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Tirocinium Medicum;

OR A

DISSERTATION

ON THE

DUTIES OF YOUTH

apprenticed to the

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

BY WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons; Fellow of the Medical Society of London; one of the Institutors of, and Secretary to, the Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, in London and its Vicinity, &c. &c.

Gratum est, quod patriæ civem, populoque dedisti,
Si facis, ut patriæ sit idoneus, utilis agris,
Utilis et bellorum et pacis rebus agendis;
Plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus, et quibus hunc tu
Moribus instituas.—

Juvenal. Sat. xiv. 70, 74.

London:

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1812.

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The reader is requested to correct the following

ERRATA.

- Page 18, line 7, from the bottom, for Chiselden, read Cheselden.
- 19, — 1, of the Note, for *know*, read *knew*.
- 23, — 4, for, by, read buy.
- 25, — 2, for *cofidant*, read *confident*.
- 77, — 12, for *dicto*, read *dict*.
- ibid. — 13, for *e*, read *c*.
- Page 123, two last lines, for *MITUIS*, read *MITIUS*.
- 124, line 5, for *inhabits*, read *in habits*.
- 136, for *Si NULLUM erit, tamen, &c.* read
“ — *si NULLUS erit Pulvis, tamen excute NULLUM.*”
- 143, line 7, for *Ipecaccuanha*, read *Ipecacuanha*.
- 164, — 7, from the bottom, for *wauld*, read *would*.
- 216, — 9, for 458, read 127.

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* [In consequence of the wrong numbering of two of the Chapters, it would appear as if there were Twenty-five, whereas there are in fact only Twenty-three Chapters.]

PREFACE.

WHEN I first began business in London, I was, as it were, like one dropped out of the sky ! I knew nobody, I was known to very few, and those few, *next* to nobody.

For a man to attempt to set up in London, to practice Surgery and Pharmacy, without connexions, without even acquaintances, was a bold undertaking. But I had no alternative. Dáblin, where I served my apprenticeship to a Surgeon, (old Mr. Boat,) would not answer for me, because, as in most parts of Ireland, the Surgeon and Apothecary are distinct from each other, and the one does not interfere with the practice of the other—my connexions were not numerous enough to insure me practice in that metropolis as a Surgeon only.

As to Pharmacy, all the knowledge I had of it was obtained during the two or three happiest years of my life, when I was fortunate enough to fall into the employ of my excellent and venerable old master, Doctor David Morton, then in extensive practice in Jamaica,

now of Warren Street, Fitzroy Square; a man, who always was, what the Almighty intended a good Physician ought to be; the enjoyment of whose friendship, down to the present day, is an honour I am proud to boast of*.

* Since the above was written, the death of that most worthy man has taken place. The author is one of the many who can bear testimony to the uncontradictable truth of the following well written Eloge, on that excellent character, which appeared in the EXAMINER Sunday newspaper of the 2d of August, 1812.

“ Died, on the 18th instant, (July,) aged 80 years,
 “ at his house in Warren Street, Fitzroy Square,
 “ David Morton, M. D.—It is to be lamented, (says
 “ a correspondent,) that the world do not know more
 “ of characters of eminence, *while living*; and it is an
 “ act of injustice, that they should not be held up
 “ when *dead*, for the imitation and excitement of others,
 “ to be *good* and *wise*, as they are. The prominent
 “ excellencies in Dr. Morton’s life, were,—right think-
 “ ing and purity of conduct;—he possessed bold, and
 “ independent principles, both in politics and religion;
 “ and was to the utmost extent, an abettor of the free-
 “ dom of Enquiry, of the uncontroled Liberty of the
 “ Press, and of unfettered discussion. His practice as
 “ a Physician, both in the West Indies and England,
 “ was for many years very extensive; and when he
 “ declined much of this, through age, and a wish to
 “ close a life of continual exertion in retirement and
 “ quietude, he still extended his advice, without a fee,
 “ to his friends, his acquaintance, and the needy. He
 “ was a good scholar, and most profoundly read;
 “ indefatigable in his researches, almost boundless in

After I had been in the employ of Doctor Morton, as his assistant in the Liguanea practice for near three years, one of those fortunate incidents which sometimes occur when least expected, introduced me to the knowledge of the Reverend Mr. Williams, the Rector of the Parish of Saint Mary's, at the north side of Jamaica.

The circumstance of my having received my education at Harrow School, under the learned and justly esteemed Doctor Sumner, at the same time when Mr. Williams was Curate to the Rev. Mr. Saunders, then Rector of Harrow, brought on an intimacy with this gentleman which proved useful to me ever after.

Through his good offices, I was enabled to go into business for myself at North-side ;

“ knowledge; and if his various conversations could be
“ collected, perhaps a richer fund of information, fine
“ reasoning, and acute satire, could hardly be found,
“ since the days of Voltaire. Pure religion, integrity,
“ the most circumspect morals, humanity, and universal
“ philanthropy, marked the conduct of this very great
“ and very good man. The writer of this sketch is
“ impelled to make it, in gratitude to a friend, who
“ has been the source of infinite solace, improvement,
“ and entertainment, to himself and family; and hopes
“ some one, better qualified, will, more at length,
“ transmit to the public, the life and sentiments of a
“ character of such inestimable value.”

and during all the time afterwards of my remaining in Jamaica, the kind patronage and friendship of Mr. Williams were of most essential service to me.

Loss of health, however, after nine years residence under the Torrid Zone, rendered it necessary for me to bid adieu to that Island, where in every part of it,

“ True Hospitality opens the Door ! ”

an Island I ever liked, and even now should like to re-visit, on a good errand.

My friend and patron, Mr. Williams, strongly recommended it to me to settle in London, and gave me letters of introduction to some of his friends in this metropolis. But these letters, as well as every thing else belonging to me, I lost when I was taken by the French, and carried into Cape François, where I lay comfortably at my ease in a prison, and “ *fared sumptuously every day* ” on horse-beans and stinking oil ; just about the time the inhabitants of this great city were *not* lying comfortably nor at their ease, it being in the same month when the No-POPERY heroes of St. George’s Fields, were spreading ruin and conflagration in every direction, “ for the honour of true religion ! ”

After a variety of adventures, I was at last enabled to carry into execution the advice of

my friend Mr. Williams, and ventured to settle in this metropolis.

I was, as I have already observed, like one dropped out of the sky, unknowing, and unknown. Nevertheless, I determined to persevere; and as changing from place to place too often shews the truth of Doctor Franklin's adage, that "*three removes are as bad as a fire,*" I determined to remain, for some time at least, in the spot in which it has been my fate to sit down at first.

It was not long before I formed a connexion, and soon after, finding that I could not do without an apprentice, I was fortunate enough to receive into my house a most worthy young lad, whose good behaviour during the whole term of his apprenticeship, was most exemplary, and whose friendship to this day I am proud of.

For *his* use and instruction I first began to throw together, on paper, a few precepts; subsequently, and from time to time, circumstances gave rise to hints for precepts that had not before suggested themselves; and a succession of apprentices gave occasion to a revisal of the work with each new apprentice.

But the whole of the manuscript, which did not consist of more than forty quarto pages of foolscap, might still have remained on the shelf, (as I had not for full eighteen or twenty years

the most distant idea of ever committing the work to press,) were it not for the advice, and at the solicitation of my revered and excellent friend, Doctor Morton, who, accidentally taking it up to read, when he was one day at my house, remarked, that as the instructions therein contained had been useful to those placed under my own immediate care, they might also be useful to others, and strongly recommended it to me to turn my thoughts towards making them public.

Such counsel from such a man, who scorned to flatter any man,—and least of all, one to whom he was always a sincere friend, and useful adviser, was not to be slighted. With this intention I had made a beginning, and written the first chapter, when I met with a treasure, which, it is somewhat strange that I had never seen before; this was a book, written by that very respectable and philanthropic Surgeon, MR. JAMES LUCAS, of *Leeds*. It was first printed in 1800, under the title of “*A Candid Enquiry into the Education, Qualifications, and Offices, of a Surgeon-Apothecary.*”

A second edition was printed in 1805, the title a little varied, being, “*On the Education, Character, and Practice of a Surgeon-Apothecary.*”

If, from this most valuable book, copious

extracts have been made, it is not only because MR. LUCAS has expressed his thoughts on similar subjects in better language, and more to the purpose than I had done,* but, because I wish to induce my readers, in the same manner as readers are often induced, by a perusal of various extracts of a work, recommended, as interesting, or pleasing, by some of our periodical publications, to purchase the work for themselves; a work, which, in truth, ought no more to be wanting in the shop of every Apothecary, than the Pharmacopœia, or the utensils necessary in carrying on his business.

Nor would it be justice to pass over in silence, the assistance I have received from *Mr. Parkinson's HOSPITAL PUPIL*, a book, the perusal of which I would wish to recommend most earnestly to every parent who has it in contemplation to bring up a son to the Medical profession.

I am perfectly well convinced, that if every

* This was the case with the first chapter, addressed to PARENTS and GUARDIANS. I had written nearly the whole of a first chapter, before I met with Mr. Lucas's book; but having perused what he had written on the same subject, I was so much better pleased with it, that I rejected my own matter, and substituted those extracts from Mr. Lucas, which are now presented to the reader.

parent, before he determines on educating his son to the profession of Physic or Surgery, would give an attentive perusal to the first and second chapters only, of this valuable work of MR. PARKINSON'S, and also pay strict attention to what MR. LUCAS has advanced on the same subject, we should not see so many young gentlemen, after the loss of three or four years, or even more, of the best time of their lives, and the total loss of all the money expended in their education, and the premium given with them as an apprentice-fee, relinquishing the profession, either from dislike, or the inability of parents to advance money to finish their education at Hospitals and Lectures, after the expiration of their apprenticeship, and going into the army and other situations in life, very different from what they were at first intended for.*

* I will trouble the reader with naming only one more book in the way of recommendation, from which both parent and pupil will derive some useful instruction. It is intituled, "An Essay, addressed to Medical Students, on the importance and utility of the Profession; and on the urgent necessity there is for them to obtain a more perfect knowledge of its different branches than is acquired by Pupils in general, 12mo. pp. 77." It was published without a name, in 1808, but was written by an ingenious, but very unfortunate poor man, of the name of EDWARD MOORE DIGBY, who once lived with me as an assistant. The manuscript was shewn to me after his death, by

To your dashing young men of fortune, who think they have learned enough already; to those, who, (if there are Master's that will permit it,) come down stairs in a morning, and lounge about the shop and surgery in a clean flannel gown, silk stockings, and red slippers, until breakfast time; or, to those who, without having any business to take them from behind the counter, are never seen to wear a pair of shoes, but pound their mortar, and roll their pills, in a pair of jockey boots with tops turned down to their ancles, in the hottest summer

Mr. Highly, who on my recommendation, agreed to purchase it of his Widow, provided I would revise it and correct the press, which I did. It is thus spoken of in the *Anti-Jacobin Review*.

“ This is a well-meant effusion of an intelligent and
“ well educated practitioner, who is deeply affected
“ with the murderous ignorance of the inferior classes
“ of the Medical tribe. We sincerely wish that all
“ Students in medical science or art would read this
“ little Essay, which, although not distinguished by
“ any brilliancy of wit or sentiment, is yet replete with
“ good sense, most salutary advice, and considerable
“ experience in Medical tuition. A strict observance of
“ the precepts here inculcated, must infallibly produce
“ a good member of society, a skilful practitioner
“ (particularly in Surgery, which appears to be the
“ branch contemplated by the writer,) and lead to well-
“ founded fame and fortune.”—*Anti-Jacobin Review*,
October, 1808.

weather, to such as these, who take much more pains to learn the best composition for cleaning boot-tops, and spend more of their valuable time in taking spots out of the leather; than in studying the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, or learning to dress a blister, to such, I do not address myself. These high gentlemen, who, have servants to wait on them, would despise and laugh at many of the precepts here inculcated;

No; the directions given in the succeeding pages, are addressed to the young pupil, favoured by nature with a good disposition, docile, tractable, and willing to make himself useful; whose parents, unable to pay a very heavy fee, have bound him to an Apothecary, whose business, not yet fully established, will not allow him to keep an assistant; nor, perhaps, for the first two or three years of his getting into business, even an errand boy—who, for that very reason, must sweep the shop, keep it clean; and, after he has made up the medicines, carry them out to the patients; who must, in addition to these employments, find time to post his books, and write out his bills—aye, and at the beginning of the ensuing year, deliver them too.

