluids, as to prostrate the complaint, harrass and distress the patient ; and the greatest part of such patients *must* fall victims to *such* a nonsensical treatment, whereof we have but too many examples.

DIALOGUE XXX.

Mrs. H. My child, doctor, is now perfectly well ; and I am very glad that I observed your treatment. It is really to be regretted, that we have parents who are so stupid as to follow the foolish advice, to open doors and windows, and to apply cold fomentations, and permit them to drink cold water, when they are attacked with measles. I made these observations to several persons ; but they answered me, that their physicians informed them that it was *the new fashion* mode of treating this disease ; and how many examples have we, that the poor innocents became the victims to such new fashioned physicians ?

Dr. I am happy, madam, that your child has recovered, and bid you adieu.

DIALOGUE XXXI.—COUGH.

Mr. P. Doctor, I have, for some time been afflicted with a cough ; I took several things recommended to me by different persons, and finding no relief, I employed a physician, whose advice I followed. He first *bled* me, and the following day I

was *cupped* ; then I had to take *calomel* and jalap ; then salts ; then I was blistered ; and to crown the whole, salivated. Notwithstanding all this, I became, every day worse, and at last I was compelled to tell this formidable Asculapius, that I would not undergo such treatment any longer. You have been recommended to me doctor, by several persons who had, also, for a long time, suffered by cough, which, however, you cured. I have told you all that has been done for me ; and I regret that I have not sent for you sooner. Now be so good as to give me your advice. I know my cough proceeded from a neglected catarrh.

Dr. If you had continued your first treatment any longer, certainly your disease would have run into consumption ; but I shall do every thing in my power to restore you health. Is your cough very obstinate.

Mr. P. Yes sir, it is ; and my expectoration is very difficult.

Dr. Do you cough most during the day, or in the night ?

Mr. P. I cough a great deal nights, as also in the day. I sleep scarcely any, and my appetite is entirely destroyed.

Dr. What color has the matter expectorated ? Is it white, or yellow and white ?

Mr. P. It is white and slimy, mixed with yellow, and of a thick consistency.

Dr. I will now tell you what you have to do to day ; and to-morrow morning early when you expectorate, do it into a bowl of fresh water ; keep it so that I can examine it.

Mr. P. I will do so.

Dr. Send to an apothecary, and get two ounces of iceland moss, and liquorice root, and one ounce of marsh mallow root ; mix all together, and drink

several cups-full a day, a little warm; and drink nothing cold; and when the cough becomes too troublesome, you may take a tea-spoonful of the syrup of white poppies, especially in the night. Before going to bed, bathe your feet in warm water and ley, and to-morrow I shall advise you further. You must continue some time with the tea.

Mr. P. I shall certainly follow your advice.

DIALOGUE XXXII.

Dr. How are you to day, sir? Has your cough been relieved? Did you sleep better last night? How is your expectoration?

Mr. P. I feel a little relieved. I find the tea has done me some good. I slept better last night, and the expectoration is less difficult.

Dr. Did you expectorate into a bowl with fresh water? Let me look at it.

Mr. P. There it is, sir.

Dr. Your expectoration looks a little suspicious: it shows the commencement of a disease which we call *phthisis pituitosa*, and therefore your lungs are a little affected, but not to a great degree, which can be cured by the necessary medicine. I will now give you a prescription which will be of great benefit to you. This remedy will much relieve your cough; and will render your expectoration easier, and at the same time, will fortify your exhausted frame.

R. Lichen. island, half an ounce.

Rad. senega, one drachm.

Coq. aq. fontan, eight ounces.

Add, Extract cardui benedict,

Spir. minder. aa two drachms.

Liq. cornu cervi succinct. two scruples,

Syr. althea. half an ounce.

m.

Take a table-spoonful of this mixture, every two hours. When you have taken the whole, have it repeated, and continue a few days with this medicine. Drink the formerly described tea with it, and keep a spare diet. In a few days I shall call.

DIALOGUE XXXIII.

Dr. What news of your health, sir.

Mr. P. I can give you some good news. I have used two glasses of your mixture. I continued the tea, and my expectoration is easier. I feel a little appetite, and my strength increases. I expectorated again this morning in fresh water. Will you examine it?

Dr. By all means. I find it better; it does not look so thick, and is no longer mixed with yellow. I will now give you a prescription for twelve powders, of which, I have no doubt, you will also derive a great benefit. It is a remedy which is not generally known in this country. I am the *first* who introduced it to the medical notice in the United States, and which is one of the best remedies in phthisis, or consumption of a high degree. I have always used it with success. This remedy is called *Waterfennel*, of Europe, (Semen Phellandrium Aquaticum.) This semen and the powder is not to be had in New-York, in all Apothecary shops, and can only be obtained in those previously mentioned in this work. Dr. Vere, in his Apothecary shop, No. 187 Hudson-street, has not only a collection of the drugs of Europe, but has also this semen phellandrium, and merits to be recommended. Dr. Vere has also made use of this remedy in his practice with great success, and will probably publish his observations. Here is the prescription.

R. Pulv. semen phellandr. aquaticum, four grains.
Sacchar lactis,
Pulv. gum arab. aa half a scruple.
m. f. pulv. tal. dos. XII.

Take three of these powders a day, in a cup-full of tea. When you have taken them all, repeat them again. If the patient feels great relief, I increase the dose of phellandrium from 4 to 5 grains up to 6. If you take these powders as directed, you will find great benefit from them. In a few days I shall call again.

Mr. P. I shall follow your advice implicitly, feeling already the good results of your treatment.

DIALOGUE XXXIV.

Dr. How is your cough, sir.

Mr. P. I must confess, doctor, these powders have had an almost miraculous effect upon me ; and I informed several of my acquaintances of the fact ; my cough is a great deal relieved ; my expectoration is almost natural. I feel stronger ; my appetite has returned, and I sleep tolerably well.

Dr. I am glad to hear it. Have you finished your powders ?

Mr. P. Yes sir, I have repeated them three times. The second time I told the apothecary to increase the powders to 5 grains, and I took three of them a day.

Dr. If you feel not tired, I should advise you to take twelve more powders of it, and after that I shall give you a prescription for pills, which will be the last medicine necessary.

Mr. P. I am not tired of doing what you advise me, having already felt the benefit of your advice.

Dr. Very well, sir, have them therefore repeated.

DIALOGUE XXXV.

Dr. Have you taken the prescribed powders ?

Mrs. P. Yes, sir; and I feel nearly well. I cough but very little; my expectoration has almost ceased; and my strength is rapidly recovering.

Dr. I am glad to hear it. I will now give you a prescription for some little pills, of which you will take three every two hours.

R. Bals. peruv. one drachm
Pulv. gumm. myrrh. three drachms
Extract. op. one scruple.
f. Pill. one grain.

I am sure these pills will prove beneficial to you. Observe a spare diet for a little time longer, and you will be perfectly recovered when I come to see you for the last time.

Mrs. P. Depend upon it, doctor, I shall closely follow your advice.

DIALOGUE. XXXVI.

Dr. Have you been satisfied with your pills ?

Mrs. P. Certainly, sir. I took them all and feel perfectly smart now.

Dr. That being the case, I now advise you to stop taking medicine; take good nourishment, and exercise every day, and I hope you will remain well.

Mrs. P. I cannot sufficiently express my satisfaction for your treatment, and I will certainly recommend you to all my acquaintances.

DIALOGUE XXXVII.

Mr. W. I have been several months affected with asthma, doctor. I at first used several nostrums recommended in the public papers, by several doctors and *quasi* doctors, and at last such who call themselves *Homoeapatic physicians*; but these selfsame *homoeapatic doctors*, with their whole train of homoeapatic medicines, have only *homoeapaticised* me lower and lower; and my asthma is very severe. I wish therefore, doctor, to have *your* medical assistance.*

Dr. This disease is very common in this country. The climate and the way of living of many persons, are one of the causes of it.

Mr. W. The attack of my asthma mostly comes at night. I am then very much oppressed by a tightness across the chest, which impedes my respiration. I believe Asthma must have different causes. You would oblige me, doctor, were you to point them out to me.

Dr. Asthma is an affection of the lungs, or the bronchial vessels. It is generally of a spasmodic nature, and occurs in paroxysms, and usually at night. A difficult and short respiration is accompanied with cough, and a stricture of the chest; and all these symptoms are aggravated when the patient is in a recumbent position. Commonly, this disease attacks persons of a phletoric habit. If

*I heard of a certain Homoeapatic Physician, who called himself a doctor, (and especially a Homoeapatic doctor,) that he recommends to his patients his wife as a nurse.

I hope that all Homoeapatic Physicians will not employ their wives as nurses; because it would degrade the famous Homoeapatic title!!

In the German public papers, in the State of Pensylvania, I see recommended *Homoeapatic chocolate*; *Homoeapatic herrings*. Should not such Homoeapatic Aesculaps invent *Homoeapatic hats*, to cover their *Homoeapatic heads*??!

there is much discharge of mucus from the lungs, it is called the *humid* asthma ; but if only little or no expectoration takes place, then it is called the *dry or spasmodic* Asthma. This species of asthma usually attacks more men than women.

Mr. W. This is my case doctor. I am much obliged to you, for this description of my complaint. None of the doctors that previously attended me, told me any thing about it.

Dr. Has your father or mother been affected with this disease ?

Mr. W. Why do you ask that question ?

Dr. Because this sickness proceeds sometimes from a hereditary predisposition ; in others from the malformation of the chest.

Mr. W. Yes, sir, my father was affected with it ; but he died with the dropsy in the chest, and I fear that may be also the case with me.

Dr. You must not think so ; because I hope to relieve you entirely. You must be careful, sir, not to expose yourself to the sudden changes of cold to warm weather ; and you must not undertake any severe exercises of whatever kind, because that quickens the circulation of the blood, and be careful not to yield to violent passions. The breathing becomes by degrees less laborious, and coughing and speaking is performed with greater ease. The expectoration sometimes very scanty. You must be placed in an erect position, and immerse your feet immediately in warm water and ley, and sinapisms must be applied with a view to equalize the circulation, or to direct the blood or humors from the lungs and bronchial vessels. You must take sometimes an infusion of catnip tea, to excite a gentle perspiration, which will soon afford relief.

Should the paroxysms be severe, attended with a sense of suffocation, take one pill immediately,

whereof I will here give you the prescription.---
When the attack is severe, and you have taken one
or two of these pills, you will find relief; but take
them only when a sense of suffocation takes place.

R. Opium thebaic. half a grain
Sulphur aurat. antimon. one grain
f. pil. repet. six
ad. tot. pil. dist,

Take a table spoonful of the following mixture
every two hours during the day.

R. Fol. senna. one drachm
infund e. aq. font. fervid. three ounces
col. refrig. add.
Oxymel colchic. one ounce
Extract. hyosciam. half a drachm
Spir. nitr. dulc. one drachm and a half.
m.

I hope you will be satisfied with this mixture ;
also, that you will find relief from it. Use these
medicines two days, after that time I shall call and
see you again.

Mr. W. I shall not neglect to follow your ad-
vice.

DIALOGUE.--XXXVIII.

Dr. How do you do to day sir ? Have you
found relief through my medicines ?

Mr. W. I must tell you, doctor, that I have
been afflicted with this disease for several months ;
and after having taken so many medicines, and
been *homoeapaticised* in the bargain, (which only
made bad worse,) I have not felt so well as now : as

soon as I had taken one of the pills, I found relief in a few minutes afterwards, and the mixture which I took during the day has also benefitted me very much. If you think it needful, doctor, that I should continue with the same medicine a few days longer, I shall do it.

Dr. Yes, sir, continue your medicine a few days longer, and after that I shall see whether they will not be of further satisfaction.

DIALOGUE. XXXIX.

Mr. W. I am happy to see you, doctor, because I can announce to you that I feel better every day. I have taken all my medicine, and wish to know what further I shall have to do. You may rest assured that I shall take every thing you order with pleasure, as am convinced of its good effects.

Dr. Your account pleases me much. I will give you a prescription of a powder, which I always have given with the greatest success, and with which I cured a gentleman of Asthma, about six months ago.

R. Pulv. rad. cicut. one drachm
Flor. Sulph. five drachms
Extract. Liquirit. six drachms
m. f. pulv.

Take this powder, in the beginning, only twice a day, morning and noon, each time, a teaspoonfull of tea, without sugar, as the powder is sweet enough. After a little time, you may take three teaspoonfulls a day. I am sure it will be of great benefit to you.

Mr. W. Every thing shall exactly be observed, sir.

DIALOGUE XL.

Dr. Well, sir, how is the state of your health ?

Mr. W. I can give you a good account of it doctor. I am mending rapidly. I found this powder an excellent remedy against my disease ; it has nearly relieved me from my asthma ; my expectoration is very easy, and for three days I have scarcely had any attack of my malady ; and if you think it proper that I should continue the powders, I am in hopes they will restore my health altogether.

Dr. I am convinced myself of it, and advise you, by all means, to continue the powder for some time to come, when I shall call upon you again to convince myself of the re-establishment of your health.

DIALOGUE XLI.

Mr. W. I feel now perfectly well, doctor. For a week past I have had no spasms ; I sleep well at night, and my appetite is excellent.

Dr. That being the case, I must bid you farewell, because I never order the continuance of medicines, when no more needful, and I never wish to prolong the treatment of my patients, for the purpose of augmenting my visits ; I am glad you have recovered, and that I have gained your satisfaction.

Mr. W. As I am no longer to regard myself under medical assistance, I wish you farewell as a physician ; but I hope you will sometimes honor me with a friendly visit, which I shall always take kindly in you.

DIALOGUE XLII.---PLEURISY. (PLEURITIS.)

Mrs. F. I have sent for you this morning doctor, because I feel very sick, and I am glad you

came so soon. Yesterday morning I was affected with giddiness and shivering, soon after I felt thirst and inquietude ; and a few hours after I was seized with a violent pain in one of my sides and towards the breast, which was accompanied with much coughing. The matter I expectorated, is thin and mixed with particles of blood. I think I have got the pleurisy, and I am very much afraid, because I know this disease to be very dangerous, and also on account of needing to be bled, which I do not like to think of, having never been bled before, and if it be possible to cure me without bleeding me, I had rather not.