Whew! exclaims Mr. *Boot-tops*, Why this man is an *Utopian*.—Who the plague could go through all this?—Not such as *you* Sir, who perhaps are too proud to wash a mortar, or

brush the dust off your own shoes—but, I *have* had apprentices, who *have* “gone through all this;” and who are now full Surgeons in the Army and Navy, and in other situations; and who evince their respect and gratitude to me, on every opportunity.

But, if the instructions herein contained, were found useful to the tiro, moving in so humble a sphere, they will, I flatter myself, be no less useful to the pupil, who has the advantages of having an elder apprentice to assist and instruct him, and where there is a servant kept to do the rough work and carry out the medicines; and, I will presume to say, that by paying attention to the rules laid down, the pupil will transact his daily business with ease and pleasure to himself, satisfaction to his employer, obtain the confidence and respect of his patients, and the good-will of every one.

IT now remains for me to account for the delay in bringing out this book, which was expected, and promised to be ushered forth into the world long before this time. It *might* have been out sooner, but learning that the Minister was going to bring out *another* MEDICINE ACT, I knew it would be expected of me to watch its progress, and give an account to the Profession of its nature and tendency. Had I known

that it was only to lay a tax on Soda Water, and the ingredients for making of it, I need not have waited for the publication of the ACT of PARLIAMENT.

It may be proper, also to apologize for not having given, as promised in my Prospectus, Tables of the Prices Current of Drugs, &c. By the advice of several judicious friends I have been prevailed on to relinquish that part of my plan, as such Tables could not possibly be of use for more than three months, on account of the continually varying prices of Drugs, both of our own and foreign production, and because there is published a regular Price Current List in this city every week.

W. CHAMBERLAINE.

London,
September 1st, 1812.

TYROCINIUM MEDICUM.

CHAP. I.

To PARENTS and GUARDIANS.

“WHEN you reflect on the vast importance of the Science of Medicine to mankind, and on the mischief which may ensue from the errors of an ignorant practitioner, you cannot be disposed to place your son in the profession, unless you are confident, he is equal to the arduous duty. You will, I trust, not think of placing him in a situation so loaded with most serious responsibility, unless you are satisfied that his mental abilities are such as give a fair prospect of his obtaining those acquirements, by which he may be enabled to practice the Art of Healing to the greatest extent of advantage which the state of Medical and Chirurgical Science will admit.”

Parkinson's Hospital Pupil, p. 5.

IT is no uncommon thing for Parents, dazzled with the sight of so many Medical Men riding in their carriages—or, determined (holding *trade in contempt*,) that a son shall be brought up to a *genteel* profession, to destine one or more of their sons, at a very early period of

life, to the Medical profession, without taking into consideration, whether the boy, when he comes to be of proper age to be an apprentice, may like the business, or, whether he has talents and qualifications for it.

“ Could PARENTS be made sensible of the
 “ permanent estimation of literary and profes-
 “ sional rudiments, or STUDENTS foresee the
 “ lasting reproach of *ignorance*, the former
 “ would need no further spur to incite their
 “ vigilance, nor the latter fail to embrace the
 “ advantages offered for their improvement.—

“ The first reflection of some parents has been,
 “ to select a professional master, without any
 “ examination how far their sons have been
 “ prepared for the situation of an apprentice.

“ A parent who would wish a young man
 “ to follow the profession of a Surgeon or Apo-
 “ thecary, with credit or commendable emu-
 “ lation, should take a very early survey of the
 “ requisite school-learning, as well as com-
 “ petency of a professional preceptor; and
 “ should not fail to count the costs of subse-
 “ quent studies.

“ In the selection of a master, it is no less
 “ essential, that he should be renowned for
 “ his integrity, and a strict regard for the
 “ honour of his profession.

“ It might be very pernicious to a young

“ man, if the interval between leaving school
 “ and commencing an apprenticeship, were
 “ of long continuance; for at the time of
 “ adolescence the disposition will be active;
 “ and, by the partial indulgence of parents, a
 “ propensity to idle, or bad habits may be
 “ easily acquired. During such vacation, a
 “ sedulous parent may expatiate on the charges
 “ already incurred, and those to be expected
 “ in procuring a suitable education, the ad-
 “ vantage of turning such opportunities to
 “ profit, and the unavoidable disgrace that
 “ must be the consequence of indolence, or
 “ want of application. Economy in dress, or
 “ other trifles, may be urged, by pleading the
 “ use of expending the money in more lasting
 “ professional attainments.

“ The choice of proper companions may be
 “ another fit topic at such a season; since a
 “ particular kind, once preferred, however er-
 “ roneous the choice may have been, will be
 “ afterwards with difficulty changed. The
 “ nature of the profession demands a grave
 “ deportment, and the exigencies of it oblige
 “ young men to submit to greater confinement
 “ than is required in other apprenticeships.

“ To a failure in such necessary and season-
 “ able inquiries may be imputed, the ignorance
 “ of many adventurous practisers.

“ When parents have placed their children
“ under proper teachers, they are too apt to
“ neglect exacting obedience, or assisting in
“ the correction of bad habits, whereas they
“ might often animate proficiency, and preclude
“ irreparable misconduct. Parents are not al-
“ ways adequate judges, of the literature neces-
“ sary to qualify an apprentice to a Medical prac-
“ titioner ; but masters who are, or ought to be
“ well acquainted with the requisite rudiments,
“ should be cautious of admitting illiterate
“ youth, incapable of being safely trusted, to
“ compound medicines from Latin prescriptions.
“ Unless the health as well as capacity of a
“ boy be duly regarded, his studies may be
“ materially retarded ; yet the most unhealthy,
“ or weakest son has, sometimes, been selected
“ for a Medical apprentice ; as if indisposition
“ were no obstacle to learning, or that employ-
“ ment, liable to harassing fatigue, to untimely
“ calls, and contagious diseases, were suited
“ to a distempered frame ! As well might
“ it be argued, that the smell of drugs can re-
“ pair a feeble constitution, or that an appren-
“ tice may be a complaining invalid, instead
“ of an active assistant, to become master of
“ science, and bear the drudgery of business ;
“ strength of body, and activity of mind, are
“ indispensable.

“ Every youth should first be thoroughly
 “ instructed in his native tongue, by parsing,
 “ and being grounded in grammatical rules;
 “ for one who remains ignorant in these rudi-
 “ ments, may reasonably be expected to be
 “ no less deficient in more difficult attain-
 “ ments.

“ A clear understanding of that language
 “ in which prescriptions are commonly written,
 “ must be obviously necessary for every Medi-
 “ cal student, employed in compounding me-
 “ dicines, and executing directions, prescrib-
 “ ed in Latin. An ability to expound abbre-
 “ viated characters, and to comprehend their
 “ true meaning, cannot be dispensed with, but
 “ at the risque of fatal consequences.

“ Many technical terms in the science are
 “ derived from the Greek language; hence, the
 “ comprehension of intricate and compound
 “ names, is much facilitated by a knowledge
 “ of this element. A student in medicine will
 “ more easily ascertain, and remember the
 “ titles of maladies, and a pupil studying Ana-
 “ tomy, can scarcely forget the situation, at-
 “ tachment, figure, or use of a muscle, bor-
 “ rowing its appellation from that language,
 “ nor will the advantages which a practitioner
 “ will receive from such a qualification, be
 “ inconsiderable.”

LUCAS.

For whatever line of life a parent may destine his son, the writing a good hand is so *indispensably* necessary in many businesses, and so ornamental and useful in all; that parents ought to pay particular attention towards the perfection of their children in this useful attainment. In the business of an Apothecary, it is not absolutely necessary that a young man should write like beautiful copper-plate writing; but still, as he will be expected to keep his employer's books, he ought to write a neat, clean, free, and *perfectly legible* hand, both for the books, and for writing labels; for, how disgraceful is it both to master and apprentice, to see labels and directions sent to patients, written in so shameful, slovenly, and careless a manner, with blots and bad spelling, as to cause patients to be afraid of taking the medicine, or oblige them to send it back to have the writing explained. Besides, it may so happen that he may be called upon to manage a correspondence with some of his employer's patients, or others, and in that case, how necessary is it that he should be able to be perfect in grammar and orthography, as well as good writing.

As it will be expected, as I have just now observed, that an apprentice to an Apothecary shall keep the books, and write out the bills, the absolute necessity of being well versed in

the common rules of arithmetic, must be evident. “ A good arithmetician finds the attainment of it of so much advantage in common life, and it may prove so beneficial to a professional man, that such an acquisition ought not to be overlooked or disregarded. It is the rudiment of mathematics; and although few Medical pupils have leisure for making any considerable advances, yet there is no doubt of the benefits capable of being derived from this adscititious accomplishment.”

LUCAS, sec 9. p. 7.

“ To sum up all, it is a debt due, not only to your son, but to the circle in which he may move, that his capacity, his education, and his disposition, be fully enquired into, and approved, before it is determined to place him in a profession, in which, if he fail, it is at the expence of the health and happiness of those around him*.”

* *PARKINSON'S Hospital Pupil, p. 24.*

CHAP. II.

To the MASTER.

“ ALTHOUGH a master and an apprentice
“ may have, in a great measure, approved of
“ each other, yet before a covenant between
“ them be finally concluded, a little time is
“ usually allowed, for a trial how they may
“ accord in their dispositions towards each
“ other.

“ The sum to be paid as an apprentice-fee
“ is ordinarily a principal question. With an
“ assiduous, well-informed, and tractable pupil,
“ the sum may be comparatively of much less
“ signification; while no money can compen-
“ sate for the loss sustained, or the inconve-
“ niencies resulting from an illiterate, indolent,
“ and unmanageable apprentice. The recom-
“ pence must depend on such a variety of
“ circumstances, that a proper sum cannot be
“ stated, but must be left to the discretion of
“ the parties. Not only a reasonable compen-
“ sation for defraying the costs of board, but
“ something for instruction may be expected,

“ by those masters, who make a point of at-
 “ tending to the application and proficiency
 “ of their pupils. It is always desirable that
 “ an apprentice should board with a master,
 “ or parent; and the latter should engage to
 “ co-operate with the former, in urging a
 “ pupil’s conformity with the stated regula-
 “ tions of a family.”

LUCAS.

To the master, about to take an apprentice,
 I would strongly recommend a probation of at
 least *two* months, instead of *one* month, as
 usual; it is as little a time as can be allowed
 to a boy; for, in less time he cannot well tell
 how he will like his business, his master, the
 difficulties and restrictions he will have to sub-
 mit to, and, in short, the every thing incidental
 to his situation; nor can the master acquire
 sufficient acquaintance with the young pupil’s
 temper and abilities, in a shorter period.

Again, should the master have already in his
 shop, an assistant, or an apprentice, who has
 nearly served his time out, it would be well
 worth his while to submit to the inconvenience
 of permitting the old stander to have, in the
 beginning of the second month, a fortnight’s or
 three week’s holidays, in order that he may have
 unequivocal proof how the young stranger gets
 on; for if he be a very stupid fellow, the old one
 will sooner do every thing himself, than be at

the trouble of shewing the new-comer his business; or if he should, on the contrary, be docile, tractable, and obliging, the master may have an assistant or apprentice, who may think it more his interest to keep him back, than to instruct him.

There is another thing very requisite to be enquired into by a master, before he takes an apprentice, indeed, I may say, before he takes a boy into his house on liking; and that is, whether he has been put to any business before he was offered to him; how many different masters he has been on liking with, or bound to, and why he would not stay; he should learn, by every means in his power, the names of the people that the youth has been with on trial, and to each of these he should make personal application, to learn all he can of the disposition, talents, and habits of the youth, and all other matters necessary to be enquired into; for, however a lad may seem to like his business, and his master, and his situation in the family, a master will most assuredly find very little satisfaction, and his family find very little comfort, in being plagued six years with a boy that had been already with five or six masters, and had not steadiness to stay with any of them.

Let the master enquire most particularly,

into the morals of the youth he is about to take *as a son*, for six years. Whether he is cleanly in his person and dress; affable and gentleman-like in his behaviour to customers, and all persons coming *on* business; honest in money matters; careful, or wasteful of his master's property entrusted to his care, or within his reach; whether fond of the kitchen, the company of servants, and of low-company in general; enquire particularly who are his associates, and what sort of persons they are; whether he be given to swearing, lying, or obscene discourse; whether he rises early, or requires to be called a dozen times before he can be got out of his bed in a morning, &c.

If the youth has never been on trial with any person, the master must make it his business to learn as many of these things as he can come at, from the Parents; and indeed, if he have not some previous knowledge of the Parents, it would be well to endeavour to obtain some knowledge of *them* also.