Dr. Your disease certainly is, what is called plurisy. I know, the *common* practice here in the treatment of this disease is to bleed, blister, and to employ mercury ; but I will prove to you, madam, that you will be cured in a short time, and *without* bleeding, blisters or mercury. Not long ago I treated a very respectable lady of very nervous temperament, in this city, who was affected severely with this malady ; I bled her not, blistered her not, gave her no mercury, and still she recovered in a very short time. I treated also, the son of a respectable family, only some days ago, who had the pleurisy in the highest degree ; his mother asked me immediately whether I should have to bleed him. I told her that if she would punctually follow my advice, there would be no necessity for it, she did as I advised, and the result was he recovered the sooner for not being bled. I know that perhaps many physicians would say that bleeding *must* be resorted to, and mercury *must* be administered. I deny it. I can *prove* by many persons who have been cured by me of this disease, that I neither bled nor administered mercury, but that the following prescription was always used with the greatest

success. Dr. V. of this city, to whom I communicated this prescription, employed it and found it answered better than the former treatment, and therefore abstained from venesection and mercury and he finds it preferable, because this treatment eradicates the malady in a short time ; while such facts can be proved, who will dare *deny* the superiority of such treatment ?

Mrs. F. I shall indeed be glad doctor, if I could soon be releived from my pain, and of the disease altogether.

Dr. Depend upon it madam, you will ; and here I give you the prescription.

R. Sal. ammon. depur.
Succ. Liquir. a a. one drachm
solve in
aq. foenicul. four ounces
add
Syr. de althea. half an ounce
Vin. antimon. one drachm
m.

Take of this mixture a table spoonfull every hour, and shake each time the glass well, before taking it. I advise you to take this mixture exactly at the time prescribed, and if it be well prepared, you will find great relief by to-morrow ; drink sometimes a teacupfull of catnip tea, and bathe your feet in warm water.

Mrs F. I promise you doctor, your advice will not be thrown away.

DIALOGUE XLIII.

Dr. How do you feel to day madam ?

Mrs. F. Your mixture sir, is invaluable ! After

taking five tablespoonfulls of it, I found relief, but I took it all; the pain in my side is altogether removed; my cough is a great deal better; my expectoration easy, and I slept tolerably well last night. I presume if I were to take one or two glasses full more of the same, that it will entirely eradicate the evil. I want, nevertheless, your advice upon it, and therefore wish to know whether I am to continue it?

Dr. Yes, madam, continue the medicine until I see you again. I am glad you are now convinced that I can cure you without bleeding, blistering, or that dread remedy, mercury!

DIALOGUE XLIV.

Mrs. F. Doctor I feel perfectly well now, my disease has disappeared. But do you not think it would be good if I were to take some opening medicine.

Dr. It gives me indeed a great pleasure, madam, to see you thus quickly restored to your health. As to the physic. I always order it, and I only wish you would inform me in what shape you have the least disgust for it, so that I may prescribe for you.

Mrs. F. I ordinarily take Brandreth's pills; that is to say, four on going to bed, which operate always well upon me.

Dr. I have no objection against them, being persuaded that they are a most excellent purgative.

DIALOGUE XLV.

CHOLERA INFANTUM—SUMMER OR BOWEL COMPLAINT.

Mrs. N. My Edward has been affected these two days with the summer complaint, and as I understand, it is very prevalent among children at present.

Dr. This disease, which is usually known by the name of *summer, or bowel complaints*, is more or less prevalent among children every year during the hot summer months. It is characterized by a little fever, frequent discharges, and vomiting.

Mrs. N. The diarrhœa of my child, since yesterday, is rather violent. He vomited often ; so much so, that I felt quite alarmed.

Dr. There is no danger whatever, madam ; we have medicines to check it, and I hope your child will soon be relieved. I shall now give you a prescription which no doubt, will quickly put a stop to the unnatural discharges of the child, and which I have always employed with the greatest success in this complaint.

R. Cretæ. præparatæ. two scruples
Carbo. potass. ten grains
Pulv. rhei. five grains
Pulv. gummi. arab. half a drachm
Tinctur. thebaïc. twelve drops.
Ol. cissamon. two drops
aq. commun. one ounce.
m.

Give your child one teaspoonful of this mixture every hour ; give him sometimes a teacupful of catnip tea ; and keep the child moderately warm. If you do as I tell you, the child will be better to-morrow.

DIALOGUE XLVI.

Dr. How is your child to day, madam ?

Mrs. N. He is better I thank you sir ; he vomits no more ; his diarrhœa has also considerably

abated ; he took the whole of the mixture. What shall I do now.

Dr. As the mixture has proved beneficial to him I advise you to continue with it for two days more ; but give him only one teaspoonful every hour. Let his diet be arrow-root, and occasionally catnip tea, to promote a gentle perspiration. This treatment observed two days more will no doubt re-establish the health of your child.

Mrs. N. Believe me, doctor, that nothing shall be neglected to gain that desirable end.

DIALOGUE XLVII.

Mrs. N. It is with infinite pleasure, doctor, that I inform you of the well doing of my little boy.

Dr. It certainly causes me also to rejoice ; and may it be long before any disease may attack him again.

DIALOGUE XLVIII.—DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. C. Doctor, I must needs inform you that several months since, that arch-fiend dyspepsia, laid his hand upon me ; and what is nearly as bad many of my acquaintances have to contend with the same evil ; and I do not perceive that either I, or any of them, obtain the least relief from this disagreeable malady. I have tried scores of remedies which were recommended to me ; yea, even the *famous* homoeopathic ways and means to cure disease ; but all to no purpose ; and as a last refuge, I engage your skill and services to remove this abominable malady.

Dr. I am much obliged to you for your confidence ; and I shall only remark, that this complaint is much less known in Europe than here.

The manner of living here, is the cause of so many people suffering under this disease. It will therefore be necessary in order to obviate the different existing causes, to cleanse the stomach and bowels thoroughly, and thereafter to invigorate the stomach and remove the distressing symptoms.

Mr. C. Your dissertation on the subject is very good, doctor ; and I have not the slightest doubt if you can only remove the symptoms that I shall speedily enjoy the blessings of health again.

Dr. That I can and will do ; but I must now preliminarily remark, that you must abstain from all the exciting causes of which you may have knowledge, and which brought this disease on you ; whether it be eating, drinking, or any other irregularity. My second advice is, to cleanse the stomach, and remove all morbid agents. This you will accomplish, by taking a teaspoonful of the syrup of ipecac, twice or three times in the morning, to provoke a gentle vomiting. The day after take several times some Brandreth's pills which is a most effective purgative ; and this done, take the drops of the prescription hereto joined :

R. Tinctur. cort. aurant
Essentia millefol. a. a. one ounce
Laudan. liquid. one drachm
Spir. nitr. dulc. two drachms.
m.

Take fifty of these drops one hour before dinner in a teacupful of chamomile tea without sugar. These drops will much relieve you, if you only employ them a short time, and I am certain you will find yourself much better the next time I shall call upon you, but I advise you to regulate your bowels continually, and if possible, I wish you to use *brown*

bread in preference to wheat. The wheat should be ground coarse; but it ought not to be bolted, and in this state the bread ought to be made of it.

Mr. C. I shall do my best to follow your advice.

DIALOGUE XLIX

Dr. Have you followed my directions sir?

Mr. C. Yes sir. First I took the syrup of ipecac which has sufficiently operated on me and relieved me. After that I took for a week *Brandreth's* pills, three in the evening and three in the morning, which also operated beneficially upon me; then I commenced your drops, and found them excellent for my stomach, and if you have nothing against it I will continue a few days longer with these drops.

Dr. Quite on the contrary: proceed with your drops until I see you again, when I intend giving you something else.

DIALOGUE L.

Dr. I hope your re-establishment is progressing?

Mr. C. I feel indeed much better, and have again finished my drops.

Dr. Very well. I will now give you a prescription for powders, which no doubt will obtain your satisfaction:

R. Pulv. quassiae
pulv. rhei. a a half ascruple.
Magnes. calcinat. one scruple
m. disp. tal. dos. twelve powders.

Evrey powder must contain the full dose of each article, and take three of them every day

in a teacupful of chamomile tea without sugar ; you will therefore be provided for four days, when I again shall call on you.

Mr. C. I will do so, for I have full confidence in you.

DIALOGUE LI.

Dr. How did the powders agree with you.

Mr. C. Perfectly well, sir. They have much benefited me, and excited my appetite ; they taste indeed, bitter ; but that can not rebut me, feeling their good effects ; the greater part of the symptoms of my complaint have already disappeared.

Dr. My opinion now is, that you continue with both your medicines. Sometimes take your drops and then again your powders ; moderate your appetite and be careful in eating and drinking ; continue your brown bread for some time longer ; exercise every day in the fresh air ; if you feel costive, use *Brandreth's* pills ; and believe me, if you observe my directions you will get entirely over your complaint. I have cured a great many by this treatment.

Mr. C. Doubt not of my compliance to your observations, doctor ; and as it renders me happy to feel so well, I shall, (if unhappily any other malady affect me,) immediately send to you, as I have an unbounded confidence in your reasonable treatment.

DIALOGUE. LII.

CONVULSIONS.—FITS IN CHILDREN.

Mrs. S. Doctor, I feel very much alarmed ; my child is teething ; and as you see affected with fits. What shall I do ?

Dr. If the attack be sudden and violent, as it is

the case now with your child, I advise you to put its feet immediately in warm rain water; bathe the stomach with capsicum and spirits, and give an injection. The fits cease ordinarily after this has been performed. I wish therefore, you would now make use of my advice, and in a few hours I shall come to see the child again.

Mrs. S. I shall proceed immediately to do as you say.

DIALOGUE LIII.

Dr. How is the child, madam?

Mrs. S. Your advice proved to be beneficial, doctor; As soon as I had immersed his feet in warm rain water, and bathed the region of his stomach according to your ordinance, and when the injection was given, the fit ceased immediately. I am only afraid the fits will return. Could you not give me something to prevent their return?

Dr. Ordinarily I give nothing more than I have advised you; but with children of a more advanced age, and who have been affected for some time with fits, I make use of the following prescription:

R. Tinctur valerian.

Tinctur. castor a a two ounces.
m.

Before employing this mixture, I give one or two teaspoonfulls of the syrup of ipecac; when the child has gently vomited, I order the above medicine to be commenced, for the space of eight days half a teaspoonful, or a whole one, (according to the age of the child) three times during the day:

for the second week, the same quantity but only twice a day, and for the third week the same quantity again only once a day. This last dose must be continued for one, two or three months, and then the patient will be entirely free of his fits. Commonly the fits appear to be a little more severe in the commencement of this treatment, which should not alarm the parents, as it will be all the better for it afterwards.

Mrs. C. I thank you, doctor, for your communication. I shall make use of the remedy in the case of my child, and if I should become acquainted with grown persons, who are sometimes affected with fits. I shall communicate your prescription to them, provided, you would give me leave to do it.

Dr. Certainly madam, my greatest satisfaction is to become useful to my fellow citizens, and to obtain their good will.

DIALOGUE LIV.---WORMS.

Mrs. E. Doctor my son is very much troubled with worms. What will be the best remedy to expell them ?

Dr. You must first inform me, madam, what kind of worms your son is affected with ; because there are commonly three kinds of worms ; the *Taenia*, or *Tapeworm* ; the *round* and *long worm*, and the *ascarides*, or *round* and *short worm*.

Mrs. E. In the begining I observed passing many round and short worms, and a week or ten days since, I also perceived several round and long worms.

Dr. This is sufficient, madam. I shall therefore advise you to give your son during a week, two or

three teacupfuls of the tea, whereof you here find the prescription :

R. Rad. Spigeliae Marilandise one ounce
Fol. senn. two drachms
Fol. sabin. one drachm and a half
Sem. santon. half an ounce.
coccis. contus. f. Species.

Boil with a quart of water and sweeten with molasses. I have often prescribed this tea to children as well as to grown persons, and I saw many round, as well as many long, worms expelled thereby.

Mrs E. I shall send your prescription immediately to the apothecary's, and use it according to direction.

Dr. Use it for a week, and I shall then call upon you again to see how your child improves.

DIALOGUE LV.

Dr. Have you made use of the tea madam ; and have many worms passed ?

Mrs. E. This is an excellent expellant of worms, sir, several have passed off.

Dr. Very well madam, continue the tea a few days longer ; but only *twice* a day a teacupful ; meantime, I will give you another prescription of a powder, with which I have expelled altogether the worms, with which so many children are troubled.

R. Pulv. Sem. Sonton
jalap.
valerian.
Aethiops mineral a a one drachm
Sauhara alb. two scruples.
m. f. pulv.

Give your son twice a day a small teaspoonful of this powder in tea, and continue a short time with it.

DIALOGUE. LVI.

Mrs. E. Doctor I presume my son has no more worms now, During three days a few passed off; but in the last couple of days, I have not seen any sign of them, besides he sleeps well, and has a good appetite, so that I think it needless for him to take any more medicines.

Dr. I am glad of it, and advise you myself not to administer any more medicines to him. If you should have any adult acquaintance who might be troubled with round worms, I shall give you the prescription of an electuary, which will soon clear them of such unwelcome guests,

R. Pulv. rad. valer. minor. one drachm
senen santon two drachms
rad. jalap. thirty grains
Oxymel scillitic. q. s.
m. f. Electuarium.

Take a teaspoonful of it every three hours during the day.

Mrs. E. I tender you my thanks for your kindness, sir.

DIALOGUE LVII.---HEADACHE.

Mrs. R. Doctor, I want to know of you whether there is no remedy for a dreadful headache, with which I am afflicted every ten days or fortnight? I have tried many nostrums, and many remedies

which I found announced in the public papers ; but of some I found but temporary relief, and the worst of all is, it returns continually with augmented vigour.

Dr. The headache, madam, arises sometimes from a morbid state of the stomach, in consequence of an effusion of bilious matter : when this is the case, it is ordinarily called the *sick headache*, which often arises from a determination of the blood to the head. In treating, therefore, the headache, it is first necessary to ascertain the causes of it. If it proceed from the stomach, the attention must be directed to this organ, which must be cleansed, either by an emetic, or by a purgative, which has sometimes to be repeated. The feet must often be bathed in warm water, to equalize the circulation, if it proceed from the irritability of the nerves, which if this be the case we call *nervous headache*. I will give you a remedy for it madam, with which I have cured several ladies in Philadelphia, as well as in this city, which were affected for several years with *nervous headache*, but who are now entirely free from this dreadful complaint. This cannot be denied as I can amply prove it.

I must first ask you though, how is your appetite and the other functions of your body ?

Mrs. R. My appetite is tolerably well, and all the other functions are regular, the only thing is, that I am very nervous.

Dr. This being the case, I shall prescribe you the remedy, but I must tell you, that it must be carefully and exactly prepared according to my prescription, which must therefore, be done by a skilful apothecary himself ; but as I have this remedy well prepared at my office, you had better send there for it, and I shall send you a small vial of it. It looks clear like water, but when you open it you

will see a smoke arising, and your fingers if they touch any of it will smoke also ; but that must not make you afraid of it, you may take it without danger ; and I can prove to you by ladies who have been cured by it that there is not the least harm in it. I was the first physician who employed this remedy in practice in Europe, in different diseases, and with the greatest success. I also published a book on this remedy several years ago, showing the efficacy thereof, in several diseases. I published this work originally in the *French* language, at Strasbourg, in France, in the year 1815, and it was well received by all the medical faculties in Europe. In the year 1817, *Professor Kreysig*, the first physician of the *King of Saxony*, translated my work into the *German* language, which was certainly very flattering to me ; in the year 1825, I translated the same work into the *English* language, and published it in Philadelphia, having augmented it with several new and interesting observations ; and often have I employed this remedy in this country, in several diseases, and always with the greatest success. The distinguished Professor *Coxe*, Professor of the Medical Faculty of Pennsylvania, gave a very flattering review of my work, in the last edition of his Dispensatory.

The *title* of my work at the first issuing was--
"Recherches et observations sur le Phosphore"
 Strasbourg, 1815.

A review of this work, very flattering to the author, is inserted in the Medical Repository, vol. III. p. 205, New-York, 1815 : Also, in the Eclectic Repository, and Analitical Review, vol. VIII. p. 125, Philadelphia

The title of the English edition of this work is --
"Researches, and Observations on the use of Phosphorus, in the treatment of various diseases."
 Philadelphia, 1825.

Take five drops of this medicine, for two or three days, mornings and evenings, on a piece of sugar, let it dissolve in your mouth and swallow it ; but you must not take it on an empty stomach ; on the contrary you must have eaten something one or two hours previous to it ; and after two or three days you cease with it ; but as soon as the headache re-commences, take directly five drops on sugar, and one hour after that, five drops more ; and should the headache occur after that again, use it as here described. If you continue to do so a few times when the headache commences, you may be confident that this disease will leave you forever, as it has done with other persons who were cured by this same remedy.

Here follows the prescription :

R. Phosphor three grains
 solve in
Aether vitriol. half an ounce.
 m.

But the phosphor must be well dissolved, and the mixture clear like water.

Mrs. R. I have full confidence in you doctor, and I shall therefore, implicitly depend upon you.

Dr. That you may safely do madam ; and I hope when I see you again that you will have recovered entirely.

DIALOGUE LVIII.

Dr. How is your headache madam ?

Mrs. R. I am happy to state that I am greatly relieved. I took it exactly according to your advice. I feel much stronger, and not so nervous. As

soon as I felt my headache come on I took immediately five drops, and an hour afterwards five drops more, and it was but a short time after that, that I felt no more pain. Previously I used to have the headache for a whole day and longer. The second time my headache came on I took again according to your directions five drops, which gave me relief in about half an hour, so that I was not obliged to take a second dose, and it is now three days beyond the time that my headache used to come on, and I feel nothing of it. I found this medicine an invaluable remedy, and you may depend on it, I shall persevere in it ; but I should rather like to have the prescription each time of yourself, and then I shall be sure of its having been perfectly compounded.

Dr. It will certainly be always at your service madam, and I pledge you my honor, that if you persevere, you will recover perfectly of your malady, without needing to fear its return.

Mrs. R. I make no doubt of it, sir.

DIALOGUE LIX.---COSTIVENESS.

Mrs. H. I desire to know of you doctor, what I am to do, to get rid of my costiveness. If I do not take a purgative every three or four days, I am costive, therefore, I wish you might give me some rules to obviate this tendency for this disagreeable complaint.

Dr. Persons of sedentary habits like you, sir, are mostly liable to this complaint, and chiefly persons of sanguinary or choleric temperament ; also those persons who are subject to hypochondriacal affections, or those of a diseased state of the liver and spleen.

Costiveness in most cases is occasioned by neg-

lecting the usual times of going to stool, or by checking the natural tendency to these salutary exertions ; this complaint may also be brought on by extraordinarily heating the body. Great eaters who have a difficulty of digestion are soon afflicted by it. Drinking freely of spiritous liquours likewise occasion costiveness.

My advice to you, sir, is to pay much attention to your diet, to observe regular periods for soliciting motions, and when this fails, have recourse to purgatives ; among those, according to my experience, I would chiefly recommend *Brandreth's pills*, but be careful to obtain the *genuine*, not the *counterfeit*, made and sold by an impostor of this city. The diet of persons inclined to costiveness should consist of vegetables, ripe fruit, stewed apples &c.

A habit of regularity ought to be endeavoured to be established by persons who are liable to costiveness, therefore they ought to go at a certain hour each day, and try to promote evacuation by proper efforts. If a natural inclination arises at any time during the day, it ought to be encouraged.

Brown bread is also an excellent means for the prevention of costiveness. The great cause of this malady arises usually from the want of proper exercise ; this therefore should be punctually attended to ; brisk frictions made on the abdomen are also very valuable and merit to be recommended.

Mr. H. I shall attend to your advice, and I shall inform you soon of my success.

DIALOGUE LX.---DYSENTERY.

Mr. P. Doctor, I have been troubled with the dysentery for the last two days. I have to go stool every moment, and wishing to be rid of this complaint I desire your advice to obtain relief.

Dr. Are you affected with griping pains in your bowels, with a frequent desire to go to the stool? How are your evacuations? Are they watery, slimy or bloody?

Mr. P. What you ask me, is the very state I now find myself in.

Dr. I hope you will soon be relieved from this disease. I shall give you a prescription of a mixture of which take one table spoonful every two hours; and remark the glass requires to be well shaken before you take it.

R. Cort. simaruba. half an ounce
 coq. c. aq chamomill. six ounces.
 add
 Tinctur. rhei. six drachms
 Extract. cascarill
 " chamomill. a a. One drachm
 pulv. gum. arab.
 Spir. nitr. dulc a a. one scruple
 Syr. althea. six drachms.
 m.

With this, drink occasionally, a teacupful of warm flaxseed tea.

Mr. P. I shall follow your advice, sir.

DIALOGUE LXI.

Dr. How are you to day, sir? I hope you feel much better?

Mr. P. Yes sir, I do. After having taken three tablespoonfuls of the mixture, I found relief; but I finished the glass. The griping pains in my bowels have ceased, and the desire to go to stool is much less; but if you think it necessary, I shall order the mixture to be repeated, and take some more of it.

Dr. By all means, sir, take one glass more of it and I am confident you will be perfectly well afterwards.

DIALOGUE LXII.

Dr. What is the news about your health to day, sir?

Mr. P. All that is good. I am perfectly recovered, but I shall preserve your prescription, for fear that I might be attacked some other time.

Dr. I advise you to do so.

DIALOGUE LXIII.---DIARRHŒA.

Mrs. B. Doctor, my child has a very distressing diarrhœa : it is in consequence of teething ; and on account of the malignity of the disease, she has become very weak.

Dr. Let not this disease alarm you : it is often the case with children ; and I have treated a great many who were suffering with it. I shall prescribe a mixture which will soon relieve your child.--- Give her a teaspoonful of it every two hours and depend upon it she will be much better to-morrow :

R. Sal. ammon. half a scruple
aq. foemicul. two ounces
Syr. papaver. half an ounce.
m.

Mrs. B. She shall regularly take it, sir.

DIALOGUE LXIV.

Mrs. B. My child is much better : he does not suffer near as much as he has done.

Dr. I am glad to hear it ; and shall now give you another prescription :

R. Conchae praeparat. one drachm
Laud. liq. three drops
Liquor. anodyn. six drops
Syr. Diaeod. one ounce,
m.

Give him one teaspoonful of this medicine every hour or two hours.

Mrs. B. Depend upon my attention.

DIALOGUE LXV.

Mrs. B. My child has entirely recovered.

Dr. If your child should again be affected through teething, with a little diarrhoea, then there will be no harm in it ; but should he again be attacked with a severe diarrhoea, then use the same medicines.

Mrs. B. I shall not fail to do it. My husband has been affected since yesterday with a severe colick and diarrhoea ; but he was obliged to go out this morning, and will soon return home. He requested me to beg of you to prescribe something for him.

Dr. With pleasure, madam. I will give you a prescription for six small powders ; let him take during to-day four of them, that is to say, one powder every two hours ; the fifth powder to be taken immediately before going to bed. Let him take the powders in a tablespoonful of chamomile tea. The

last powder he must take to-morrow morning early, and he will be better afterwards.

R. Pulv. rhei. 48 grains
pulv. op. three grains.
m. f. pulv.
divid in vi part æq.

Mrs. B. I have still to ask another favor of you, doctor. My husband has a man in his employ who has been suffering several months with a chronic diarrhoea. He has used already a great many remedies for it, but without the least success. My husband, therefore, requested me to tell you to prescribe something for him, if you think he can be cured, and to make your bill for your attendance, and he will settle for all.

Dr. Certainly, madam, the man can be cured, and that in a very short time. I will now give you a prescription for a powder, which he must use for some time.

R. Lapid. cancror. half an ounce
pulv. rad. columbo. two drachms
pulv. op. puriss. five grains.

He must take one teaspoonful of this powder every two hours, in chamomile tea, and he will very soon recover.

Mrs. B. I am much obliged to you, doctor ; and I shall indeed rejoice if the poor man recovers, because he has labored so long under this malady ; but I have no doubt he will be cured by your skill and experience.

If I should be fortunate enough in this work, to receive the approbation, of the enlightened public, and if a desire should be manifested that I might publish another volume on the other prevalent diseases of this country, also in the form of *dialogues*, I shall cheerfully devote myself to the ardent task, and shall among other diseases, treat of the following :---*Consumption, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Pains, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Hypochondrial Affections, Dropsy in the Belly, Dropsy in the Chest, Dropsy in the Head, Blood-spitting, Piles, Cramp in the Stomach, Scarlet Fever, Inflammatory Fever, Nervous Fever, Typhus Fever, King's Evil, Worms, and Tape-worms, Whites, or Fluor Albus, Dentition, &c.*

All these diseases can be cured with simple means as well as those of which the present volume treats. And I will cheerfully publish my long experience and my treatment of these different diseases, which I have been able to successfully combat, and of which ample proof can be given ; but I hope there will be no necessity for it, as the foregoing pages will be proof enough of my capability to execute the design with propriety. It will, I am confident, be of much utility to my fellow citizens, who will thereby be enabled to cure themselves, chiefly, if they live where they cannot easily obtain medical aid, or where such medical aid is not to be trusted, neither as to capability nor to probity in doing their duty, because the duty of the physician is to do his utmost to cure his patients as speedily as possible ; because during the time he protracts such disease, some unforeseen attack may befall his patient, who might have easily been recovered from each disease when alone : but combined they lay him in an untimely grave, dug

by the cupidity of him to whom he entrusted his life.

Let my fellow citizens reflect upon this ; and if they find that they may trust in another volume like the present, let them send the author their names and residence, and the number for which they wish to subscribe ; and he begs of them to send their letters post paid as no others will be taken from the post office. The price will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents payable on the delivery of the book. The work will contain over two hundred pages, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained, it shall go to press.

In addition to the treatment and remedies of the diseases, a table will be annexed, setting fourth which of our viands are of the most easy and which are the most difficult of digestion. And last, though not least, a description will be given how to cook the nourishment necessary for the sick and for the valetudinarian, and another interesting number of Domestic Remedies will be added.

COLLECTION
OF OVER
TWO HUNDRED DOMESTIC REMEDIES.

P R E F A C E .

In the following pages are over *two hundred* domestic remedies, which will be found new, very valuable, and withal interesting.

The object, I will only remark, in bringing them before the public, is, to fix the attention to a number of simple remedies, which nature herself seems to have opposed to the increasing number of diseases, to which man is subject. These remedies are treated by many practitioners, unjustifiably enough, as of no value; they are despised by them as being inartificial, unmethodical, and contrary to *their* political maxim: "*Plebs amat remedia.*"

In my opinion, we should more and more adopt simple remedies, in preference to puffed up artificial ones. We ought, more diligently, than it is done, study the hints and warnings of nature; and to deeply enquire into them is certainly one of the most sacred duties as well of the physician as of the layman.

I wish to fix the attention, not only of physicians, but also of laymen, on simple, popular remedies,

which appeared to me to be valuable ; and to give them a choice of simple remedies, if they have lost their confidence in the fashionable and methodical ones. I propose them to those who find themselves situated in such a manner as to be obliged to help themselves, and assure them that all the world uses them, with the exception of the physicians, who only use them occasionally in their own family circle.

By the name "*popular remedies*," I understand those, which the people in general, and especially persons residing in the country, use for the cure of diseases, in which they are generally successful, because mercury is never an ingredient in their composition.