But, as parents, in their enumeration of their childrens' good or ill qualities, will naturally say the best for them, I do say, that where the master has no opportunity of making the proper enquiries of any persons except the parents, he ought not to content himself

with a short trial of a bare month; and I do aver, that he *never* will learn the true disposition, talents, and character of a boy, unless he has him for a week or two by himself, without any associate, shopmate, or assistant, to controul, assist, or instruct him; he will then see, and, when he is absent, his family will have an eye on the lad, to see, whether he is active and diligent in the shop, whether he is inquisitive in informing himself where every article is to be found; fond of hunting into drawers and bottles, empty, or almost empty, that they may be replenished; whether he is ever seen with a piece of Rhubarb, or Jalap, or Columbo, or any other drug, in his hand, or lying before him, while he compares it with the description, as to colour, taste, smell, and other qualities, given in the *Materia Medica* of Dr. Duncan's, *Edinburgh Pharmacopœia*; or whether he takes a pride in having a clean counter; scales and weights bright, and utensils clean; whether he pays close attention, at his leisure hours, to his Latin grammar, or, if he is perfect in that, to studying any elemental work in that language, which his master may think proper to put into the hands of a beginner, &c. &c. Or, on the contrary, whether he is dirty in his person, or morose in his address; whether, at his master's table, he is always ready to come when called,

or never ready to come until breakfast or dinner be half over; whether he seems totally absorbed in himself, or whether he is too talkative, and given to putting in his oar with an unbecoming forwardness, and having something to say on every subject started, as if he were one of the company; whether fond of sneaking down to the kitchen, or absenting himself from the shop, during the absence of his master; whether he is on too good terms with the servants, so as to be always playing with them, or makes so free as to be frequently quarrelling with them; whether, when he has nothing else to do, and is *obliged* to be in the shop, he sits at his desk with his Latin book or Pharmacopœia before him, not for study, but as a blind, over which he places the Seven Champions of Christendom, the Newgate Kalender, some silly Novel, or some book much worse than a silly Novel, which he makes *his* study, and which, with a slight-of-hand readiness, attained by constant practice, he jerks under the counter, or whips under his seat, when he hears his master's approach, and then seems to be busily employed in turning over the leaves of his Dictionary. Should a master meet with a youth of this latter description, no fee that he can receive will make him compensation for the five or six years of plague, trouble, and

vexation, he will experience with such a one. From such a bad bargain of live lumber, let him be off, while he may.

“ Hic niger est, hunc tu, Chirurge, caveto.”

It sometimes happens that a member of the College of Surgeons, or of the Apothecaries' Company, may meet with a youth fit for his purpose, who may want some months of being of that age, at which, by the laws of the College or Company, he can be bound apprentice; and it may so happen, that there may be a mutual convenience to all parties, to take the youth into the master's house at so early a period: whether the master, therefore, agrees to take the youth from his parents or guardians, for one month, two months, or half a dozen months, he ought not to omit to insist on a specific stipulation with the parents or guardians, either in writing, or *in the presence of competent witnesses*, that in case the boy, at the expiration of his time of trial, or liking, should dislike the business, or express a repugnance to being bound apprentice, the friends of the youth shall pay so much per week, for his board and accommodation, for the number of weeks the youth shall have boarded in the family;—this ought not to be less, at any rate, than a guinea a week; for it would be hard indeed upon a master, if, besides

the trouble he has had in teaching the youth during the time, he shall have given one, two, or six months' maintenance to one who has been, and will be, of no use to him; and, what is worse, the time and opportunities he shall have lost, wherein he might have been on the lookout for an apprentice that would have answered his purpose better.

“ It is certainly of moment, that every regular and well-educated student should be properly indentured, and be freed from any disputable contraversion, or degrading prevarication.—Many practitioners bring up their sons to the profession, and are doubly interested in such doubts being removed.

“ A youth cannot hereafter possess a legal testimonial of a regular education, unless not only the requisite term be served, but the fee paid be unequivocally recited, and the tax, according to the sum paid, be timely settled.—When an apprentice is a relation, the necessary indenture should be with equal regularity framed; for what compensation can be made to a young practitioner for the stigma that may accompany neglect? Such a deed should also contain a full account of the expectations of each party, in order to exclude disputation and preserve harmony.—It might perhaps be useful, if such covenants

“ were read over, in the presence of all the
 “ parties, every year, and any encroachments
 “ then observed might be seasonably adverted
 “ to, and remedied. It is not unworthy of
 “ observation, that all the three parties, com-
 “ monly inserted in such covenants, are equally
 “ concerned in the compact being fulfilled, and
 “ a failure in any one affects the whole.

“ An apprentice cannot reap the intended
 “ advantages, unless his application be exerted;
 “ a master cannot expect his apprentice to be
 “ early initiated, and his services valuable, un-
 “ less pains be taken to point out to him the
 “ necessary steps for his improvement; nor can
 “ the ends proposed by the parent be obtained,
 “ except he lend his assistance in exacting
 “ compliance, and precluding misbehaviour on
 “ the part of his son.” LUCAS, pp. 18, 19.

A master ought to be most particular in his enquiries whether the young gentleman will expect many holidays; or whether the parents will, themselves, be for ever dragging him home from his business. I once had a very good lad with me, as an apprentice, the son of a worthy man who had a most numerous family; and who would have attended to business very well, if papa and mama had not been too indulgent, and too fond of his company.

“ I hope, Sir, you will have no objection to

“ allow Henry to come home on Thursday, to
 “ be present at the celebration of his own
 “ birth-day ?”——“ O certainly, Sir: on so
 “ *important* an occasion I must not refuse per-
 “ mission, however inconvenient it may be to
 “ me, as I have no one else to assist me, and am
 “ without a servant.” Soon after came *mama’s*
 birth-day; then came *papa’s* birth-day: then
 there was the anniversary of *mama’s* and *papa’s*
 WEDDING-DAY; *Caroline’s* birth-day; *Louisa’s*
 birth-day; the anniversary of *Margaritta’s prize*
in the lottery. Then, a lady, a very old friend
 of the family, celebrates *her* birth-day; and on
 each annual occasion of this kind, she invites
 her friends to the performance of a play by the
 young folks.—“ Do you remember your part
 in the *Mock Doctor* ?”

“ Yes, father, very well.”——“ That is to be
 the *Farce*. The Play is to be the *Revenge*, and
 your part is cast for *Alonzo*.”

Well; so here is not only a day entirely cut out
 for me to be without any help, but my business
 must many times be neglected, that the favoured
 youth may study and be perfect in his part of
Alonzo—besides attending rehearsals! In short,
 in this family there were *Sixteen Anniversaries*
 on one occasion or other, in every year; no
 matter how much the poor master was incon-
 venienced by these numerous calls of the lad

away from his business. Sometimes it was absolutely impossible to grant the permission solicited—and when that was the case, there was murmuring and the sulks, and mama and sisters open-mouthed, with “How cruel to refuse,” &c. *

Of the young man’s honesty, industry, habits of early rising, courteous behaviour, and many

* *Apropos of private theatricals.*—Although I would not wish to be understood to condemn all manner of private representations by wholesale, yet I am decidedly of opinion, that a youth cannot have a propensity more tending to destroy his time, take off his attention from his business, lead him into improper company and expences, than a taste for spouting, and acting plays at private theatres; it grows upon him like the itch for gambling; it absorbs all consideration for his business. Upon his *Pharmacopœia*, as it lies open, he places the *Cheats of Scapin*, which, on the master’s approach, he whips into his pocket.—Instead of the works of Cullen or Bell, he is studying the works of Otway or Congreve; and instead of writing out Mr. Abernethy’s Lectures, he is writing out the part of Jaffier or Romeo, in which he proposes to appear at the Lyceum, or in Berwick Street; his ambition is, not to aim at the celebrity of a Hunter, a Chiselden, or a Lavoisier, but to have it said, that he plays Octavian in the *Mountaineers* better than Kemble; or Hob in the *Well* better than Emery.

Had a young man upon trial no other failing but that, so fascinating is the practice, so difficult to be got rid of, so overcoming the inclination, that, with me, that talent alone would be a reason for my rejecting him.

other qualifications necessary, there is no master who will be so negligent of his own welfare as not to make enquiry; but there is no quality concerning which a master ought to be more exact and particular in his enquiries, than the temper of the lad, and whether he is apt to give SAUCY ANSWERS.

Were a youth possessed of every other good

I know a very respectable man, whom Nature certainly intended for a schoolmaster, and who, in the course of more than half a century, educated more than half the children of the nobility and gentry of the sister kingdom.—If this good man had any failing, it was that of making his scholars spouters, and being too fond of converting his school-room into a little theatre, for his pupils to act plays in:—the consequence was, that many of them were so run away with by the play-acting mania, that instead of becoming useful members of society, after leaving school, and endeavouring to raise themselves into eminence at the bar, in the pulpit, the compting-house; instead of giving their minds to useful pursuits, they have ran away from their parents, and given up all their connexions—all their hopes of rising in the world, for the miserable gratification of seeing themselves “strut and fret their hour” in imaginary dignity, as mock kings and queens, on the boards of a country barn or waggon-house, the associates of itinerants and vagrants, struggling, throughout the best time of their lives, with poverty, which they have courted, and galled by the contempt or pity of those who knew them formerly, and know, that they might have done better if they had chosen it!

quality requisite, insolence, impatience of rebuke, and SAUCY ANSWERS, would spoil all. No comfort can ever be expected in a family, with a lad who dares to answer his master in a saucy and insolent manner.

Another of my apprentices was the son of a clergyman. At the time of taking him on trial, among other questions I particularly asked if the lad was apt to give saucy answers? The father said, "O no—I never heard him give a saucy answer to any one; but he will give you a witty answer!" I replied, that I should not much relish his wit, if treated with it at an improper season, and at a time when I might be remonstrating with him on a very serious subject. But I soon found, when it was too late, that this young gentleman's WIT consisted in the most unparalleled insolence, obstinacy, and a regular system of lying, even in affairs where truth would have answered his purpose better than falshood.—Indeed, it was rather fortunate for me, who in the first instance was so unfortunate as to take him, that he was so daringly insolent at last; for, had he kept a civil tongue in his head, and behaved himself with common decency, he might have gone on robbing me for three years and a half longer, with the same art and cunning as he had done in the two first years and a half of his time. Some of my friends,

however, indignant at his conduct towards me, set themselves to detect some parts of his villainy, which it did not lie in my way to find out: in no long time, such a system of long-continued deceit, fraud, theft, and other mal-practices came to light, as would fully have justified me in sending him to Botany Bay.

Tenderness for the reputation of his family, restrained me from going to this extremity, and I contented myself with petitioning the Quarter Sessions of the County of Middlesex, which would have effectually answered my purpose to get rid of him: but, the father, who, I am sorry to say, turned always a deaf ear to any remonstrances or complaints preferred against his favourite, had the good sense not to suffer his son's delinquencies to be made the subject of a public enquiry in an open Court, and very wisely consented to a private adjustment, at my Attorney's Chambers, and I got rid of my gentleman without any trouble, or expence; the father very gladly consenting to pay all costs, as well he might.

It is not an advisable thing for a master in any business, to suffer his apprentice to deal in the same article with himself. I speak not of those trades where such things have been allowed time immemorial, and where the rules of the particular calling or trade, do not forbid it;

I confine myself to the Pharmaceutical profession.

Perhaps I may better elucidate my meaning, by giving an instance of what took place, in a business, in which I myself was a party injured.

The same adroit gentleman of whom I have just now spoken, happened, among the many cronies and acquaintances, who would have been eternally lumbering up my shop, had I not forbid some of them to come near it, scraped acquaintance with a young hospital pupil, who being in want of money to go abroad, as he said, was willing to let seven or eight pounds-worth of drugs go for two guineas.

My youth, borrowed of his father (or else out of my till) two guineas, and brought home the prize; he offered me the whole at one guinea advance more than he paid; but, not choosing to have any thing to do with drugs that might, or *might not* have been honestly come by, for any thing I knew, I declined the purchase.

From that day, the youth was never at home. The moment I turned my back to go my morning round among the patients, he was off, until the time he expected me to return, and then he managed so as to be sure to be at home, and apparently very busy at his Latin or his pestle

and mortar. But, having at one time met him in the city, when I supposed him very busy at home, I took him to task, and he answered, that "as I did not choose to by his drugs, he could not be a loser, and therefore had been to a Druggists who had already bought some of them." Another time he set off without leave to Dock-head, to get the money, as he pretended, for Peruvian Bark he had sold; and thus, for several days, he hawked about his drugs, to the almost total neglect of my business. But, this was not the worst part of the story.