The knowledge of these remedies has, in most cases, its origin in the clear and unsophisticated perception of men of sense, who studied nature, and who, as it were, robbed her of her secrets, by the intuitive powers inherent in man. This intellectual power, which stands so immensely above the instinct of the animal, has traced to their source, the hidden treasures of nature.

To these perceptions, taken from the rich fountain of nature, the healing art owes its origin, and becomes daily richer, if not perverted by those who find only *imaginary* remedies worthy of their attention ; but who will at last have to confess to an incensed community, that they either thought themselves above common sense and nature, or that they find the artificial healing art more secure to cure the rents in their purses. In a word they must confess themselves either *fools*, or *knaves*.

These remedies which were discovered by accident and observation, were collected and given to posterity, by *Dioscorides*, the father of the science of pharmacy. To *Hippocrates*, the father of the healing art, we have to thank a similar collection of discoveries in Pathology and Therapy.

In our days, the medical science has in many respects been more perfected, on account of our enlarged knowledge of nature; but nevertheless, I opine it to be very wrong to neglect those things which chance brought us, and which time has proved to be valuable.

Every nation has a great number of such remedies; therefore, I hope that even the learned reader of this work, will not peruse it without interest, and his pains may be rewarded with many a useful hint.

The arrangement will clearly show to unbiassed minds, that I had no idea to instruct quackery, for which purpose dietetic and not pharmaceutical remedies would be more fit.

I selected and recommended to observation, simple remedies, which are generally thought as too insignificant to obtain a place in pharmaceutical books. Experience however, has proved to me in many instances, that such apparently insignificant remedies are sometimes more salutary to the human body than the most elaborate ones.

My attention was fixed upon this subject by continual study of pharmacology. Seeing the usefulness and efficaciousness of many of these simples, it led me to enquire much into them, and my travels through *France, Prussia, Austria, Saxony, Switz-*

erland, Holland, and other countries of Germany, were of great advantage to me in collecting such, and I hereby offer my observations in these simples, to the indulgent reader.

The farther I persued this matter, the more I was persuaded of the practical worth of these experiences to the people ; and often, a simple domestic remedy which I found in a Medical Journal, gave me more pleasure, and excited a more lively interest in me, than a new artful prescription for the use of *prussic acid, iodine, chinine, morphine*, and similar celebrated remedies.

May these pages, to which I invite, on account of their good intention, a critical examination, free from prejudices and partiality, be taken for what they are meant to be, and the reader not mistake the good intention which caused this compilation to be made.

I intend these pages as a guide to the use of efficacious, although untechnical, and apparently indifferent remedies, which nature affords every where ; I do not mean to say that the remedies made use of by the people are *always* good and *justifiable*, but, I do say, they are at least worthy of consideration. That it could not enter into my mind, to throw aside the pharmaceutical remedies, and to praise up, on the contrary, the non-pharmaceutical generally and exclusively, every body of sound sense and judgment will believe, without further assurance.

Every body will perceive, that some of the following remedies only found a place in the list, as something of a curiosity.

But I hope I have not been too prodigal in this respect, because, if I had taken up every remedy which came to my knowledge, I might write to infinitum without finishing.

The most of these remedies are meant to prove useful, and I hope that those who may stand in need of them, may employ them, and find that they profit by them.

DOMESTIC REMEDIES,

USED IN EUROPE

AGAINST

DIFFERENT DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS.

Pulverized Charcoal, put into the hollow of a tooth, has been used very often with the greatest success against tooth ache, by Professor *Stark*, at Jena; this he told me himself, when I visited that University.

Cotton, moistened with rum, and laid in the ear of that side where the pain is, is also recommended against the toothache.

Potash, put into a thimble, and held tight to the temples, is also recommended as a safe remedy for the toothache.

A small piece of dry Camphor, rolled in a little cotton and put in the ear on the side where the pain is seated, will in a few days evaporate therein. Repeat the same again, particularly in winter, it will remove all rheumatic pains out of the head, as also the toothache. I know several persons in this city to whom I recommended it, and who were cured by it, although they had the pain in both their ears.

Against the Headache. During the attack, draw warm water up into your nose out of the hollow of your hand, until the pain is relieved.

Against the Headache. Bruised bitter almonds tied to the forehead.

Against the Headache. A Göttingen remedy is, tie a cabbage leaf, or crust of bread to the forehead.

Against the Headache. A powder, prepared from horse chesnuts, and snuffed like tobacco.

The juce of red beets drawn up into the nose.

A teaspoonful of Cologne water taken with sugar.

Against cold and Cough. Hot sugar water, in which stir the yolk of an egg.

Dried figs and herbs of hyssop, boiled with water and drank freely.

Against obstinate Cough. A Göttingen remedy : honey, mixed with pulverized herb of peppermint.

Osiander, Professor at Göttingen, uses for catarrhal cough, coffee sweetened with honey.

A large piece of flannel, spread with camphor, and laid on the bare breast mitigates the vehemency of the cough.

Against Cough tending to suffocation. Inhale the vapor of water to which some vinegar has been added.

Against bad stomach, sourness, and cramp of the Stomach. It is recommended to swallow 10 or 12 pepper grains before dinner time, or before going to bed. In three such cases I found it to produce a good effect.

Against habitual sour stomach, and heart burn. Take in the morning, before breakfast, a glass of

sugar and water ; it is a simple remedy, and I have seen its good effects.

A woman who had always a sour stomach and heart burn, was cured of it, by eating daily a certain quantity of crab's eyes, which she always carried like sugar plums in her pockets.

Against the cramp of the Stomach. Professor Hoffman, at Göttingen, recommends common yarrow tea.

Several table spoonfuls of linseed oil mitigates immediately the cramp of the stomach.

In slight affections of the glands, stiffness of the neck, and painful swallowing, as it is often the case when we catch a cold, they use in France, a gargle prepared of sage and honey.

Against hoarseness, which sometimes takes place after catching cold, is recommended, to take tea wherein the yolk of an egg is stirred, and sweetened with rock candy.

It is also good to eat raisins.

Ground mustard, made with honey into small globes, eaten in the morning, will soon clear the voice again.

Against the burning by making water, and the flowing of slime out of the urethra, the usual French method is to take cold flaxseed tea, or flaxseed tea with almond syrup.

Against the dysury, a laxative clyster of camomile flowers, oil and salt, is of great service, which promotes the making of water by relaxing the bladder.

Against the round worm, is recommended, to take garlicks boiled in milk, and to rub the places around the navel with fresh bull's gall, or oil of ter-pentine.

In Egypt, where the tapeworm is a general plague, the universal remedy is *Petroleum*. It is taken three successive days, and then a laxative.

A Greek clergyman was cured from Epilepsy by drinking the juce of unripe grapes. It is to be taken four times a day, a cupful of the juce diluted with a glass of water.

Doctor Frank, cured many patients who had the Intermittent Fever, by advising them to take twice a day 10 or 16 pepper grains. The fever says he, left the patient in most cases on the fifth or sixth day. This remedy must be taken before the attack of the fever. I have made a trial of it *once and with success*.

Dcctor Hoffman advises, to take on the day on which the patient is free from fever, one drachm of pulverised camomile flowers three times a day.

In Dropsy bruised fresh horse radish, upon which pour beer and drink.

Mustard seed, to be taken morning and evening by the teaspoonful.

An infusion of a bottle of Rhenish wine on a pound of ground mustard seed, from which after 24 hours the clear fluid is poured off, and taken by the teaspoonful.

A great relief in seasickness, is a teaspoonful of naphtha vitrioli.

Richter, praises the putting on of fresh wool as very efficacious, by which light rheumatisms are very often cured in one night.

Or, to envelop the rheumatic member with sheep's wool; strew on it pulverized rosin; pour strong brandy upon it, and over it a warm woollen cloth.

To reproduce the suppressed perspiration of the feet. Take every evening a dry foot bath of hot bran, in which the feet must remain half an hour, as deep as the calf of the leg.

Against habitual weakening night sweats, there is nothing better than to take cold sage tea.

Against the troublesome sweating of the hands, it is recommended to wear for sometime, continually, leather gloves, even at night.

Ground mustard is recommended against asthma.

Doctor Helm, of Vienna, says in his writings, that the Austrian General *Brady*, who had been plagued for 21 years with attacks of suffocation, was cured by that remedy in four weeks. He took in the morning and evening a teaspoonful of ground yellow mustard seed, in water or in tea, and he smoked at the same time the leaves, stalks and root of the thorn apple, (stink weed) without the seeds, which were gathered in the month of October, the same as tobacco, in his pipe. I have employed the ground yellow mustard seed twice, on two different persons affected with asthma, and with great success.

Against Consumption, the country people of

Saxony use the seed of the *water fennel*, they eat it mornings and evenings on bread and butter, or drink it with beer.

Against consumptive diseases, is also recommended the following English prescription. Stir the yolk of an egg with three tablespoonfuls of rose-water, add half a pint of fresh cows milk, sugar, and a little nutmeg, to be taken every morning two hours before breakfast.

An officer who was consumptive, lived at last on nothing else than honey comb, gingerbread, and milk, and in five months he was perfectly cured.

Against the troublesome cough, excited and tickling feeling in the throat, to which the consumptive are subject, they recommend eating raisins.

In France they give to meagre persons, in the morning and evenings nudles (vermicelli,) to eat, thickly inspissated with milk and sugar.

Against sea sickness, is recommended to wear a small bag with saffron on the stomach, which prevents nausea, and vomiting.

For the fastening of the teeth, which get loosened by scurvy, is recommend in France red wine in which juniper berries are boiled, with which the mouth should be washed out.

The swollen breasts of new born boys and girls requires nothing else, than the applying of cotton, impregnated with the smoke of sugar.

In the colick of infants, anise tea, prepared of a teaspoonful of aniseed, over which hot water has been poured, is an excellent remedy. I have employed it in many such cases with success.

The protuberant rectum is to be washed with red wine, and sponges wet with it, are to be tied on the anus.

By difficult teething, the inflamed gums should be wet with cold water.

Oat gruel, (water gruel) with honey or sugar dissolved in aniseed or fennel tea, two teaspoonfuls given every hour, is excellent to bring on stool to little children.

Doctor Peyrilhe, of Paris, recommends against rachitis and scrofulas of children, the following tincture: Potash one drachm, and a half gentian root one drachm, wine brandy thirty ounces, of which a teaspoonful should be given three times a day.

The drinking of pure rain water, is considered in Germany as a remedy which promotes the men-
struous eruptions.

For the same purpose, rosemary tea is recommended.

In England they use a decoction of sage, and at the same time, a poultice of the same herb is laid on the abdomen; also vapor baths of sage, elder and camomile flowers are of great use.

Against the white flux, (fluor albus) Professor *Osiander*, praises a decoction of oak bark, which must be brought into the vagina by means of small sponges. He praises also, small linen bags, filled with pulverized oak bark, soaked in red wine, which must be brought for some time, twice a day into the vagina, and with it he recommends rosemary tea. Professor *Osiander* communicated this to me, when I was at Göttingen.

Against costiveness in pregnancy, they give in France, unsalted veal broth, wherein a tablespoonful of Glauber salts has been dissolved.

If the veins of the feet, by those who are big with child, are swelled painfully, it is very good to rub the swollen veins with opodeldoc or rum. Also, the mere applying of an umbilical bandage.

To promote the bearing of a child, in Germany they give a glass of lukewarm unclean water, in which two eggs have been boiled.

For the same purpose, a vapor bath, in which, thyme and camomile flowers had been scalded.

The missionary *Egede*, gave to the women of Greenland when they had very heavy pains at child birth, ten drops of the oil of juniper berries.

As a remedy to promote the confinement, is also recommended in Germany, a decoction of juniper berries in wine mixed with honey.

They recommend in England, to eat in the last time of pregnancy, roasted figs.

The common drink for the newly confined in Germany, consists of camomile flower tea, or of balm ; also of fresh water mixed with some milk or warm beer.

In France they give either broth, or water mixed with a little red wine, sugar water, mixed with a teaspoonful of orange flower water, water with marshmallow syrup, or a decoction of barley.

In England they give them green tea with milk, or water wherein a piece of toasted wheat bread has been soaked, (toast water,) or barley water,

Against dropsical swollen feet of women lying in, the drinking of the tea made of juniper berries is very excellent, or fumigate the woollen hose thoroughly with juniper berries before putting them on.

Some spoonfuls of a mixture of five ounces of honey, and four ounces of water, is given in the foundling hospital of Paris, to new born children.

A preservative of sore nipples is, to wash the breast from time to time, with corn brandy (whisky) and to rub the nipples with the finger frequently, wetting them with spittle. To avoid the excoriations of the nipples in childbed is best not to cause any irritation of them by too frequent nursing. It is sufficient to nurse a child every three or four hours. In Germany they usually take lip salve to prevent it, or brown sugar dissolved in water, laid on with small rags ; or powder the nipples with *Lycopodium*, or cover them with gold leaf.

Against painful knots in the breast, it is good to rub them with the fat of a hare.

Against a painful breast, the following ointment is excellent, it is recommended by Professor *Ossian*, it consists of fresh unsalted and washed butter, yellow wax, white French wine and rosewater, it keeps for years, and is spread on linen and put on.

Against the excessive running out of the milk after nursing, an infusion of sage is recommended.

To dry up the milk after weaning, they use in Göttingen, cotton which is laid on the breast, after it has been impregnated with the smoke of burned sugar ; they use in other places fresh parsley, cut up finely and put on several times a day.

To increase the milk, they recommend in Germany, to eat beer soup with milk, they also recommend fennel tea.

To stop the bleeding of the nose, *Galen* recommends to dip into strong vinegar small sponges fastened on strings, and turn them in the nostrills, and also lay the vinegar on the forehead.

Doctor Fr. Hoffmann assures, that he has stopped with boiled goat's milk, diluted with the same quantity of water, and sweetened with honey, taken freely every day, the most violent bloodspitting.

In the vomiting of blood, according to Professor *Stark*, buttermilk is the best beverage.

Against too strong monthly courses, they recommend in Germany, to eat every day 12 or 15 grains of pulverized rosin, between two slices of bread with broth. It must be commenced five or six days before the coming on of the period.

It is also recommended to rub the abdomen with cologne water at the time of the monthly courses.

Against obstinate giddiness, connected with deafness, Professor *Fritze* of *Berlin*, recommends to swallow every morning one drachm of mustard.

If giddiness is connected with weakness of the stomach, *Dr. Hoffmann*, recommends to swallow in the morning before breakfast several pepper grains.

Against the troublesome humming (tingling) of the ear, footbaths with ashes are sometimes relieving, also, the habit of takeing snuff is of great use; and a case of this kind came to my own observation.

An officer who was after a battle affected with humming in the ear and with deafness in one, was restored to his former health, by sulphur baths.

Mr. Timolat of this city, Washington Bath, No. 533 Pearl Street, merits to be recommended for his well arranged Sulphur Baths. He is a very intelligent gentleman in that line. The author of this work, can safely recommend him, having seen himself, the utility of his well prepared Sulphur Baths.

The smoke of mastic, brought into the ear, is also very good for this complaint.

Dr. *Frank*, recommends to lay cotton in the ear which was dipped in henbane oil.

Against rheumatic pains of the ear, they recommend in *Russia*, to make a high cone of linen, saturated with bee's wax, to put its pointed end into the ear, light it on the top, during which time the patient lays on his other ear ; the cylinder must be removed though, before it burns down entirely.

Against hysteric beating of the heart, Professor Stark, recommends to eat peppermint drops.

Against sleeplessness of hysteric women, clysters of an infusion of cammomile flowers and linseed oil is useful.

It is also recommended to sleep on a pillow filled with hops.

To procure women who are confined, a quiet sleep, the Italians hang up bunches of common yarrow, in their rooms.

The ancients represented this plant on their sarcophagusses, as the symbol of sleep.

Against the night-mare, and heavy dreams, it is advisable to sleep, laying with the head very high and to drink in the evening a glass of sugar water.

To remove intoxication quickly, a French physician in Paris, the late Professor Alphonse le Roy, recommends to drink 6 or 8 drops of hartshorn spirit, mixed with a glass of water.

It is very useful, to drink warm water with oil or butter against poisoning : they recommend in England the drinking of ground mustard, mixed with warm water.

Against the poisoning of verdigris, eat freely of sugar and drink sugar water.

The workmen, in white lead manufactories in Germany, eat much fat and much butter on their bread.

In Paris, the children who have the milk scab, have to drink a ptisane of hops, and their heads are scrubbed with a salve of lard, wherein several bunches of watercresses have been boiled.

Cosmetics. The cosmetic of the Roman women, by which they attempted to heighten the brightness and whiteness of the skin, was crumbs of bread and asse's milk, which they applied thickly to the face.

Morning dew, collected from plants, is considered by the ladies of Vienna as a cosmetic.

By a great inclination of the skin to break, to scale, and to become dry, and rough, some ladies in Germany, wet their face, the neck and the hands, before they go to bed, with fresh cream, which they soon afterwards wipe off again with soft linen.—Others wash themselves with ricewater daily fresh prepared of soft water and rice, strongly boiled, to which some add a small piece of camphor. They say this renders the skin very white.

In former times, the blood of fresh killed animals such as doves, chickens, was recommended to render the skin white and clear.

Others recommend the fresh yolk of eggs stirred with linden-blossom water, to lay at evening on the face, to let it dry, and to wash it off in the morning with a soft sponge.

Almond milk, prepared of sweet and bitter almonds, with the addition of several drops of tincture of benzoës, is praised against pimples, and a rough and broken skin.

Horse-radish boiled with milk is the Sweedish paint.

Many ladies in Europe wear also by night smooth leather gloves, to keep the skin of the arms and hands soft and white.

Against pimples *Bateman* recommends a wash-water of alcohol and rosewater, or elder flower water.

Against freckles is recommended, to soften the skin first with an emulsion of sweet and bitter almonds, with the yolk of an egg; then rub with lemon juice.

Others recommend an ointment of lac sulphuris and of the juice of unripe currants.

To keep the teeth white, it is recommended to brush the teeth several times a week with pulverized charcoal, and then to wash them off, with fine soap.

Against the falling off of the gum, can be recommended the frequent cleansing of the mouth with French brandy ; also the rubbing of the teeth with fresh sage leaves soaked in wine.

As a wash, is recommended a decoction of willow bark, mixed with wine.

Easily bleeding, spongy and scorbutic gums, are to be rubbed with lemon-peel.

Against an offensive smell from the mouth, it is of great service to chew the excrescence of the bark tree (agaric.)

Against foul breath, *Rhazes* recommends, to eat frequently parsley.

Others recommend to drink a wine infusion of carraway seed.

Against moles, Professor *Bozes*, recommends to press the mole frequently down with the finger.—Others recommend a plaster of scraped soap.

Others recommend alum water for fomentation, fresh juice of unripe walnut shells.

To destroy warts, the hands should be held several times a day, for eight days in water, and the wart should be rubbed with a rough piece of soap.

Frequently moistening the corns with strong vinegar, wherein as much salt as possible has been dissolved, causes them to fall out.

Against corns is also recommended, wax, tallow, and some verdigris, mixed together ; also the sediment of wine, to put on for a length of time.

It is recommended to touch moles with the slime of a snail and permit it to dry.

In old hardening of the breast, it is recommended to make a plaster of common soap, thickly spread on linen, and lay it on during the night, during the day cover the breast with the skin of a rabbit, the hairy side inward.

A woman who suffered much with a very malignant cancer in her breast, was cured by permitting for some time a young dog to suckle her.

A woman affected with a dangerous scirrhus in her breast was cured, by frequently putting on leeches.

Parsley, boiled with milk and the fat of a hare to a thick consistency, and applied to the breast is a Russian remedy against hard knots in that part.

Against fleshy excrescences (wens,) black soap thickly spread on leather, of prepared sheep's skin.

Against burns, scraped raw potatoes, or ink.

Professor *Richter*, recommends linseed oil for fomentations.

The best salve for burns is to mix olive oil with

the yolk of an egg, and lay it on fresh as soon as the yolk appears as if it were cooked.

Or, lay dry cotton on the burn.

Cold applications, or immersing the parts in cold water gives speedy relief.

Yeast mixed with vinegar, is also recommended in scalds or burns.

Warm vinegar, laid on with rags, is the remedy the English Sailors make use of against chilblains.

Others recommend to rub the chilblains morning and evening with hare's fat.

The ancients, recommended against lameness, fomentations of warm sea water.

An old popular remedy, frequently recommended against hydrophobia, is the common *anagallis arvensis* a decoction of the fresh plant is to be given inwardly, and also to be laid on the part with compresses, or the powder of the dried plant is strewed in the wound, and at the same time, mornings and evenings a teaspoonful taken inwardly.

The mayworm was recommended against canine madness in Russia, as a specific against it. In 1777 a hundred years prior to that it was recommended in the following words; do not take hold of the mayworm with your hand, but with paper, put it in honey, and let it lay there, take some of that honey put it in warm beer, give it to the patient, and lay some of it on the wound, where the dog has bitten, and lay some on the patient will certainly recover.

Against the same disease, is also recommended, to take the root of *Alisma plantago*, by ten grains three times a day, and besides a poultice of the leaves on the wound.

Pulverized leaves of the *taxus daccata*, with beer. This remedy was first recommended by a huntsman of the name of the Prince *Schwarzenberg*, and is known in Vienna by the name of the *Schwarzenbergarian remedy*.

The meat of half a three score of ripe walnuts, and a handful of fresh garden rhombore, every one alone, pounded finely and mixed with the fourth part of a quart of honey. Of this mixture, the patient must take daily twice a tablespoonful. *Rust* calls it the remedy of the Prince of *Blucher*—to eat on bread.

The pulverized plant of the *gentiana amara*, and to drink a decoction of it.

In some parts of Russia, the bitten person takes the blood of the dog after he is killed.

To dip unexpectedly the mad under water, was considered in olden times, a most excellent remedy.

To drink mornings, noon and evenings, a pound of vinegar, has been recommended by the *Count of Leonissa of Padua*, as a safe remedy against canine madness.

Against the bite of poisonous snakes; the negroes near *Sierra Leone*, as soon as bitten, tie a ligature around the limb, and then get the wound sucked out, they make deep incisions to let out blood, and lay a salve of palm oil on, they try moreover, to excite sneezing and vomiting.

Against the bite of the rattle snake the Indians burn the wound out.

The natives of North America use the milky juice of the *Pernanthis serpentaria*.

The peasant of the Cape use dried blood of turtles against the bite of a snake.

Professor Orfila recommends the red hot iron to cauterize the wounds, originating from a bite.

Er. *N. Cosley*, recommends cauterization with caustic.

The Brazilians put snuff in the wounds which have been made by poisonous snakes.

According to the advice of Celsus, a live chicken is to be cut in two, and the yet warm and bloody part is to be laid on the wound.

Against the bite of the European viper, it is recommended to rub in warm olive oil ; also a mixture of cotton, spirits of sal ammoniæ, and spirits of turpentine to be used externally.

The inhabitants of Dalmatia, where the viper is very frequent and poisonous ; after the assurance of Rosaris, never think of calling a physician when they are bitten ; they cure every one without medical assistance, merely by making him intoxicated.

To drink much rum with Cayenne pepper, is the remedy of the American Indians, which they often find helping, even after the effect of the poison has taken place. It seems also to me, that such a powerful stimulating remedy is there altogether in its

place, because through the poison of the snake all the vital powers decline quickly, the sensibility and activity (the pulsation) of the heart decays rapidly, and therefore such a powerful stimulant as here mentioned, may possibly get the better of the poison.

As a remedy against the dangerous effects of the poisoned arrows of the South American Savages, *Condamene* recommends 3 or 4 ounces of sugar dissolved in wine; it appears to me the good effect ought rather to be ascribed to the wine, than to the sugar.

Against the stinging of wasps and bees the advice is given to cut off the prominent part of the sting, which sticks in the flesh, and which contains the poison, and then draw the sting out with a needle.

One of the best palliatives against the burning smart, is cold salt water, or sea water.

Beefs marrow rubbed together with salt.

Small bags, moistened with vinegar or lemon juice laid on.

Fresh squeezed parsley leaves.

Fresh juice of poppy seed (the heads) against the sting of wasps.

Also wine, or the white of an egg, or sage leaves.

The celebrated *Von Hufeland* recommends against the stinging of bees, to lay on oil, and rub it in.

Professor *Von Formey*, recommends against the stinging of bees, honey for external use.

Against the bite of the musquitoes in South America, *Doctor Drake* recommends to rub in lemon juice.

Maupertius relates that the Laplanders, if they are bitten by flies, rub in the resin that flows out of pine trees.

Against the stinging of the scorpion *Mosely* and *Orfila* recommend to rub in, oil.

Against the lice, which are frequently found on the heads of sick persons, Professor *Reil* recommends, to cut off the hair, to brush daily with a brush, and to drop from time to time a few drops of aniseed oil on the brush.

Parsley seed strewed on the head shall be also very good.

To wash often with Salt water and brush the shorn head.

Against the clothes lice, which is a different species from that of the head, an ointment is recommended, made of two ounces of green soap and two drachms of salt.

Against pebiculi pubis the quickest effect is the shaving off the hair of the private parts and other places, also the rubbing in of tobacco.

While travelling, the juice of lemons or vinegar sprinkled on the sheets is a palliative against bed bugs.

Against the itch of children, it is sufficient to pour a quart of water on an ounce of pounded sulphur, to let it stand 12 hours, and to use it as wash water.

Pulverized brick or slate made with oil, as an ointment, will cure the itch.

Against tetters, external sulphur remedies have also a good effect, either in the form of ointment, or in the form of vapour baths.

The laying on of lemon peel is an East Indian remedy for it.

For tipping of scaly (squamom) dry tetters almond oil is recommended.

Some people strew pulverized chalk on wet tetters.

Also wine, or the yolk of an egg with a small quantity of saffron.

The negroes of *Sierra Leon*, wash the scabby head of their children with their common strong soap, or with an infusion of water and red pepper.

Against burns of the sun, cold water must be poured on the inflamed parts, and cold water drank.

Sydenham, saved a man who had poisoned himself with corrosive sublimate, he made him drink a large quantity of luke warm water, after which he vomited very much, and recovered.

Professor Wendt, recommends in such cases, to take wood ashes, mixed with luke warm water.

If oxalic acid is taken by mistake, and shows its poisonous effects, it is recommended to take pulverized chalk with water.

The celebrated commentator of *Dioscorides Matthei*, who was for a long time private physician of an *Austrian* Duke, says of cabbage (sourkroot) that it shows a wonderful power with intoxicated persons, and that on that account the Germans set it daily on their table to make the wine unnausious. It is till now eaten much in those countries, where much wine is drank, as in *Austria*, *Souabia*, *Francovia*, and it is thought an antidote of wine. In most boarding houses of *Vienna*, sourkroot is to be had daily throughout all the year

The *Bruel Cramerian* remedy, which became celebrated in modern times, against the drinking mania, is diluted sulphuric acid, in connection with bitter strengthening substances : after a fortnight's use it produces generally an apathy against spirituous liquor and wine.

They have recommended of late in *England*, ground mustad mixed with luke warm water, as an emetic, this might be used in many instances of poisoning. The mustard emetic, which was used long ago in the practice of *English* physicians, against paralytical and apoplectic diseases consists of a teaspoonful of ground mustard, mixed with a glass of water, and taken all at once. It is said to operate powerfully and quickly.

To hold a ball of opium in the hand is an *Indian* remedy to bring on sleep.

Against hysteric beatings of the heart, this distressing, and troublesome disease, of which young

men and maidens frequently suffer, and whereof the attacks often take place at night ; it is recommended, before going to bed to drink a glass of fresh water, and to wash the left breast with water.