He had the assurance to visit patients, and furnish them with *my* Medicines, bring in bills as if from me, and receive payment, and that in several instances. This was detected in the following way. I was sent for to a woman who had had a dangerous miscarriage; I being absent, he attended, and supplied her most abundantly with Medicines. A lady, who was a very good friend of mine, sent for me, to learn the reason of such very unusual neglect on my part, in never once having been to see a faithful servant of her's, who had been several days dangerously ill, and expressing her astonishment, that in so serious a disease, so very unfit for a boy to attend, I had always sent my apprentice, and never so much as once gave

my own attendance. I went with the lady to the poor patient, and found her all but dead! She had been most shamefully mismanaged; ten or twelve half-pint phials, with my labels on them, stood on the mantle-piece, besides pills, powders, and gallipots of stuff—Pretty well, you will say, for five days!

I requested my friend to accompany me home, when I soon convinced her, that all this was done wholly without my knowledge, by shewing her my prescription book, in which not a single entry appeared in the name of the patient in question. The youth, as usual, was attending HIS OWN patients.

I knew the hour at which he would attend next day, and was prepared to meet him: with the most unparralelled effrontery, he replied, that “other apprentices had liberty to have patients, and why should not HE? That the Medicines were none of mine, but part of the parcel he had purchased, and of which he made me the offer, &c*.” Although I could

* This reminds me of a circumstance that happened many years ago in Jamaica, the relation of which may not be considered as altogether irrelevant in the present instance.

One of his Majesty's Frigates, I remember not her name, but for the sake of making short the story, we will say, *the Venus*, being in great want of nails of

not *swear* to the Medicines, yet, I was perfectly confident they were mine, for he had sold all his cargo above a month before. If this woman had died, I should have had no hesitation in saying the woman was *murdered*. She, however, by dint of a very strong constitution, recovered; but, the circumstance of this mal-

various descriptions, one H——r, who kept an old iron shop in Port Royal, being known to have a large assortment of nails, was applied to. H——r, although offered double and treble the value of his nails in money, refused to *sell* a single pound, but, said he would LEND as many sorts as were wanted. This was objected to of course; but, as old H——r would hear of no other terms than the return of the same sort of nails, sort for sort, when the King's stores for the *Venus*, sent from England, should arrive in Jamaica, imperious necessity compelled an acquiescence in this demand, and H——r delivered the nails that were wanted.

When the stores came out, King's nails, (having as usual, the broad arrow marked upon them,) were returned to Mr. H——r, agreeably to stipulation; this was exactly what H——r wanted. It is illegal for any one to have King's stores, unaccounted for, in his possession; but, having *these* nails, in lieu of those he lent, H——r scrupled not to buy clandestinely, King's nails, of any people that would sell them to him: he never afterwards was without plenty of King's nails in his store, which he publicly sold; and, if questioned how he came by them, "Why, they were *King's nails, part of the Venus's stores, returned to him in lieu of those he lent to her.*"

treated case, with many other aggravated provocations, rendered it necessary for me at last to seek the redress I have mentioned, and petition the Quarter Sessions to get rid of him : a measure seasonably undertaken, but prevented from coming to an issue in a public Court, in the way I have already stated.

It is of the utmost importance that the master should know what sort of companions his intended pupil likes to associate with. The old saying, "*Noscitur a Socio*," should be kept in remembrance.

It would be hard indeed, if, during the whole term of an apprenticeship, a young man were not to be allowed to have a friend to come to see him ; but this permission should only be extended to a very few, and those, only such as are known and approved by the parents ; but the indiscriminate admission of any acquaintances the youth may pick up, and the allowing such to stand gossipping in the shop, is injurious to the credit of the master, and robs the apprentice of much time that might be more valuably employed. Followers after an apprentice, are just as inconvenient as followers coming to servants ; and should be equally discountenanced. In particular, I should object to his scraping acquaintance with the young

apprentices of the neighbouring professional men. These young chaps, when they get together, at such times as they know there is no danger of the master's coming in to surprise them, are admitted behind the counter, examine the books, and all the private history of both families comes out, to be retailed out in other places, as occasion may serve. Therefore, it is best not to allow an intimacy with any of the young men whatever, who live in the neighbourhood, because, in the master's absence, one or other will be always running out to gossip with his companions, and perhaps get into bad company.

There is not, among all those things which it is of moment to attend to, a matter of greater importance than that of which I am now about to speak, and I cannot inculcate the necessity of an attention to it in stronger terms, than by representing that the very existence of a master may depend on it; because, if the youth is dishonest, and the master unsuspecting, the lad may soon run him into a jail. This is, an enquiry into the quantum of pocket-money which is to be allowed to the young gentleman during the term of his apprenticeship; and what, on an average, one year with another, he may receive from friends.

It will be incumbent on the master, before the Indentures are executed, to make himself acquainted by every means in his power, with the situation in life, the pecuniary resources, and as far as he can, the connexions of the parents; and not, through a false and ill-timed delicacy, be bashful in asking and endeavouring to find out, the *maximum* of allowance of pocket-money the youth is to be supplied with; and that, not only from the more immediate parents, but, it should likewise be enquired into, whether any liberal supplies are to be expected from grandmothers, or godmothers, or other particular friends. I do not mean that every shilling, or even every pound is to be exactly scrutinized; but, it is certainly right that both master and parent should know the probable strength of a young man's purse, and that a reciprocal understanding should exist, with regard to the sources from whence he draws his supplies; and for this reason;

When, in the course of a year, or a year and a half, we see a youth, whose parents have with difficulty been able to raise fifty or an hundred pounds as an apprentice fee, dashing away with a new pair of expensive boots every two or three months*, a massy gold chain and

* Indeed, I do not see what occasion a young man has for *boots*, whose business lies for the most part in-

three or four large gold-mounted seals dangling to his watch, which he had not when he first came as an apprentice; a library of expensive and elegantly bound books; when we hear of his sporting a road horse, or a gig every time he is allowed a holiday; when he can find money to go to plays, and with parties to Richmond, and Vauxhall; or to treat a pretty cook-maid with peaches, nectarines, and the choicest fruit, at the time they are at a very high price; when you see, or hear of all this, and at the same time know, that neither his parents, nor any of their relatives are in circumstances to allow a supply of money sufficient to support such extravagance; there can be but one inference, as to where all the money comes from, and it behoves you to look to your till.

Where five or six hundred or a thousand guineas, are given as apprentice-fee with a young man, we may reasonably suppose the allowance to such a youth will be proportionate to the means of the parents who can afford such a premium; but even in that case, it can be of no prejudice to the youth, for his master

doors, and behind his counter; and I cannot help thinking it is in some measure a piece of *disrespect* to come to his meals, especially, if there be a lady or ladies in the family, in boots, whether clean or dirty.

to be acquainted with the annual allowance of his pupil; but, it will naturally occur to *you*, when you see such finery, and your apprentice running into such expences as you yourself can by no means afford, to enquire into the *means* whereby these expences are supported?

Suppose, for instance, the father to be a good honest tradesman, whose earnings may just enable him to support a large family; suppose him to be an unbeneficed, or a *beneficed* clergyman, who cannot possibly increase his income beyond a certain annual, and perhaps scanty, stipend; suppose him again to be a person in embarrassed circumstances, or even a bankrupt; how are we to account for it, when we see the son of any person of this description still going on in the same routine of extravagance in dress and trinkets, and always having plenty of money in his pocket?

On enquiry, the youth tells you, that “his *godmother* made him a present of the watch
“and appendages; his *grandfather* gave him
“some other valuable present, and he has a
“*rich uncle* that supplies him with pocket-
“money, as much as he can spend.”

If you take this for granted, all goes on smoothly with him for some time longer; but, perhaps at last, from the profusion of money with which he appears to abound, and from

his wearing fine cloaths and trinkets, which you, his master, cannot afford to wear, you at last think it right to make some inquiries of the parents, into the state of his finances.

From them, IF *they are honest*, you will learn a very different story.

“ Alas, Sir, (the father says,) as I wish him
 “ to appear decent, I struggle hard to keep him
 “ in such cloaths as are befitting his appearance
 “ in your shop and at your table; and half-a-
 “ crown a week is the utmost I can afford him
 “ for pocket-money, without injuring my other
 “ children; he has an uncle, as he tells you,
 “ truly, who is rich, but, that uncle would not
 “ give him a shilling if he were starving; it is
 “ also true, that his godmother made him a
 “ present of his watch; but, it had none of
 “ those fine seals nor the gold chain that now
 “ append to it; for she, Sir, is a widow with a
 “ very small income, and if she can afford to
 “ give him a guinea at Christmas, and one
 “ other guinea at Midsummer, it is as much
 “ as she can possibly do.

“ All these helps, however, would not en-
 “ able him to buy these splendid boots, massy
 “ gold seals, and his elegant case of pocket
 “ instruments, &c. &c. Now Sir, on my ques-
 “ tioning him how he came by such expensive
 “ articles? he answered, that his case of lancets

“ were a present from his master; (*so far might*
 “ *be true,*) and also his pouch of pocket-instru-
 “ ments, as a reward for good behaviour. That
 “ in order to account for his having so much
 “ money always at command, he said his
 “ master allowed him all the perquisites of
 “ bleeding and drawing teeth; surgical opera-
 “ tions performed by himself, and gratuities
 “ given to him by his master’s surgical patients,
 “ for dressing and attending them; and, that
 “ you, Sir, his master, also allowed him very
 “ kindly, to have private patients of his own!”

Perhaps, of all this fine story not one single iota may be true, except as to the present of the case of lancets!

It is bad policy, and I believe, not usually practised, to allow to pupils the privilege of pocketing for their own use the money received in the shop for bleeding and tooth-drawing. For, it may be an inducement to the youth to advise bleeding in cases where bleeding would be prejudicial, for the sake of receiving the fee; and in attempting the extraction of a tooth, (which would require the skill of an experienced Dentist,) to do irreparable mischief.

As to perquisites of presents made to a young man for his diligent and attentive conduct towards any of your own patients, when he has

been sent by you daily, or occasionally, to dress a wound for several days, for sitting up all night with a patient, and many other services that may lie in his way to perform, God forbid I should recommend such to be withheld from him; no master would prevent such encouragement to a pupil for good behaviour; and the more the pupil can obtain in this fair and honourable way, the more any good master would rejoice.

But then, yourself can be a very good judge from the nature of the neighbourhood you live in, and from your knowledge of the general run of patients you attend, what his perquisites in that way are likely to be from year to year; and, it will be a good way, if, at the beginning of your connexion, you give him to understand, not only what perquisites you do, and what you do not allow him to receive, but also, that however it may give you pleasure to hear of his receiving such perquisites as you allow him, still, it is an established rule with you, to expect he will let you know the amount of each compliment or present he receives from any of your patients.

Although it may not be inconvenient for those whom we may denominate *pure* Surgeons, that is, Surgeons who practice *only* Surgery, and who do not keep shops, to permit their

pupils to have their own private patients; because, the pupils of such men cannot rob a man of drugs, who keeps none—and of course must purchase elsewhere the medicines they dispense; yet it is not adviseable for an *Apothecary* to allow the same privilege, because an ill-disposed young man may not only take drugs for the use of his own patients, but take *more than they require*, to a very considerable amount; for, to those who are thus dishonestly inclined, temptation and the difficulty of detection are no small incitements—and to such the ways and means of finding a ready purchaser for the purloined articles will not be very long a secret.—

Therefore, while you, the master, are amused with accounts of the munificence of uncles, and grandmothers, and godmothers—and the father is imposed on by a fabricated story of the various ways he has of making money in your service; all this while the young gentleman has been plundering the till of the Retail-money daily coming in; of which he may, perhaps, be generous enough to allow his master *one-half*; and selling his employer's Rhubarb or Saffron by wholesale, to some itinerant Jew-dealer in drugs and old clothes!

There is also another source from which a dishonest apprentice can draw, occasionally, large supplies.

Patients will frequently call to pay their bills in any part of the year, without waiting for having them sent in as usual at the year's end.—They are going off into the country, or to some foreign part of the world, in a hurry—not to return.—“How much is the money?—“Never mind writing out the bill; but just tell “me the amount.”