Rodericus a Castro, says, that a draught of hot water taken when the heart beats violently, will give relief.

Dr. Hertz from Berlin recommends against the giddiness, pulverized valerian root, and pyrmont water, alone, or mixed with milk ; he suffered himself many years of giddiness, and has experienced the good effects of this remedy.

If giddiness is connected with weakness of the stomach, *Dr. Hoffmann* of Göttingen advises to swallow in the morning before breakfast whole pepper grains.

Against the excessive running of the milk, after the weaning, sage tea is used. Also external fomentations with brandy.

Against habitual abortions (miscarryings) *Dr. Hoffmann* recommends to eat before breakfast, a piece of bread dipped in Malaga wine.

The Turkish women take during their pregnancy frequently oil in order to facilitate the birth, and to diminish the labor.

Against costiveness which pregnant women are often troubled with, they drink in the neighbourhood of Göttingen, tea, made of senna leaves, mixed with the juice of boiled prunes.

The oldest and most useful beverage for sick

persons, is the barley ptisane of *Hippocrates*, which in acute diseases, was both drink and food. A decoction of bruised, or what is better decorticated barley, was the chief remedy of *Hippocrates* in all inflammatory diseases.

Against the troublesome humming of the ears, foot baths are very useful ; often it is relieved by the custom of snuffing tobacco.

For hard painful breasts, blue sugar peper is recommended to be put on.

In the Southern part of Germany and England, barley gruel is drank very freely in fever.

The pure decoction of clean washed barley which must be boiled until the kernels spring up, and to which some liquorice is added ; is the barley ptisane of the French, which is taken very freely in French Hospitals, and which was meant probably by Napoleon, when he praised the domestic remedy of his physician, *Omuara* : to eat nothing, but to drink much barley water, to go on horseback for 6 or 8 hours in order to bring on perspiration.

Sugar water with a small addition of orange flower water, is the most favorite drink of sick persons in France.

Fish soup, a thin decoction of small fishes spiced with lemon juice and the salt water wherein cucumbers have been pickled, is considered in Russia a very favorite and salutary food, in inflammatory diseases.

A drachm of pulverized Salep, boiled with a quart of water, during a quarter of an hour, makes

a pleasant slimy drink, which is frequently made use of in fevers at Vienna.

The universal fever remedy of the Egyptians is *calaf*, a water distilled from the flowers of a certain salix. Travellers assures us, that they use it in all diseases.

Another cooling drink of the Egyptians in inflammatory fevers, is the sweet juice of watermelons.

For a Cough in Consumption. Take elecampane, liquorice root, snake root, indian turnips, well dried, of each one ounce, split them up very fine or bruise them well; put them into a new earthen vessel, and add three pints of water, boil it till reduced to one pint, then strain it off and put into it one pound of loaf sugar; set it on coals, and let it simmer gradually, until the sugar dissolves and it becomes a syrup, put into this syrup a tablespoonful of strong tea made of English saffron.

A tablespoonful of this syrup may be taken two or three times a day. I have seen its good effects.

A remedy for dyspepsia, which was recommended in the *Sun*, April 21, 1836.

Put three teaspoonfuls of common table salt, and one of moderately warm water and drink it, the first thing in the morning, eating no breakfast and taking nothing until dinner time. It must be continued one week.

The juice of sharp plants, as onions, garlicks, celandines, ranunculus ares, are used in Ireland; the bark of juglans cineria, in North America; adonis vesicatoria at the Cape, as a remedy which produces blisters. Also soap, especially the inferior

kinds, belong to those remedies, which render the skin red, if it be spread on linen and laid on.

The Greeks, in the neighbourhood of Athens, use in all inflammatory diseases as a domestic remedy poultice of ground slug snails, which they applied to the feet. It reddens the skin and draws blisters.

Instead of Spanish flies, they, use in the Levant mylaebris fasciata, in China, mylaebris pustulata.

The wife of *Plater*, cured herself of the tooth-ache, by rubbing daily her teeth with burnt salt, she put it on her finger, and moistened it with spittle.

Professor Osiander of Goettingen told me that one or two tablespoonfuls of Epsom salts, dissolved in a glass of water, used inwardly, gives the quickest relief in most all kinds of tooth-ache.

In Russia they drop from a burning candle some tallow in beer, and drink this mixture to allay cough.

Professor Blumenbach recommends as a remedy against cough, to rub the breast vehemently with a brush, and to wear on the bare breast a great piece of oil cloth.

The Arabians cure the cough, by breathing in the odoriferous scent of the flower, *justicia triflora*.

In Southern Germany, they give children who have the diarrhœa, almond milk to drink.

A Scotch remedy, by the name of "*Wangrepe*" and which is used as a means to produce ample perspiration, is thin oat meal gruel, with honey and butter. Drink when yet warm.

Percival recommends, against hectic sweats, strong English porter.

A good remedy against a pectoral cramp, and difficulty of expectoration, is tea of Aniseed.

Boerhave, ordered to his consumptive patients the following manner of life : they had to ride daily, before eating any thing, and had to prolong by degrees this exercise, their whole body had to be rubbed mornings and evenings for a considerable time, vehemently with warm and dry cloths ; they had to go to bed early, and rise again early, drink honey water mixed with equal parts of milk, and light vegetables.

The Russian steam-baths, are now praised as a great remedy, in the beginning of pulmonary consumption.

The celebrated Professor *Richter* of Goettingen, advised in consumption to travel to *Aix la Chapelle*, where the air, on account of the frequent warm sulphur springs, is continually impregnated with sulphuric vapors, and pulmonary consumption is very seldom found among the inhabitants.

The juice of turnips is recommended by *Rosenstein* and *Von Swieten*, against pulmonary cough and continual hoarseness.

In Switzerland, consumptives, use an emulsion of *Pinus cembra*. *Dr. Mevers* assures us, that he is acquainted in the city of *Berne*, in that country, with a respectable family, four individuals of

whom, saved his life by the milk of *arven nuts*.— This remedy is in our days very highly esteemed at *Berne*.

Some children are exposed in a certain period of their life to frequent attacks of cramp. They awake with great anxiety, and with a barking crowing cough. In such cases *Dr. Goerris* of Vienna, recommends, to lay immediately warm poultices of rolls and milk on the front side of the throat, and to give the child hot cowslip tea. The cough changes then to a mere catarrhal one, and the transition to the true croup is in this way prevented.

To the Dutch popular remedies against croup, belongs the following : Bruise twenty or thirty golden slug nails, boil them with one pint and a half of beer, for half an hour ; strain the decoction, sweeten it with sugar, and take half a tea-spoonful of it every two hours. Professor *Osiander* saw also the best effects of this remedy.

Against the gonorrhœa, the North American Indians use, inwardly, geranium maculatum. They use it also as injections.

Against the same disease the Prussian and Russian soldiers use oil of Turpentine, by the table-spoonful.

It is also recommended to take, every morning, a teaspoonful of pulverized mastic, with a par-boiled egg.

In St. Vitus's Dance, a drink is recommended of almond milk, made of equal parts of bitter and sweet almonds.

Professor *Stark* recommends the fresh cucumber juice, four or five cupfuls a day against jaundice.

Bruised hemp seed, boiled with milk, is a Dutch popular remedy against jaundice ; this remedy was approved of in Göttingen as very efficacious in epidemic jaundice.

Against the painful swelling of the feet, the Russians rub in the juice of radishes.

Dr. Stellers remedy against inflammation of the eye, is the following: Take the white of a fresh egg, mix with it some pulverized sugar, and some camphor, rub it on a tin plate, until all is changed into cream, and lay it with compression on the eye. After six hours, the redness and pain will have disappeared.

A young woman of eighteen years of age, was cured of a continual violent headache by the following:---She drank for some time, every morning, a decoction made of half an ounce of unburned coffee.

Sparrman, during his travels in Africa, found in the following an excellent remedy against his gouty pains, and stiffness in his legs. He set twice a day his feet on a stick across a phial of hot water, then he covered his feet so as to preclude the hot vapor from escaping, and kept the water hot by heated stones. This remedy always gave him relief and cured him altogether at last.

To the ordinary domestic remedies against gout, we recommend cataplasms of boiled figs.

Lisme, recommends in dangerous attacks of

rheumatism to eat plentifully of strawberries. Whenever he himself felt any such attack, he ate immediately a bowl full of that fruit. He repeated during three years this remedy whenever the gout attacked him, and was never afterwards troubled with it.

To prevent the severe asthmatic attacks during night, it is recommended to take sometimes evenings, before going to bed, a tablespoonful of horseradish mixed with honey.

The musician *Quanz*, assures us in his introduction to flute playing, that young men who on account of weak lungs could not blow at once a couple of bars, by careful and continued practice every day, attained so much strength that they could play this instrument as well as others, and that they even afterwards could blow the trumpet without receiving any injury by it.

To those who are predisposed to consumption, the blowing moderately the trumpet is an excellent means to distend the lungs and the whole chest, Professor *Ossiander* knew two persons, who were affected with spitting of blood, and who blowed daily on glass trumpets, and who found themselves much relieved on account of it.

I, myself, should advise those who have a predisposition to consumption to learn to play the flute, this I have done already in Europe and have invariably found that it distended and fortified their lungs. But the master who instructs such patients ought to be a cautious man, capable of judging how far the scholar ought to go on in the beginning.

New York may boast of such a man; it is

Mr. Louis H. Von Vultee, Professor of music, 49 Ludlow street, who is not only an excellent musician, but also a scholar and a gentleman, and therefore capable of conducting patients to the wished for goal.

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In France they drink sage tea, sometimes warm, and sometimes cold, against consumption. Professor Ossiander witnessed himself, that it cured a man who had been spitting blood for years, but who by drinking this tea recovered entirely.

—
Sick people, re-convalescing ones, and those who suffer under consumption, and have lost all their flesh, would get it restored if they were to drink the milk from the breast of a healthy wet nurse. A lady who by continued drinking of vinegar, had fallen in consumption, and spit much blood, was cured by the renowned Dr. P. Frank, who ordered her to suck a healthy wet nurse, and meantime, a broth made of old fowls, turtle, crayfish, and yolk of eggs of which she had to drink every two hours one half of a teacupful; she had to apply the same four times a day as a clyster; this treatment cured her perfectly.

—
Against meagerness, a great many people in Mexico drink nothing but *Pulque*: this is the fermented juice of an *agave*. The smell is disagreeable, like that of rotten meat, but it is excellent for lean people.

—
Strawberries, cherries, and other fruit, is recommended by Bærhave as a prophylactic means against the stone in the bladder.

—
An excellent domestic means against round worms is to swallow mornings some pieces of

garlick cut in two. It is good for children in that disease, to drink coffee made of acorns.

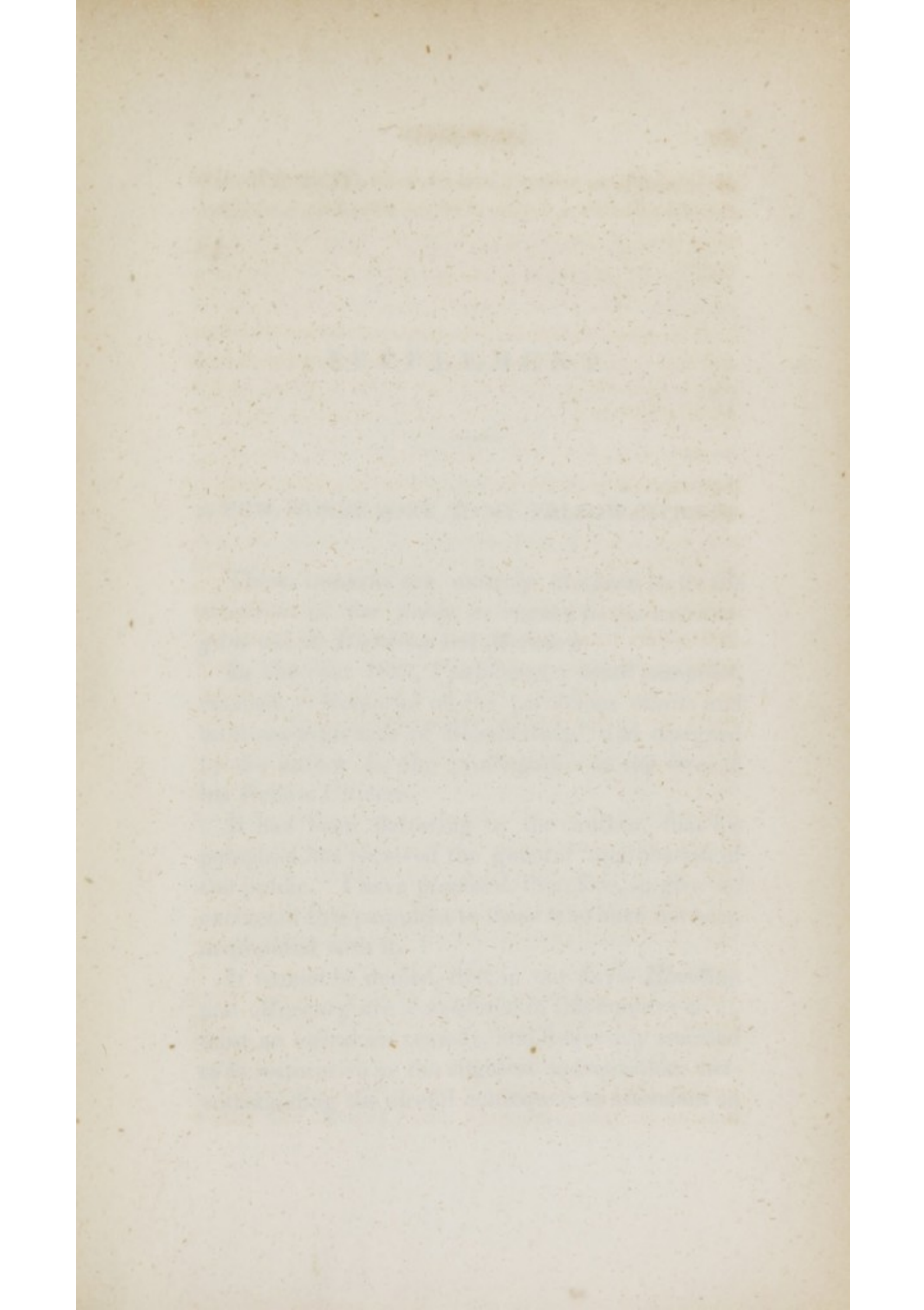
Salt water or sea water as a clyster is recommended by Hippocrates against askarides.

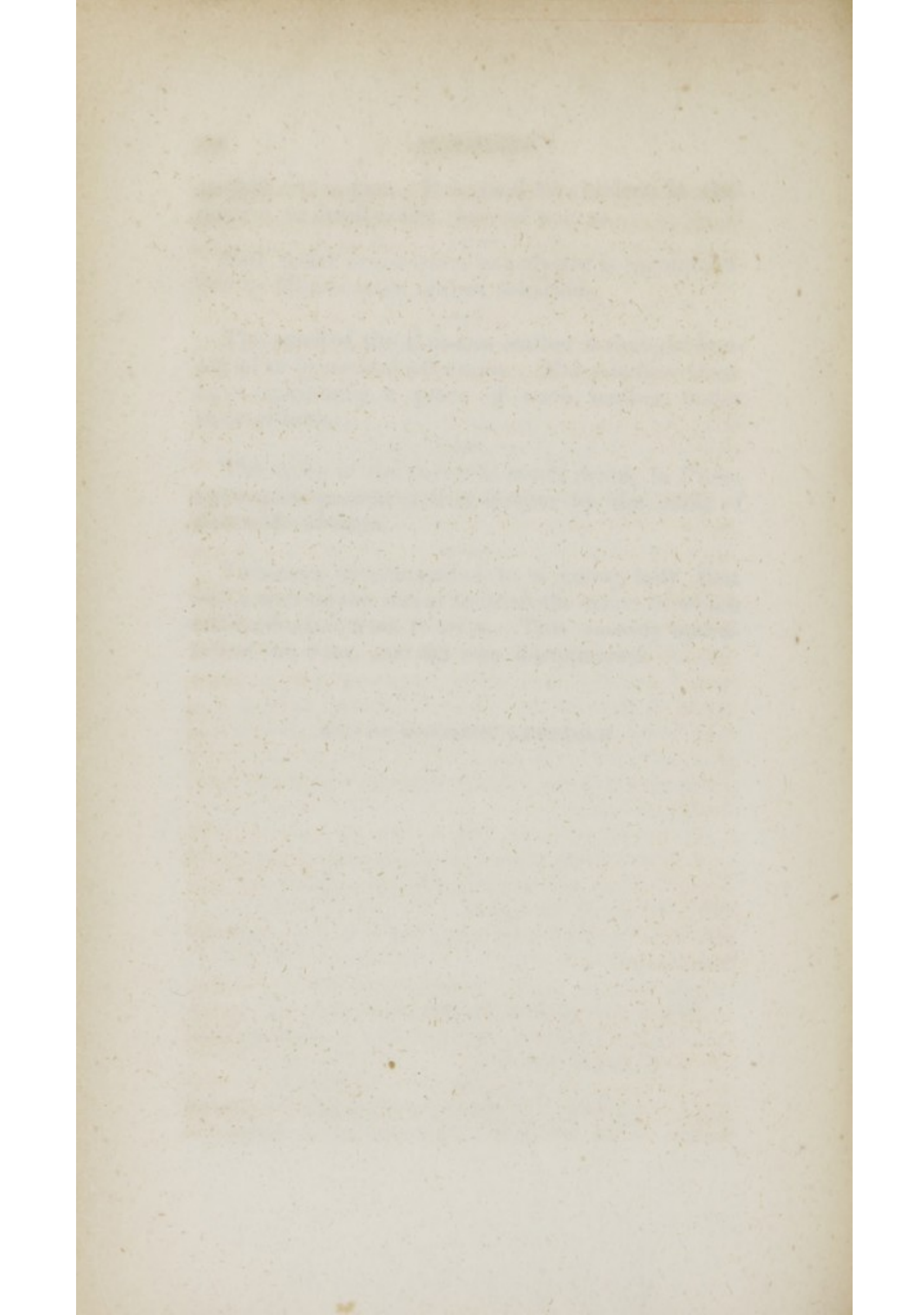
The smell of the Russian leather is thought beneficial in hysterical affections. Many ladies there have continually a piece of such leather under their pillows.

The juice of the carrot is much drank in Paris, against the jaundice; it is known by the name of *sisane de carottes*.

Valisneri recommended to a young lady that had a wen on the throat to drink the wine in which millepedes had been thrown. This remedy operated on the wine, and the wen disappeared.

END OF DOMESTIC REMEDIES.





S U P P L E M E N T .

A FEW WORDS MORE TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS.

These remarks are entirely designed to fix the attention of the public in regard to the *extrava-*
gant use of *Bleeding* and *Mercury*.

In the year 1827, I published a small pamphlet, entitled, "Remarks on the pernicious effects and fatal consequences of Bloodletting," and designed by the author for the prolongation of the lives of his Fellow Citizens.

It has been flattering to the author, that his pamphlet has received the general approbation of the public. I have proposed, therefore, to give an extract of this pamphlet to those who have not been acquainted with it.

It cannot be denied, that in our days, *Bleeding* and *Mercury* are considered in this country as almost an *universal* remedy, and frequently resorted to as restorative in the slightest indisposition, notwithstanding the direful consequences attendant on

such practice, it continues to be the main pillar of the Medical Profession. Were *bleeding* and *Mercury* totally annihilated, a great many physicians would find themselves in the inextricable mazes of a sad dilemma, their time easily disposed of.

It is astonishing to find that so *many* persons, and more so to find so many Physicians have fallen into this extravagance. Blood, as the most precious matter for life is lavishly squandered where there is no necessity, yes often *without* knowing for what purport. My remarks shall therefore, *convince* my Fellow-Citizens, that so far from blood-letting being beneficial, it is productive of the most serious and fatal effects. Should I contribute by my remarks, to save more lives in future, and arrest this cruel practice, I would feel that gratification which arises from the consciousness of having performed a good act. How much it is to be regretted that such an awful savage of humanity should exist ! During my residence of twenty one years, in this happy country of Liberty and Independence, I am bound to say, that in all my practice of near thirty years, never have I seen in any part of Europe such extravagance of *blood-letting and mercury*, as I have seen in this country, and this practice sanctioned and confirmed by the opinion of *many* Physicians and Colleges.

1st. The *climate* of this Country. 2. The inhabitants are accustomed to be bled. But I will prove that these pretexts are false and *groundless*.

How many thousands of our Fellow-Citizens are sent to an untimely grave, yes, I repeat how many

families deprived of their amiable children, how many husbands have been deprived of their lovely wives, how many wives of their dear husbands, who have fallen victims to this *extravagant* use of *bleeding*; and the same may be said of *mercury*. We no more count the loss of blood (by bleeding) by ounces, but by pounds; and in headache, indigestion, and each indisposition, is among *many* physicians, quite a sufficient pretence to say, "*you must be bled.*"

It seems entirely forgotten, that blood-letting, however the greatest, is likewise thereby the most dangerous of all remedies, and that it sometimes introduces a loss which never more can be repaired.

I have, therefore, proposed to myself to show and prove what must be done when it is injurious to draw blood, or when *too much blood has been* taken away.

Two things which are unattended to, and of which alone an exact judgment can be followed in blood-letting, viz:—1st., Attention to the blood, 2d. Attention to the *crisis*.

In the blood is the human life; *in the blood* is placed the strength of the whole organic life.—*Without* blood there is no breath, no motion of the heart, nor is there any feeling or general motion of the system: yes, take away from the brain the blood, and the self-cogitative powers will be instantly extinguished. *Without* blood there is not any germination, vegetation, or function of life possible.

Is it not evident that the most robust persons are such, because rich in blood;---certainly it is not such persons who are attacked with nervous weakness, upon whom the nervous system prevails.---*Strength and blood* stand always in direct relation. He who takes away too much blood, or who takes it too often from patients, takes away not an organ of life, but a part of life itself.

Attention to the crisis. Under crisis is understood the act of nature whereby all cure arrives; there is to be understood of diseases in general, as well as in particular of the fevers, as of the inflammation. This is called the local crisis, *dispersion* complete, if the crisis was complete, incomplete if the crisis was incomplete, and the disease takes another form.

The important rule therefore, is, that it is not sufficient to raise the present re-action by weakness, but that the nature must be kept strong; and that we shall take care not to increase the weakness so as to produce an incomplete crisis. There is no remedy by which it is easier to produce weakness and prevent the crisis, *than bleeding*, and is a fact self evident, that numerous diseases are themselves no more than a physical crisis. If therefore we diminish the strength by too much blood-letting, we also take away the means of recovery, and we make thus the disease a malady which, devoid of such treatment, would become either harmless or beneficial.

In burning fevers it is by numerous experiences

proved, that the most simple fevers, by too much bleeding, become nervous and putrid fevers, of which I can attest many such instances. The same is observable by experience, that too much bleeding in burning fevers, easily produces purples and petechial fevers.

In pure gastric fevers, bleeding is always pernicious, it does not vacate the diseased matter which is situated in the intestine canal, and can only be removed by gastric remedies, while bleeding in such cases, vacate a part of that strength which is necessary to be acted upon, in order to expel the disease.

In Inflammations bleeding may be very efficacious, whereas it removes a part of the strength necessary to effect a crisis, namely, *dispersion and resorption*. We can convince ourselves clearly in external inflammations, of the injurious effects of blood-letting, or leeches: indeed the redness and pain were diminished, but a hardening remained. How doubtful the efficacy of bleeding is in external inflammations of the gout, experience has repeatedly shown, and this demands a particular consideration: and invariably we are disposed in every attack of the gout, to remove by leeches, and think this the best treatment.

I desire it not to be forgotten, that in regular gout, podagra, chiragra, the inflammation is nothing else than a crisis, a local metastasis by which a dangerous stuff from the internal parts is thrown to the external. The best cure as well for the whole as for the local, such is to let the critical proceeding

entirely finish, which even by the inflammation of this local fever arrives : nothing takes more of the necessary strength away than bleeding, and the conclusion is, either the attack of the gout disappears directly, and the disorder is thrown internally or to some dangerous part,---the head, or the lungs ; hence arises inflammation of the stomach. I have seen in such cases three sudden deaths, to be the result.

Finally, we make the wholesome or regular gout irregular, the nature looses its strength, and the gout afterwards set outwardly, then arises pains inwardly disease ; it remains often easy, a chronic sickness, a stiffness, and instead of an external evil, a chronic is the consequence.

The rule therefore is, in external attacks of the gout, to avoid bleeding. I except the cases when youth, plethora, a true general inflammatory diathesis or the danger of a noble part. For example of the eye, bleeding is required : for inward gouty inflammations, for inflammation of the stomach, and podagra being stopped, it is a different case.

What I have said of the gout may be equally said of rheumatism. The rheumatism is the same not a clear inflammation, but a specific ; yea, not a true inflammation of the blood, but a serous. Here the almost always accompanying serous tumor, the defective suppuration, there should not consequently be blood-letting, but a serous deliverance by sweat, blisters, the true crisis, then the stuff of the disease is serum. Here operate blisters by entre-taining a suppuration.

For the nervous diseases, for the *true nervous* disease bleeding is likewise no remedy.

The nervous affection itself, has from its nature with the blood and blood system, nothing common ; on the contrary, it arises from a defect of the blood, and of weakness. I have seen during my residence of nine years in Philadelphia, many ladies with nervous affections, and of such four highly respectable ladies whose physician I had the honor to be ; their former physicians in all slight indispositions, ordered them *to be bled*, whereby they became more and more nervous, and those had no nervous attacks when I stopped the bleeding, and they were well when I left the city of Philadelphia. In the city of New York, where I have resided for the past ten years, I flatter myself in having received the confidence of a great number of respectable families in this great and distinguished city. I have been so fortunate as to convince a great many persons, how *ruinous* the extravagant use of *bleeding and mercury* is, and have been so happy as to save a great many in diseases, who would have fallen victims by continuing such an orthodox treatment, and likewise many respectable ladies with nervous complaints, whose health is now vigorous since they have stopped bleeding, all of which facts I can satisfactorily prove.

The ruling custom, and in the slightest indisposition directly to be bled, is certainly one of the principal reasons why there are at present such numerous hysteric, hypochondriac and nervous at-

tacks. Is it not very common that women who have a strong menstruation are nervous, but not so during the state of pregnancy, nor when the periodical flux is entirely stopped at 45 or fifty years of age. Have we not often seen, after this period, the most weakly or hysteric women become strong and healthy ?---many such cases are known to me.

I could mention many more cases to demonstrate how pernicious too much bleeding can be, but I shall be content provided impartial readers will influence society to desist in future from so destructive a practice. I am certain, that by diminishing such practice, a great number of lives will be saved every year, the same may be of this extravagant use of *calomel* and *salivation*.

I am assured that many persons who have been treated since this time by *bleeding and mercury*, have found themselves the nervous effects of such a treatment, by weakening their constitution.

I know amongst many ladies of those their constitution has entirely been broken down. A very respectable married lady who has been *salivated* many times in different slight indispositions, and her constitution been ruined.

It is to be regretted that amongst the handsome fair sex of this country, a great part of them has their teeth entirely spoiled, and what is the reason of it ?---the extravagant use of *calomel and salivation*, which cannot be denied, and our distinguished Dentists have therefore a very lucrative Profession in this country, and I congratulate these gentlemen.

I have now given my reasons why I differ from many other physicians in every little indisposition I do not commence my treatment by bleeding. If my remarks can be refuted, I am willing to be instructed, but by principles like those I have communicated. A great many physicians in this country have objected to me, that I am an enemy to bleeding and that I shall employ the same treatment in all cases of disease. The reasons why physicians employ the aforesaid mode of treatment, are,---1. The *climate* of this country requires bleeding in all indispositions. 2. The people of this country are accustomed to be bled.