“*Two pounds twelve.*”——“Very well—“there it is—you may save your Stamp, for I “cannot stop for a receipt—just cross it out.—“My compliments to your master.—Good-“bye.” The hopeful youth takes care *not* to cross out the bill—and of course, taking care also *not* to give credit in the proper book for the cash received, snugly pockets the whole of the money, without fear of detection.—Then, when the time of year comes for the bills to be sent round, and this patient's bill is put in the bundle with all the rest, it is of course returned with an indorsement, “*Gone away, not known where*” —and the employer sets it down as a lost debt.

The depredations on your till, and the losses by various ways and means, specified in the foregoing part of this chapter, are trifles, in comparison with the mischief which a badly-disposed apprentice may bring upon you.

The first symptoms or manifestations of a dislike to your service, will be exhibited in a careless way of performing many of his duties, and a wilful neglect of others. This naturally calls forth justly-merited reproof from you; but, when you find fault, instead of thanks, and expressions of sorrow for neglect, with a promise to do better in future, you meet with either sulky silence, or a pert reply—"Well, Sir, since I cannot please you, I am very willing to go—I do not wish to stay."

As soon as ever he holds out this kind of language, prepare yourself for a separation. Perhaps it may not be altogether convenient to you to refund the fee, or part of the fee: detesting to be ever changing, you apply to his parents to remonstrate with him on the impolicy of leaving his master; the loss of time—of money. In vain may they remonstrate; in vain do you determine to hold him by his Indentures—his mind is made up;—but if through threats or intreaties, he should apparently seem satisfied to remain in his situation—it will be only for a short time; the next angry word you give him, you receive the same answer as before; and for every day you keep him, you may be well assured, he will cause you to be a sufferer one way or other; therefore, your safest way will be, when it comes to this, to GET CLEAR OF HIM

AS SOON AS YOU CAN. —For, should you think to detain him, once that he is determined on going, he will study to do every thing that is prejudicial to your interest.

He will drive away customers from your shop by unmannerly behaviour—by serving too little of the article wanted—by serving it out without weighing or measuring—in dirty paper, or in dirty phials—he will neglect keeping the shop stocked with such preparations as it lies within his province to provide and prepare; so that to two calls in three, for common retail articles—“*We have not any;*” or, “*We do not sell it,*” is the answer. He will keep you constantly in hot water, by making mistakes in prescriptions; writing the labels so that they cannot be read; sending the medicines to wrong places; sending them many hours later than they ought to be sent, or else not sending them at all.

He will send Draughts, Pills, or Powders, different in colour, taste, or smell, from those which he sent to the same patient the day before, when they ought to have been exactly the same in every respect; a more certain way of destroying the confidence of your patients, and inducing them to change their Apothecary, he could not take.

He will, if your avocations require you to be

much from home, affix the mark used to denote their having been sent out, to prescriptions which you have written in the book in the morning, although he has never troubled himself about them; thereby involving you, unless you find it out in time, in frequent disputes with patients, when the time comes to settle the bill.

He will, as soon as your back is turned, desert your shop, while he goes to join his idle companions in the neighbourhood, or to associate and play with the servants in the kitchen.

Messengers and customers may knock or ring, or patients call, in vain; there is no one to answer them; or if, at last, he vouchsafes to make his appearance, he will give unsatisfactory or impertinent answers. Should a patient send for you in a hurry, he will answer, that he does not know where you are—cannot tell how long it will be before you come home; perhaps in two hours, and perhaps not until evening—too lazy, or else wickedly with intent to injure you, he neglects to set down the patient's name and message in the book.

If the patient sending for you is one who has a partiality for you, and is not willing to change, that patient will contrive to see you by some means or other; either by sending a note, or calling in person, or sending a servant soon

in the morning, or at such times as it is well known you make it a rule not to be from home, unless some very urgent business calls you out—in that case you are obliged to the patient; but in cases where there is not that partiality—and especially with new patients, whom you have never attended before—after two or three messages sent, and no attendance given—wearied with sending so often, they will send for some other Medical man; and thus a good and valuable patient is lost to you for ever.

He will deliver impertinent messages to your most respectable patients, when he takes out bills to deliver, and, not unfrequently, will, unauthorized, threaten those who may be most excellent patients and good pay, but very touchy, with Lawyers' letters, and rigorous measures, to be employed by his master to enforce payment of the bill in case of delay.

At other times, when you give him a parcel of bills to take out, to patients that owe money, he will put them in his pocket—and instead of delivering them, go and spend two or three hours with a companion as idle as himself; bring back fictitious answers, and promises of payment from people that he never called upon; and, perhaps in six months' time—or, in some time after his leaving you, you find the whole bundle of bills that you gave him to deliver,

quietly reposing in some old neglected corner of the lumber garret!

If you oblige him to set about making any preparation that is particularly wanted, he will, unless you can make it convenient to stand over him all the time, destroy one-half, or spoil the whole of the preparation. If it be a preparation, tedious, or difficult in its process, he will throw the greater part of it into the street, or the dust-bin, or down the privy, if you turn your back; if an ointment or decoction be to be made, he will leave the *fire* to prepare it; to the endangering your house, which, if destroyed, he would only laugh at the mischief he had occasioned, and, perhaps, brag of it at his next visit to his associates.

Should he live in a family, among which there should unhappily exist any domestic discontents, he will take pleasure in widening the breach—will act the part of an Eaves-dropper and Informer, in order to make mischief, and to curry favour with one part of the family, for the purpose of making unhappy the other, and thus gratifying his malevolent disposition at the expence of all.

All this is possible to happen to a man, who has the misfortune to take a bad Apprentice: all this, and much more than is here enumerated, *has* happened, and, of course, *may* happen

again. Can a man then be too circumspect, and too particular, in enquiring into the character and conduct of the youth whom he is about to take as an apprentice? and can any premium whatever compensate him for the pecuniary losses, the daily, and almost hourly complaints preferred by patients, of inattention, neglect, mistakes—the harassing vexation of mind consequent thereon, and all the troubles that he must continually labour under, while he retains so dangerous an inmate in his house?

CHAP. III.

To the young CANDIDATE *for* AP-
PRENTICESHIP.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN!

YOU are now about to embrace a profession, which you have persuaded yourself you have a partiality for; or your friends have persuaded you, you are very fit for. If you have made the choice yourself, if it be your own free, unbiassed choice, you will be the more likely to succeed in it; but before you irrevocably tie yourself to this business, a few weeks of probation are allowed to you, that you may have the better opportunity of knowing whether it is such a business as you shall take a pleasure in; for no man can ever arrive to any eminence, in any profession, or in any line of business, who does not *give his mind* to it, and take delight in learning every thing appertaining to it.

In the space of time allowed to you for trial, you will weigh well the advantages and disadvantages attending practitioners in the Medical Profession; nor think, because you see many of

them live in a stile of elegance and keep their carriages, that all this is to be obtained without much study, and a diligent attention at all times, to the duties of a laborious and fatiguing profession.

“ Qui studet optatam cursu contingere metam,
 “ Multa tulit, fecitque puer ; sudavit et algit.”

It will be an injury to yourself, in your loss of time ; to your parents, in the loss of both time, money, and the opportunity of apprenticing you to some business, better suited to your inclination and genius, and a very great injury to the master whom you may have chosen, or your friends may have chosen for you, if, after suffering yourself to be bound apprentice, you find at the end of eight or twelve months, that you have not diligence enough to apply your mind to the attainment of proficiency—that the confinement is too much for you—that you have not health to bear the fatigues of being called up in the night to make up medicines in cases of sudden illness—that the Sabbath, which in all other trades, is a day of rest, shines no sabbath upon you, but that it is, like every other day in the week, a day of work—that you cannot go out with your juvenile companions, or entertain them at home, as others may do who have their Sundays and holidays, and the house

of a parent to invite them to on such days—if you take it in your head, that your master's temper and your's do not agree together—or, in short, if you take it in your head to dislike and quarrel with your business altogether.

The emoluments accruing to a skilful and diligent practitioner; the way to arrive at eminence and opulence in the profession; the many advantages arising from unwearied assiduity, will be daily before your eyes. If you really love the business, you will surmount or brave all the discouraging circumstances attending it; but if you have only taken a fancy to it in the whim of the moment, and have said, you will be a *doctor*, without knowing whether you may like it or not, it is very proper you should be made acquainted with some of the *disagreeables* incidental to a Medical man's life, not by way of frightening you, but in order that you may not say, “ I was not told of these things; for if “ I had, I would never have chosen the Medical “ Profession, and I now wish to be off, and “ learn some other business.”

There is no space of time, I believe, in which a boy is more his own master, or has more leisure for play, for holiday-making, for amusements, drawing, music, going to plays, balls, or on country excursions with his companions, than between the time of his being finally taken

away from school, and the time he goes on liking to the person he is intended to be apprenticed to.

In the first place then, the contrast, or difference of situation in this respect, will be the first thing that will strike the young disciple—here are no set holidays to be expected—no Sundays—no more country jaunts.—All work, and no play. There are few masters, however, who will not contrive to give their apprentices part of a day, once in six weeks or two months; but this indulgence ought only to be the reward of proper attention and diligent performance of duty; and must depend greatly on circumstances. An apprentice must not be allowed to stipulate with his master that he shall have a day regularly once in six weeks, and then hold him to his promise to let him have the very next day after the expiration of the period.—The master may have a labour impending—may have to attend a court of justice—may have company at home, or have an evening engagement abroad, on the very day the youth may choose for his excursion; so that a lad is not to fall “*into the sulks*”—mutter and grumble, and say he is ill-treated, if he cannot always have the day he wishes for; but must learn to bear disappointments; for he may be well assured, if he means to follow the Medical profession, he

will find *many* such after he shall have set up in business for himself; and the better his practice, the more frequent will be his disappointments, when he thinks to enjoy the society of his friends, or once in a way indulge himself with going on a "*party of pleasure.*" No Christmas holidays. No going to see uncles or grandfathers in the country. Lay this to your mind, young man, and ask yourself whether you can bear such confinement, not only during your apprenticeship, but also, all your life afterwards, until you shall have made a handsome fortune; or shall have, in the more advanced part of your life, the good fortune to have a diligent and attentive partner, equally well received as yourself, among all your patients?

If you dislike this prospect, relinquish your choice in time, and tell your father to put you to some business where you will be allowed plenty of holidays.

Can you bear early rising? For a young man like you should never be found in his bed later than six in summer, and seven in winter. If you love your bed so, that it is necessary for you to be called six or seven times in a morning before you will get out of it—nor will you, if the servant calls you, bestir yourself until your master comes himself to rouse you out of your nest: if you want so much indulgence in sleep,

choose some trade, where you will have no occasion to make your appearance until nine or ten o'clock in the forenoon.

With all your diligence, you will sometimes commit a fault; you will forget to set down or deliver a message; you will, perhaps, through a little carelessness, send one person's medicine to another—Can you bear to be told of your faults without thinking yourself very ill-used, or receive reproof without giving a saucy answer? If you think yourself infallible, or if you think that because, perhaps, you were a petted favourite at home, and never received an angry word; because mama would not for the world see a cloud on your brow, you are not to be told of any piece of neglect, or any other fault you may commit, you had better shake hands with your intended master, and you and he part as friends, without proceeding to *tie* the knot that is to bind you for six or seven years: study his temper, and consider with yourself, whether you think you and he can agree; and if not, be off, by all means, in good time.

Can you bear the thoughts of being obliged to get up out of your warm bed in a cold winter's night, or rather morning*, to make up

* To have his rest broken, by nocturnal calls, is so certainly the lot of a Medical Man, and especially if he has much Midwifery practice, that unless he has both

medicines which your employer, just arrived from attending a labour, through cold, frost, and

constitution to endure it, and resolution to submit to it cheerfully, he had better relinquish the idea of practising physic.

It were well if he could promise himself a good night's rest after a fatiguing day, *provided* a labour, or some *serious* and sudden indisposition of a patient should require him to be called up; but very frequently he will be called out in frost and snow, storms and tempests, on the most frivolous occasions. A person shall be very ill for 3 or 4 days—and at last, never think of sending until an unseasonable hour.

By great attention and exertion, and regular attendance three times a day, I preserved the life of the eldest child of an Attorney of the Marshalsea Court, suffering under a very bad confluent small pox. The child was recovering very fast, but still I continued my *three visits a day*;—one very inclement morning I was called up at two, (I had seen the patient at eleven the night before—all going on well) nothing was the matter, but the mother took it into her head that the child *looked blue!!*—

I sent no medicine; for the child wanted none. However, I charged five shillings for the out-of-bed visit in my bill. This gave so much offence to the Attorney, that the next time his family wanted Medical aid he employed another practitioner; alledging my charge of five shillings as a reason for his dereliction of me, which five shillings, however, he took care to deduct when he sent money by his servant to pay the bill. So much for the *conscience* of some people.

Some patients have no mercy on their Medical at.

snow, prescribes for a lady just put to-bed, or a patient taken suddenly and dangerously ill?

tendant, and think because they pay for what they have, he ought to come at all hours of the night, whether wanted or not.

There was no greater pest to the Medical men, that had the honour of his custom, than old COOKE, the Miser, who died some short time ago at the age of 86, leaving behind him the enormous sum of *One Hundred and Twenty-Seven Thousand Pounds*, in the *3 per cent. Consols*, with which he never assisted any one individual, nor ever did any good in the course of that long life!!! This old man would without ceremony go to the houses of Apothecaries, and have them called up at four or five in the morning, to administer some medicine for a complaint in his bowels; which he would want to have made up for *twopence*; if this was refused, he would go as far as *fourpence*, but if it was to cost *sixpence*, he would go to another shop, and call the house up for a pennyworth of *Jalap*; for, he said he would sooner bear the pain in his guts all day, than pay such a great deal of money as *SIXPENCE* for *physic*.

I once had the honour of this old gentleman's custom, but, after a few visits from him, finding that it was too much to give up *a full hour* to hearing the history of his complaints every time he chose to call on me, for the sake of receiving *twopence* a time for the stuff, and *a penny for the gullipot*, I got rid of him by protesting that his case was "so totally complicated and difficult to judge of, that I knew not what to make of it."

Many are the anecdotes of the tricks this avaricious old man used to play, to cheat Medical men of their



Or, supposing that your master is not yet in sufficient business to keep a boy to take out the time and save his money ; such as his putting on ragged cloaths and going as a pauper to Mr. Saunders, and other gentlemen, to have gratuitous advice for his eyes—getting a Letter for a Dispensary, and attending there as a decayed tradesman, for several weeks, until detected.

One or two we must not pass over. Having an ulcer on his leg, which (he being of a gross habit of body) alarmed him, he employed a Mr. Pigeon, that lived nearly opposite to him in White Lion Street, Pentonville, to cure it. “How long do you think it will be before you can cure it?” “A month.” “And how much must I give you?” Pigeon, who saw that the sore was not of any great importance, answered “A guinea.”

“Very well,” replied Cooke; “but mark this—a guinea is an immense sum of money, and when I agree for sums of such magnitude, I go upon the system of “*NO CURE NO PAY*;” so if I am not cured at the expiration of the month, I pay you nothing.” This was agreed to.

After diligent attendance for several days, the wound was so near being healed, that Cooke expressed himself satisfied, and would not let Pigeon see it any more. However, within two or three days of the month being up, the old fellow got some sort of plaster, with *EUPHORBIVM* in it, from a farrier, and made a new ulcer on the place where the former had been, and sending for Pigeon on the last day of the month, shewed him that his leg was not well, and that of course the guinea he had agreed for was *forfeited!*

medicines—Can you make up your mind to think it no hardship to take them to the patient after you have made them up?

Are you too fine a gentleman to think of contaminating your fingers by administering a clyster to a poor man, or a rich man, or a child dangerously ill, when no nurse can be found that knows any thing of the matter? This is a part of your profession, that it is as necessary for you to know how to perform, as it is to bleed or dress a wound:

This story the old fellow used to tell of himself with great satisfaction, and used to call it "*plucking a Pigeon.*"

When on his death-bed, he sent for several Medical men; some would not attend—among those who went to him, Mr. Aldridge, of Pentonville, was one. Him he permitted to send him some medicine.

At one of the interviews, he earnestly intreated Mr. Aldridge to tell him candidly how long he thought he might live. The answer was, that probably he *might* last six days.—

Cooke, collecting as much of his almost exhausted strength as he could, started up in bed,

"And are you not," said he, "a dishonest man—a rogue!—a robber! to serve me so?" "As how, Sir?" asked Mr. Aldridge, with surprize.

"Why, Sir, you are no better than a pickpocket—
 "to go to rob me of my gold, by sending in two draughts
 "a day to a man that all your physic will not keep alive
 "above six days!—Get out of my house, and never
 "come near me again!!"

Or are your olfactory nerves so delicate, that you cannot avoid turning sick when dressing an old neglected ulcer; or when, in removing dressings, your nose is assailed with the effluvia from a carious bone?—If you cannot bear these things, put Surgery out of your head, and go and be apprentice to a man-milliner or perfumer.

But, it is not only during apprenticeship that the man, intending to earn his subsistence by the practice of Medicine, encounters a few discouraging circumstances; it is when he is in business for himself that he has to conquer many difficulties, and bear with philosophy many rubs that will try his temper, and hurt his feelings.

After the utmost possible exertions both by night and day, on his part, to save the life of the father of a family, or a valuable member of it, and those exertions attended with the desired success, he will often have the mortification to learn, that in the next illness, the family have called in some other practitioner.

Sometimes, after having brought his patient through the worst part of a fit of illness, after having subdued the danger, and nothing remains but for the patient to get well, he will, in one of his visits, be surprised at seeing one or two phials of stuff on the table or on the mantle-piece, which he knows are none of those he sent

to the patient; he naturally asks, "What medicines are these?" Then the murder comes out—and murder indeed it must be to the feelings of a man that has paid every attention and done his utmost for a patient! "Why, indeed, "Sir, my husband was so very bad, and his "sister came to town on purpose to see him, "and she insisted on having Doctor —— sent "for, and he has been to see him, and has *wrote* "for him, and desired us to take his prescription to a Chemist's; so if you please to send in "your bill, it shall be paid." The name of the Doctor is no sooner mentioned, than the Apothecary readily can account for the new bottles on the shelf—he is known to be one of those Physicians who wage war with all Apothecaries; who think to curry favour with their patients, by telling them they will get their medicines cheaper and better, by having them made up at a Chemist's; but the true reason is a very different one.

All this is bad enough; but it often happens that the bill is not the nearer being paid for *this* promise—nay, it has often happened to *me*, that after waiting two years, payment has been disputed, on this very ground, that a Physician was *obliged* to be called in to *cure* the patient.

Sometimes a practitioner shall attend twice a

day at a considerable distance—a Physician is needlessly called in ; the doctor prescribes, a little *two-ounce mixture* ; a *tea-spoonful* to be taken twice a day ! This little bottle will of course last 4 or 5 days. The regular attendance of the Apothecary twice a day, will still be expected ; and as an Apothecary in town cannot legally make a charge for his visits, the payment for this little two-ounce mixture is all that he receives at the end of the year for his time and trouble for 5 or 6 days, unless the patient has liberality of his own accord to make a present, which does not always happen.

How must it hurt the feelings of an honest and conscientious Apothecary, who has exerted himself, morning, noon, and night, to effect the recovery of a patient, to find himself cast off—to learn, that Doctor X or Doctor Z had been to see the patient ; that he had prescribed a dram of Extract of Hemlock, to be made into sixty pills ; and that the doctor insisted that this medicine should be procured from Apothecaries' Hall, and no where else, because it was not safe to trust to medicines had from Apothecaries, by reason that they sometimes kept stale medicines that were good for nothing !*

* The maid-servant of a family whom I attended, brought to my house, one night after I was in bed, the Prescription of a Physician, whom, from the hand-

A gentleman, whose name, I believe, is Beresford, has made a handsome sum of money by writing, I knew to be that of one of those who are in the habit of worming out the Apothecary wherever he comes.

The contents of it were,

Hirudines viij statim,

Continuantur haust. vj, ut ante.

The verbal message brought with the prescription was, that I was to bring with me the leeches, and apply them directly; but that I had no occasion to make up the receipt at the foot of the paper. I did not explain to her *why* I could not make up the prescription, but merely asked her why I should not bring the draughts with me? The maid very innocently let the cat out of the bag (as the vulgar saying is) by informing me, that none of the medicines I had sent in for the 2 or 3 days last past, were administered to my patient; but that Doctor —— had been called in, and he had ordered the family to send the prescriptions to Corbyn's, from whom six draughts had been sent every day, for 3 or 4 days past, besides other articles—but care was taken that I should not know of it: leeches were at this time four shillings a-piece; and I learned from the loquacious messenger, that the patient had sent to Corbyn's, also, for the leeches; but understanding how very dear they were, and that they not only must be paid for in ready money, but that it was not the custom of Corbyn's house to send people to apply leeches, my very conscientious patient sends to me at that late hour, expecting to get thirty-two shillings-worth of leeches, and my attendance to boot, on tick.

This was *too* bad. I therefore wrote a note back by the maid servant, recommending it to her master to

writing a book, which has gone through several editions in a very short time,—it is intituled, “The MISERIES OF HUMAN LIFE.” I think I could make out a book, though not quite so

procure the leeches, and an attendant to put them on, from the place where he had had his draughts made up.

I next day, as I expected, received a very haughty letter from the family, who were highly affronted—with a command to send in my bill; I was glad of this; for though I did not expect payment of the bill, I saved some medicines, and a good deal of trouble, by it; for these people went away without beat of drum soon after,—in debt with all the neighbourhood!

And here let me be permitted to take occasion to say, that in the many years I have been in business, I have ever found, without one single exception, that those people who take the greatest airs upon themselves—who expect the attendance of a Surgeon or Apothecary, as if he had no one to wait on but themselves; who say, “Sir, I suppose you expect to be paid; but you give your attendance as if you thought I did not mean to pay you; however, Sir, if you do not choose to attend, send in your bill and I will discharge it, and shall employ some one else who will be more punctual;”—I have, I say, invariably, and without one single exception, found, that in the end, such people are not so very ready to discharge their bills, and that it would have been better for me if I had taken them at their word; and better still, if I had never had any thing to do with them; for they have UNIFORMLY turned out to be either bankrupts or swindlers; and that their *pomposity* and *insolence* has been in proportion to their BEGGARY.

thick as Mr. Beresford's, to be intituled, "The
 "DISAGREEABLES OF A MEDICAL MAN'S
 "LIFE:" I could enumerate, from my own
 knowledge, having experienced them, a good
 many; and if all gentlemen of the profession,
 Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries, and Ac-
 coucheurs—Accoucheurs!—Oh! these latter
 could give a most ample contribution!—would
 furnish me with materials in addition to my
 own stock, I have not a doubt I should be able
 to compile a tolerably decent-sized volume, the
 profits of which I should be happy to give to-
 wards increasing the funds of those Institutions
 set on foot in town and country, for the Relief
 of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, who
 dying in embarrassed circumstances, have left
 those near and dear relatives to the wide world,
 without a provision, and, often, without friends!

I have said Institutions, (in the plural,) be-
 cause it would be unfair to confine the profits,
if there should be any, to *one*; as I should have
 reason to expect large contributions of MISE-
 RIES from *Country* Practitioners, especially
 from those towns where they are left scarcely
 any thing to do, and where the business of the
 Apothecary is almost wholly annihilated, by
 the daily increasing practice of Physicians
 sending their prescriptions to be made up at

the shop of the Chemist and Druggist, instead of the Apothecary.

Apothecaries, thus starved into real MISERY, between the Doctor and the Druggist, may with truth exclaim with the Frogs in Æsop,

“*Though 'tis play to you, 'tis death to us.*”

Suppose I try my hand for a page or two?

“*Ridentem dicere verum*

“*Quis vetat?*”

No—it is too soon for a motto—and besides, this motto would not do; for what I am about to treat of, is no *laughing* matter.

THE MISERIES OF A MEDICAL MAN'S LIFE.

CHAPTER *the Tenth.*

Now for it.

First of all we must have a *Motto*; for it is now the *fashion* to have *Mottos* to every chapter.

They help to make more *pages* in a book, and thus swell it out in bulk; and create what Compositors and Pressmen like very well, and what is called in the technical phrase of the Typographic Art, *FAT*.

But as we are not to have any thing about *laughing* in a matter so serious, we must choose one widely different from the preceding one.

Try again.

——“*Quæque ipse miserrima vidi*
“*Et quorum pars magna fui!*”

Admirable! We could not have chosen a better! The worst part of the story is, that this Motto is but too truly applicable to *many* unfortunate Pharmacopolists of the present day!