Let us now examine these reasons. How it comes to pass, that during my long residence in this country, I can sufficiently prove by a great number of persons, who have been treated by me, during that time, and in the *same* diseases in which such persons were treated by physicians of this country, who employed *calomel* in great abundance bleeding, cupping and leeches, to superogation, and of all those persons who have not fallen victims to such treatment, their convalescence was very long before they could obtain a little strength. Ladies, who were very nervous, tormented with hysterical spasms, the former recovered by my treatment in a very short time, and the latter, as I dispensed with the use of bleeding, lost their spasms, and directly became better, all which I can satisfactorily prove. Where I have not employed bleeding, such diseases recovered by my treatment in a very short time.

If the climate of this country should require in all indispositions directly to commence with bleeding and mercury, and I have neglected it, all these persons, being inhabitants of this country and climate, should have died. But they recovered sooner. Is not, therefore, the reason that the climate of this country requires it in all indispositions, and in all diseases, directly to be bled, entirely false and groundless ?

That people in this country are accustomed to be bled, is true---very true. What is the true reason of it ?---whether it is the patient or the physician ?-- what does the patient know of what is convenient for him ? He complains of head ache, cramps in the stomach, colic, dyspepsia. The patient very likely has confidence in his physician : he thinks that all that is ordered for him, will be convenient for him ; and the doctor, after feeling his pulse, and finding it a little strong, declares to him his severe sentence : “ *You must be bled.*” And thus is a habit of bleeding established, a pound of blood is perhaps wasted. Sometimes the next day a dose of *calomel and jalap* : the third day, cupping, leeches, or bleeding again. Can such a treatment be denied ?

I know very many cases wherein a physician has accustomed his patient to be bled four times in one day ! But time has proved the highly injurious result of such treatment by the death of a great number of such patients. I am certain that all such persons, who have been bled a great number of

times in their lives, their constitution *must* become weaker every year ; but their repentance will in future be too late.

My intention is not to extinguish bleeding entirely ; for there are cases which indicate it-- but such cases a physician of discernment can easily distinguish. Such cases, however, differ widely from every little indisposition and disease, which is directly treated by bleeding and mercury : nor can it be denied that such treatment is very flourishing in this country.

For the welfare and continuance of this happy country, and for the welfare of his fellow citizens, the author wrote these few pages.

I presume a great many of my readers will object that it is difficult to extirpate an opinion as to his mode of treatment, which is so deeply rooted, while some others wish to keep up an old opinion rather than hearken to what the new to them is of the utmost utility. Respecting this objection, I shall be allowed to add a few words more.

We ordinarily say of a person who dies, "*His time was destined.*" We cannot be so unjust as not to commend divine Providence, in all its dispensations, as to sickness or health, life or death. As Holy Writ tells us --- "*It is appointed unto all men once to die, and after death the judgment.*"

Very true ; but has not the same Divine Providence created the necessary helps, physical and metaphysical, for the body as well as for the soul ?

for the former, herbs and other remedies: For the latter, Holy Writ, and other spiritual helps.

For the one, physicians, whose preparatory time is, as should be, spent in the necessary qualifying studies and pursuits for such profession; like the minister of the gospel, who should be duly qualified and adequate to such an arduous obligation. It is self-evident that we should obey the will of that Divine Being, who created us, and employ the ordinary means for the preservation of our lives. The physician has a *double* duty to perform: to obey the Divine Legislator, and likewise to employ all his science and knowledge, (especially if he possess such) for the welfare of the public, and not by *eagerness of gain* to contribute to the ruin of his patient, as such practice is decidedly against all principles of religion. Let the public now judge for themselves. It will be flattering to me if my remarks should contribute to the preservation of the public health, or the prolongation of human lives; and if my fellow citizens convince themselves of the veracity of that which I have made public.

My communication contains nothing more than what we daily witness; for in the blood the human life exists. It would be desirable to alter a treatment so repugnant to common sense: a thing doubly difficult; first respecting those who have been of opinion till now, that such a treatment is good and useful to them; and secondly, to refute many physicians.

The *first* class will, I have no doubt, convince themselves daily of the benefit and utility of my publication; and when, by experience they shall have done so, the *second* class will be easily subdued if the former will be *constant*; and would I could contribute to *both*, which, for the benefit of the public, has long been the ardent wish of

THE AUTHOR.

TITLES

OF THE DIFFERENT WORKS PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR,

And which has been Published by him

IN EUROPE.

1. *Dissertation* sur la Fièvre puerperale, présentée et soutenu à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris, le 4 Vendémiaire, an XII.

2. *Lecons* du Professeur Alphonse Le Roy sur les Pertes de Sang pendant la grossesse, lors et à la suite de L'accouchement. Paris, 1806.

This work was translated into the German Language by Dr. Zadig, at Breslau. Leipzig, 1807.

3. *Traite sur les vins*, dans les maladies dangereuses et mortelles, et sur la falsification des vins. Strasbourg, 1809.

4. *Recherches et Observations* sur le Phosphore. Strasbourg, 1815.

A very flattering review of this work, is inserted in the Medical Repository, vol. 3, page 205, New-York, 1815; and in the Eclectic Repository and Analytical Review, vol. 3, page 125.

This work was also translated into the German Language, by Professor Kreyssig, of Dresden, first physician to the King of Saxony. Leipzig, 1817.

5. *Traite* sur la Semeiologie de L'oeil, à L'usage des Medecins. Strasbourg, 1817.

WORKS OF THE AUTHOR, PUBLISHED IN THIS COUNTRY.

1. *Researches and Observations* on the use of Phosphorus, in the treatment of various diseases. Phila. 1825.

The distinguished professor Cox, professor of the Medical Faculty of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, gave a review of this work in the last edition of his Dispensatory, which was very flattering to the author.

2. *A General Guide* for practising physicians in the examination of the sick, with an appendix of medical formulæ. Philadelphia, 1825.

3. *A Treatise* upon the Semeiology of the Eye, for the use of Physicians, and of the countenance for criminal jurisprudence. New-York, 1830.

4. *Remarks* on the Pernicious Effects, and fatal consequences of Blood-Letting, and designed by the author for the prolongation of the lives of his Fellow-Beings. New-York, 1832.

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Mumps.

Croup.

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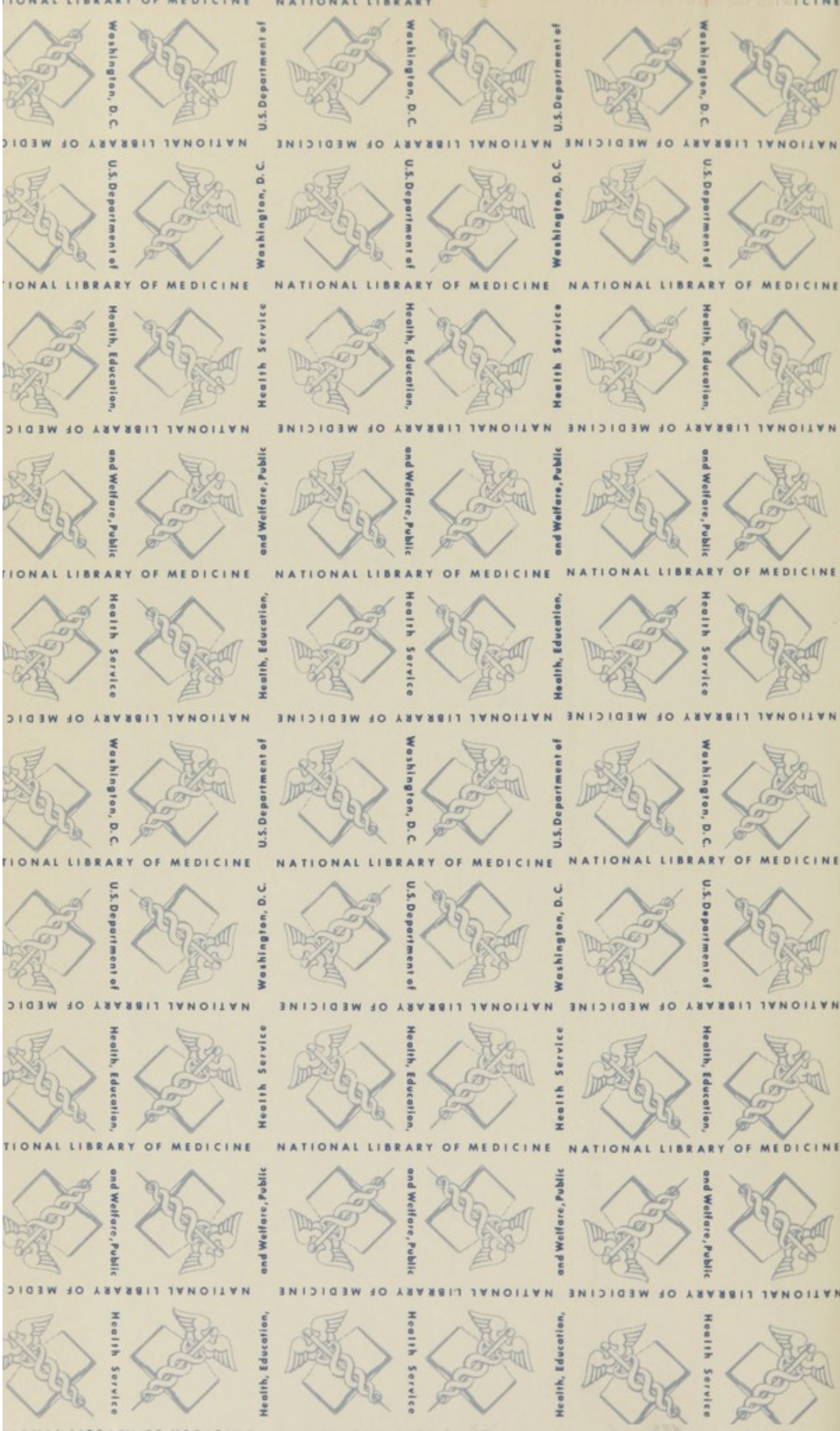
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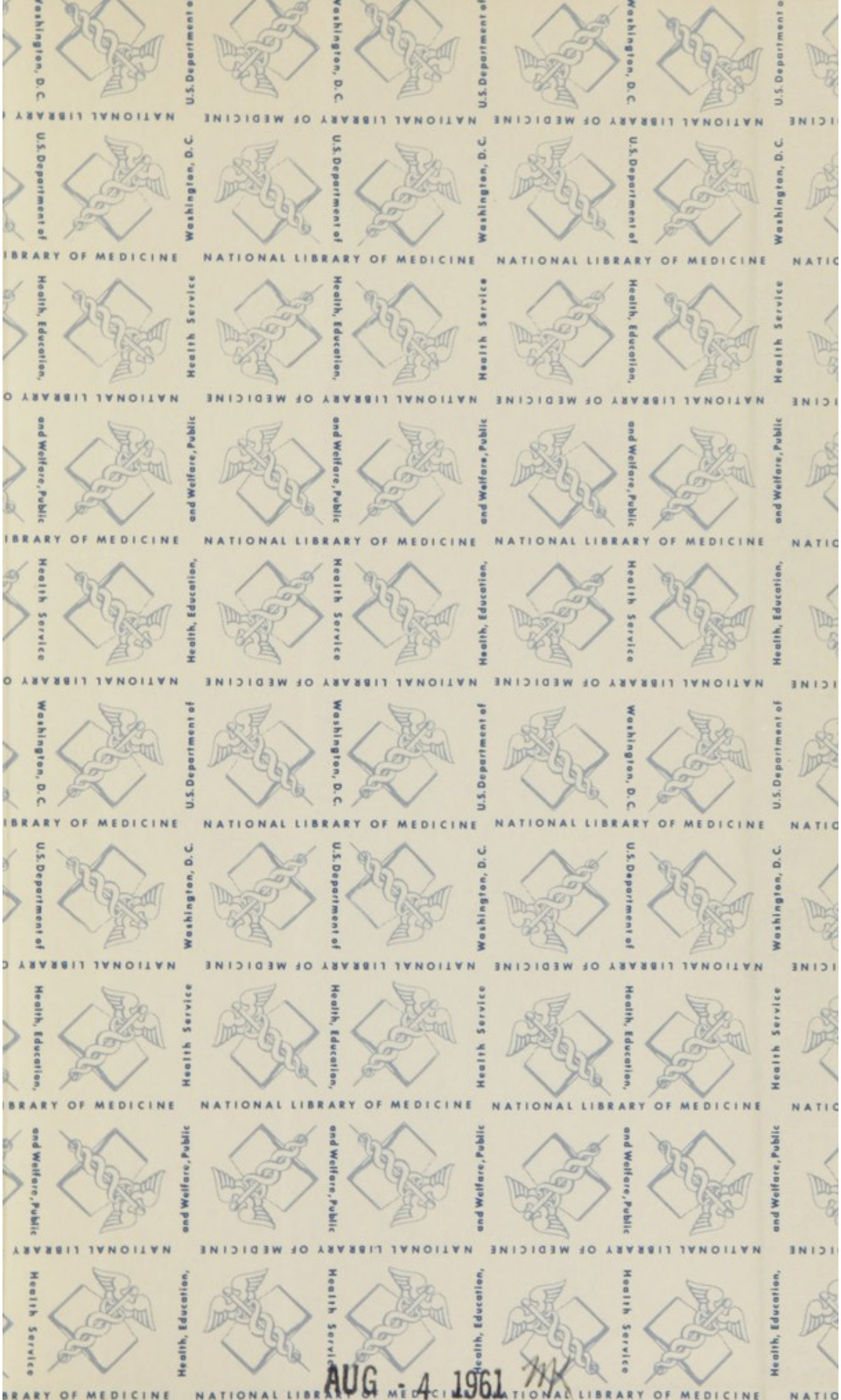
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