SCENE, *A Parlour adjoining the Shop.*

TIME, *Breakfast-hour.*

Enter the *Twopenny Post-man.*

P. M. “Four-pence, if you please, Sir.”

How pleasant must it be, after reading *one* of the letters that this useful messenger has just brought, containing a Dun from your Druggist, with an intimation that he cannot give any farther extension of credit; to find that *the other* is a notice to attend a *Meeting of Creditors* of a man that has been running up a debt with you, amounting to twenty or thirty Pounds, for three or four years’ Medicines and attendance; and whose money you thought as sure as the Bank of England.

Your mind, placed in an unpleasant state by these ungracious notifications, it is not very unnatural that it should, once in a way, slip your memory to set down in your diurnal list of visits

to patients, or leave word with your domestics, of the place or places you mean to go to, in the hope of raising some money to answer your Druggist's demand, and pay rent and taxes still owing; and you sally forth among those of your debtors, whose appearance in the world induces you to *believe* they are very well ABLE, and to *hope* they are also WILLING to assist you.

While waiting in the apartment of your *ci-devant* patient, to whom you make your visit for this purpose, you take up a newspaper to pass the time, and the first thing you read is, that the Minister has, among other curses of *Pandora's* box, alias THE BUDGET, doubled the Tax on *Glass!!!*

Without any intention of *cross-reading* the newspaper, it so happens that in the adjoining column appears the Bankrupt list from the last night's Gazette, and directly in a line with the delightful intelligence of the *tax on your PHIALS*, your eye is directed towards a name in that heart-cheering list, which you know to be that of a near neighbour and patient, that owes you for two Labours, three Inoculations, a four-months' attendance upon a scalded leg, and for Medicines, &c. altogether amounting to—Lord knows how much!

Before you have had time to ruminate on those mighty amusing occurrences, in comes,

we will suppose, the lady of the house, the personage you wished to see; and on your venturing to ask how soon she can make it convenient to allow you to call for the amount of your bill, due above a twelvemonth—she “wonders at
 “your conscience—to expect any payment
 “from her, when times are so hard that she
 “finds it as much as she can do to pay Butcher
 “and Baker; adding, that she is very sure
 “such people as *Doctors* and *Apothecaries*,
 “that get eleven-pence three farthings in every
 “shilling, cannot want money!”

No wonder Apothecaries make large fortunes, when they meet with such munificent customers!!

But the measure of your disappointment and mortification is not yet full.

On your return home, fretted and weary, you are accosted by your wife—“Run like
 “lightning to Mrs. Hastily; there have been
 “no less than five messages after you; the
 “lady’s husband is gone after you in one di-
 “rection, the boy in another, and the assist-
 “ant has been to Doctor Friendly, to get him
 “to attend for you, but he was from home:
 “Fly to the lady as fast as you can.”

Not many words are necessary to induce you to make the best of your time in hastening to a Three Guinea Patient, in labour with her first child: but what must be your mortification, when you go to the house of the patient, to learn that she has been safely put to bed above an hour ago, and that Mrs. Slanderer, the Midwife, the sworn enemy of all male Accoucheurs, had got the job, and completely succeeded in ousting you!!

Mr. PARKINSON, Surgeon, of Hoxton, author of several most valuable tracts on subjects connected with Medicine, has feelingly described some of the harassing and vexatious incidents of a Medical man's life, in a well-written and sensible little work, intituled, "*The Villager's Friend*." Adverting to the labours of the Apothecary, he enters into the following just observations.

“ The husbandman, when his tasks are performed, may suffer from weariness of the body;
 “ BUT HIS EMPLOYMENT HAS NO TENDENCY
 “ TO *disturb his mind*. It is not so with the
 “ Medical man, with however much ability and
 “ conscientiousness he may execute the duties
 “ of his profession. Aware that the lives of
 “ his fellow-creatures depend on the judgment

“ he may form, and on the measures he may
 “ adopt, his mind is constantly harassed with
 “ anxiously attending to the event of some dis-
 “ tressedly interesting case, whilst, after every
 “ sacrifice, his professional character is liable,
 “ beyond that of every other professional man,
 “ to the misrepresentation of those, to whom
 “ the inability of comprehending the propriety
 “ or impropriety of the measures adopted, is a
 “ sufficient warrant for the most cruel and
 “ scandalous imputations of ignorance or neg-
 “ lect: Nor is this all; recollect with how lit-
 “ tle consideration for his comfort, is the time,
 “ as well as the labour, of a Medical man tri-
 “ fled with. Have you to consult your lawyer;
 “ to employ any person in almost any descrip-
 “ tion of business? you will require his attend-
 “ ance at that time which may best suit his con-
 “ venience; but should a trifling rash on the
 “ skin, which has hardly excited your attention
 “ for a week or two, at last induce you to call
 “ for the attendance of your Apothecary, the
 “ application will generally be deferred to the
 “ close of the day; nor will the roughest and
 “ most tempestuous weather excuse his attend-
 “ ance, which will, in general, be thought ne-
 “ cessary to be insisted on DIRECTLY, to give
 “ *energy* and *effect* to your message, not consi-

“ dering that he who calls *Wolf* unnecessarily,
 “ may call in vain when in real danger.”

VILLAGER'S FRIEND.

To sum up all in a few words, (and I wish to impress these points strongly on the mind of the young probationer,) Whoever wishes to learn the busines of a SURGEON, or APOTHECARY, or both in one, should first consider whether he has TALENTS, ABILITIES, and LEARNING, to enable him to go through the duties of a laborious profession, with credit to himself and advantage to his fellow-creatures. The youth who means to live by the practice of SURGERY, should have

“ A LION'S *heart*,

“ A LADY'S *hand*, and

“ A HAWK'S *eye*.”

He must have a *resolute mind*, that he may not have a *trembling hand* when he goes to perform an operation; he must be perfectly cleanly in his person, and in all his actions;—but not so nice as to be afraid of dirtying his fingers when his duty requires it; nor must he be of too delicate a nose, as he will have many bad smells to encounter, both with LIVING PATIENTS, and DEAD BODIES.

He must, before he undertakes the profession of either Surgeon or Apothecary, consider, whe-

ther he can, when the term of his apprenticeship shall have expired, (or sooner, as may be agreed on,) bear the thoughts of poring whole days over a DEAD BODY; for—as no person would undertake to repair a Watch without being first acquainted with the structure of it, so, no man whatever, however great his genius may be, can have a proper idea of the Nature, Cause, and Cure, of Diseases, of Fractures, of Luxations, &c. without a knowledge of Anatomy, which teaches the structure of the human Machine: And this knowledge cannot be perfectly attained by attending Lectures, even of the most eminent Professors, unless the pupil *take the dissecting knife into his own hand*; for I will affirm, that a young man will learn more, and have the knowledge of the part much more firmly impressed on his memory, by the clumsiest dissection performed by his own hands, than by transiently looking at the neatest Dissection executed by another.

A good memory, and a steady, collected mind are also requisite; that when performing an operation, or compounding a medicine, he may not be confused, and, forgetting what he is about, do one thing instead of another, or, substitute one medicine for another.

A knowledge of the Latin is so absolutely

necessary, that it ought to be a *sine-quá-non*, in the engagement between Master and Apprentice; not only because without it, it is impossible to compound Physicians' prescriptions, but because in Medical books, Latin words so frequently occur, that he who is ignorant of that language, must ever be at a loss for the meaning of almost every third word that he reads.

Of the necessity of writing a good hand, and a competent knowledge of Arithmetic, I have already made mention in the second chapter. An accuracy in the second rule of Arithmetic, viz. ADDITION, is an indispensable requisite, because the apprentice will probably have to keep his master's Ledger, and write out all his bills, and when he comes into business for himself he will reap the advantage of it.

If, after considering all these circumstances, and seriously weighing them in your mind, you think you can surmount all the disagreeables of the Profession, and are still fully bent on learning the business of a Surgeon-Apothecary, and that you think the temper of the man you are on trial with, and your's, will suit, then prepare for your Examination, that you must go through, before the Indentures are executed.

CHAP. IV.

On APPRENTICING, and the previous EXAMINATION.

WE are now arrived at an important period; in which what is about to be done, cannot be undone, but with great trouble and difficulty, and not without very great faults on one side or the other.

It is therefore, highly incumbent on the master, before the indentures are executed, to reflect with attention on what has been said in the chapter particularly addressed to him, and, summing up the whole, seriously consider, whether the youth he is about to take, will suit him. And it is no less the part of the young novice, and his parents, to take a view of the conduct, temper, and disposition, of his intended master; and of the disadvantages as well as the advantages of the profession he is now going to tie himself to; and seriously determine, whether it is one in which he will have a pleasure to pass the whole of his life.

Supposing then, that all these things have been duly considered on all sides, and every thing agreed on; the preliminary step to the execution of the Indentures, is, an Examination; if to a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, this Examination takes place at a stated time, before the Court of Examiners; and if to a member of the Society of Apothecaries, the youth is examined before the Court of Assistants of the Apothecaries' Company.

If we were to look for perfection, there would be very little occasion for these official examinations; for no master would take an apprentice, if he would only weigh with himself the disadvantages, anxieties, doubts, and fears, consequent on having an ignorant apprentice in his shop; and the mischief that might occasionally accrue to his patients, and his business, in case of absence for a whole day, or perhaps two or three days, at a labour, or in the event of his being obliged to dance attendance several miles off, at a trial in a court of justice.

But as there may be private motives that may influence a man to take a particular youth that is offered—the largeness of the premium; long standing friendship—the necessity of acquiring an immediate sum to satisfy the demands of creditors; to help to portion out a

daughter, or send a son out into the world; and many other reasons, the practitioner may for some of these reasons, not always be as careful as he ought to be, in looking into the talents and education of the youth that is offered to him: So that these examinations, at the Hall of the Apothecaries' Company, or the College of Surgeons, are indispensably necessary. A man who has none of the motives before-mentioned, will not wait a College examination; he will himself, strictly examine the youth before he takes him *on liking*; and also frequently, during the time he is on liking. It is his duty to see that he is well-grounded in Latin, and able to construe *other books*, as well as the *Latin Testament*; and if he find him a dunce, his best way is to send him back to his parents, and have nothing to do with him.

But it may so happen, that the lad may be the son or a nephew of a man of learning, and well known as a very excellent scholar. This man may give assurances, that if you will allow the youth two or three evenings in the week to receive instructions, he will engage to perfect him. Trust not to such assurances.

“ For, even granting, that if the capacity of
 “ a youth be good, he may by considerable
 “ industry, make up for the waste of time he
 “ has suffered, yet the hours, thus employed,

“ must be snatched from those which ought to
 “ be devoted, entirely, to the study of those
 “ sciences which more particularly refer to the
 “ Healing Art, and which claim an undivided
 “ attention.”

PARKINSON.

But on the contrary, if the boy was a block-head before he came to you, it is not the instructions given for two or three hours in an evening, while his head is full of other business all the rest of the day, can ever make a scholar of him who came to you a dunce!

“ EX QUOVIS LIGNO NON FIT MERCURIUS.”

What has the boy been doing in all the 14 or 15 years before he came to be apprenticed? Why did not his friends make him a scholar in all these years, before they brought him to you?

Reject him by all means.

“ But (says the father) suppose I give you
 “ my word and honour, that he shall have such
 “ instructions from me, or from a Latin teacher
 “ whom I will engage at my own expence to
 “ attend him, at your house, at such hours as
 “ may be most convenient to yourself; and
 “ suppose, after the expiration of the time
 “ agreed on between us for his being on liking,
 “ he passes his Examination at the College, and
 “ is approved by the Board of Examiners, will
 “ you *then* take him?”

“ Yes—if he pass the College, I, depending
“ on your assurances, will take him.”

The Examination, either before the College of Surgeons, or at Apothecaries' Hall, is thus conducted.

After enquiry into the age of the lad brought to be bound apprentice, and other matters, a member of the Board takes him aside to a window, or the far end of the room, and causes him to construe a few verses in the LATIN TESTAMENT.

Now the Latin Testament is a book that boys read over and over at schools; and even when they have gone through it in the lower classes, it is in some schools customary for all the classes, from the lowest to the highest, to say lessons, (technically termed *repetitions*,) in it, once a week, by way of refreshing their memories.

Now it may so happen, that a very strict examiner may chance to open the book at a chapter that the boy may have at his fingers' ends—and in such a case as this, the boy, who perhaps has at school gone over the same chapter so often, that he could repeat the whole of it by rote, as well as construe it, comes off with applause, and is reported to the MASTER as competent in the Latin tongue; whereas if the same examiner had tried him in a few verses in

some other part of the book, afterwards, or taken him in some other book of very easy Latin, he would then have had a proper trial of his abilities.

I am not here supposing a barely possible case.

I know a gentleman, who relying on assurances like those I have stated, was prevailed on to give his promise to take a youth, in case of approval by the College of Surgeons. He, however, secretly hoped the College would reject the lad; but it unfortunately happened, that the examiner opened the book, by mere accident, at a chapter which the boy had read with his father the night before; of course he was very perfect in the few verses he was set to construe, and acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the examiner, who reported him competent, and he was bound!

Now had this youth been examined in different parts of the same book, or rather, in any other Latin book, it would then have been seen, that he was *not* competent.

His master, relying too much on the fallacious promises of the lad's father, (who was not inferior to a *Porson*, in point of scholastic knowledge,) did not give himself that trouble that he ought to have done, during the period of probation, in making his own examinations

whether the boy's improvement kept pace with the time allowed for evening instructions from his father, but took the boy apprentice.

Having occasion to set him to make some preparation of the London Pharmacopœia, one day, he put the Latin Pharmacopœia of the College before him. Finding he made no great hand of it, and that his father wholly neglected him from the time the Indentures were signed, he made an exercise book for his pupil, and began with the first chapter of Clarke's Introduction; and, by way of trying farther progress, he provided for him another book, in which the youth was to write a page of Latin prescriptions on the one side, and the same prescriptions, construed, on the other, every day. The following is a specimen of his improvement.

Calomelas.

Recipe Take, *Hydrargyri muriati* of clear quicksilver *p. libram unam*; weigh one pound. *Hydrargyri purificati p. Uncias Novem.* Of purified quicksilver weigh nine ounces. *Tere simul donec globuli visum fugerint et sublima*; which rub together until a little ball is seen to fly away on high!! *Dein materiam totam ite-*

rum tere, et sublima. Afterwards to stuff the whole a second time, which also is on high. *Eodem modo sublimationem quater repete.* In the same place now lifted up very often found out. *Postea materiam in pulverem subtilissimam tere, et affusâ aquâ distillatâ fervente, lava.* Afterwards stuffed with—(the rest was too hard to construe!!!!)

[Courteous reader, figure to yourself a little ball, produced by the trituration together of *clear* quicksilver, and purified quicksilver! rising out of the mortar, furnished, no doubt, with wings like one of the Genii that we read of in the Arabian Nights Entertainments; and after this little winged ball making a circuit about the top of the room, fairly making its *escape* out of the window!! And figure to yourself, what sort of capacity a youth of sixteen or seventeen must possess, who could be satisfied of the practicability of making Calomel by such a recipe!!]

Calx Hydrargyri alba.

A Stone of White Quicksilver.

Recipe, take, *Hydrargyri muriati* of clear Quicksilver; *Salis Ammoniâci*, a Gum so called; *Aquæ Kali præparati*, Water of Kali prepared; *singulorum p. libram dimidiam*, Weigh a pound and a half! *Solve primò salem Ammoniacum et dein Hydrargyrum Muriatum*—Melt first the Gum, and afterwards the Quicksilver of pure Water.—[Cætera desunt.]

It would swell this book to too great a size, to enumerate all the mischiefs that must arise or may have arisen from the want of a knowledge of Latin, in those who are entrusted to make up Apothecaries' medicines.

Mr. Good, in his History of Medicine, published in the year 1795, relates the following story.

A Physician prescribed for the son of a poor woman labouring under a Dyspnœa, the following draught, to be given at bed-time.

℞. *Syr. Papav. alb.* ʒi. *Tinct. Opii.* C. ʒij.
Aq. distillat. ʒv. *M.*

Unfortunately, the person to whom this prescription was brought, not being acquainted with the new name for the Paregoric Elixir, and not attending to the c (for *Camphorat.*) made it with ʒij *Tinctur. Opii*; and though he advised the woman to give the child only *half* the draught, it proved sufficiently strong to deprive him of life before the evening of the following day.

The same author relates a story of a prescription being sent to a shop to be made up, wherein the ignorance of the compounder was the occasion of some trouble, but not such fatal consequences as in the former instance.

A gentleman of Worcester, who does not

practice Pharmacy prescribed for his patient as follows.

℞. *Decoct Cascarillæ* ℥vi; *Tincturæ ejusdem* ℥i. *Misce.* The Shopman, who had the principal care of the business, having sought for a bottle labelled TINCTURA EJUSDEM in vain, not being able to consult his employer, who was gone to attend a labour some miles off, sent to some neighbouring shops to enquire for it; and, not succeeding, he at last took the prescription to the gentleman who had written it to know what he should substitute in its stead, as he could not procure any TINCTURE of EJUSDEM in any of the shops in the whole city!

Good's *Hist. of Medicine*, Appendix, p. 14.

A prescription was sent by an Accoucheur for the usual medicines for a lady, after her delivery.—The child was *dead*.—In addition, there was also a prescription for some sort of embrocation for her breasts; the affected parts to be rubbed with the same, PRO RE NATA. (*occasionally*.) The compounder, who knew about as much of Latin perhaps as the ingenious translator of the Pharmacopœia recorded a page or two back, knew very well that “*pro*” was “for,” but not being quite satisfied about *re*, goes to his Dictionary, and there finds *res*, a thing; then turns to *nata*, and finds *natus*,

a, *um* "BORN;" now then he has it right: "For the little thing born;" but deeming *little thing* as too familiar, he, wishing to shew all due respect to his master's patient, wrote on the label. "The little infant newly born to be well rubbed with this embrocation!"

A Physician, who is in the habit of leaving *verbal* directions with the patient, how his medicines are to be taken; and very frequently writes the prescription in LATIN, but *very short* directions in ENGLISH, wrote at the foot of his prescription, *sum. more dicto*. "to be taken in the manner directed." The *e* in *dicto*, being either carelessly written as an *e*, or mistaken for such, the apprentice read it *diet*, and as *he* did not understand Latin, and the Doctor often wrote directions in English, he took it to be "SOME MORE DIET;" and therefore was quite proud of the elegance of his translation, in writing, "to be taken with a more liberal allowance of food!"

The Doctor, who had just been ordering a regimen for his patient, bordering on *downright starvation*, on reading the label at his next visit, flew into a most violent passion at having his orders about *diet* so diametrically contradicted; and driving to the shop of the Apothecary threatened him with all the vengeance of Warwick Lane. The Apothecary knew not what to make of this storm; for he had nothing

to do with visits in this case, as the doctor does not like Apothecaries, and therefore usually desires those who call him in, to send their prescriptions to a Druggist's.

On shewing the label, the young man with whom the mistake lay, very candidly acknowledged that the fault was his: "Do not, Sir, be displeas'd; I can always read your Latin very well, but your English I am sadly puzzled very often to make out; and as you much oftener write the directions in English than in Latin, I really took your Latin, more *dicto*, for English words, "*more diet.*" The Doctor who is not an ill-natur'd man, forgave the blunder, advising the young man to be more cautious in future.

But a more serious event was near terminating the life of a valuable patient, through the coinciding ignorance, inattention, and total indifference as to consequences, of an apprentice to a Surgeon and Apothecary, to whom, in the absence of his master the following prescription by a fellow of the College was brought to be made up for a man labouring under a severe pulmonary complaint.

℞ *Liquoris Ammoniacæ Acetat.*

Sp. Armoraciæ comp. āā f̄z̄iss.

Aceti Scillæ, f̄z̄ij. Syrup Croci f̄z̄ss.

Aquæ Cinnamomi,

— *puræ āā f̄z̄ij.*

M Sumat quartam partem sextâ quâque horâ.

Die Jovis, 10 Janⁱⁱ 1811.

Fortunately, and by God's good Providence, the death of the patient, and the total ruin of the master's reputation in his neighbourhood were prevented by the following circumstances. The master had forgot to take his case of lancets out with him, and came back for it before he had gone all his rounds. The medicine had been made up, but very differently from the above form, and sent out; but the prescription, instead of being filed, was lying on the counter, having been not yet transcribed into the prescription book. The master took it up, and knowing he had no *Sp. Armoraciæ comp.* (compound Spirit of Horseradish) in the house, asked the apprentice where he had procured it. His answer was—Oh, we have plenty in the house.

“Shew me it.”

He produced the bottle with “*Spiritus AMMONIÆ Comp!!!*”

And did you make up the prescription with this?”

“Yes.”

“Boy, run away with all speed, to Mr. F's, and bring back the medicine you carried there just now.”

During the time the servant was gone, the master asked the pupil if he knew what he was

about. "Yes, I made the prescription as it was ordered." "Read it. The hand-writing is particularly good and clear."

He read it—"O I see it is *Armorac*, I read it *Ammonia*."

"And did you reflect on the consequences of giving such an enormous quantity of a strong volatile alkali, an ounce and a half to an eight-ounce mixture, one fourth to be taken for a dose, for a man dying with asthma!!!?"

Answer. "I did not reflect any thing about it;" and, with all the sang-froid in the world, turned on his heel and fell a whistling, while he wiped down the counter or adjusted his neck-cloth!!!

It was high time to get rid of so dangerous an inmate as this, and the employer, who had many causes of complaint against him before, now set himself seriously to work to arrange matters with the youth's father to give him redress. The father, however, carried himself with a very high hand; insisted on a return of the apprentice fee, and sent his LAWYER to intimidate the poor Pharmacopolist.—The latter, however, was so little afraid of him, that he employed neither counsel nor attorney; but having plenty of matter against the youth, amply sufficient to ground a complaint to the Quarter Sessions at Hicks's Hall, instead of sending a

brief to his own lawyer, he sent it to the *lawyer of his adversary!*--and the father, by the advice of his own lawyer, who recommended him not to suffer the matter to come into court, took back his son without any refund of premium.

When it is considered that a fatal error made in the making up of a prescription, through ignorance of Latin, may cause the death of a valuable member of society, and deprive a whole family of its only support—and in addition to this mischief, for ever blast the character and prospects in life of the practitioner—the necessity of something more than a mere examination in a few verses of the Latin Testament must be evident.

With the utmost respect and deference, and without the most distant intention, directly or indirectly, to give offence, or seem presumptuously to dictate to those respectable bodies, the Royal College of Surgeons, or the Society of Apothecaries, I should hope I may be permitted to state the opinion of an humble individual on these important points.

Instead of an examination in the Latin Testament, it would appear to me not an ineligible plan, to adopt something like those rules which the Corporation of Apothecaries of the City of

Dublin* adopt with regard to the examination of boys brought to their Hall to be bound apprentices.

The Examination, at the *Dublin* Apothecaries' Hall, is held every Friday at two o'clock: The young men are expected to have read *Cæsar*, *Sallust*, *Justin*, *Ovid's Metamorphoses*, *Virgil*, and *Horace*; and in *Greek*, the four *Gospels*: their writing a good hand is necessary, as well as a knowledge of Arithmetic. In all, or most of these he is examined; and, if found incompetent, he is sent back for six months.

But my system, if adopted, would go farther. I would not be satisfied with his construing a few passages of these, but he should be tried in the *parsing*, in order to shew that he thoroughly understands the language, and that he does not derive all his knowledge from English translations.—I would farther recommend that he be tried in composition.

After being set to construe one or two of the Formulæ of the Latin Pharmacopœia, he should have two or three other prescriptions set before him, written in a legible hand, but abbreviated in the common way; these should be so written

* An abstract of some of the Laws of the Corporation of Apothecaries in Dublin is given at the end of this chapter

that room should be left after each word, enough to add the terminations; let him be sent to a desk or table, at a distance from any one to help him, and desired to write the terminations to each word, and write the quantities, and other abbreviations at full length.

To perfect the trial, let him then have a prescription given to him in English, and let him turn it into Latin; the words not abbreviated, but given, with their terminations, at full length. The quantities, in the English prescription given for translation, to be written in characters, as ζ ijj ζ iss. Θ iv. but the Latin to be written in words, *Uncias-tres, drachmam unam cum semisse, (or, sesquidrachmam;) scrupulos quatuor.*

If he acquits himself well in all these trials, he is fit for his business, as far as Latin and Greek are concerned. The latter trials will also shew to the examiners the fitness or unfitness of his hand-writing; and lastly, as at Apothecaries' Hall in Dublin, the Examination should not conclude without a trial of his abilities in the first rules of Arithmetic.

To all this it may possibly be objected, that were such close and scrutinizing examinations of apprentices to take place, they would take up so much time, as would render it impossible for the Boards to transact other important business—such as, in the College of Surgeons, the

Examinations, for Diplomas, of those who are out of their apprenticeships, and have gone through their Hospital courses.

To this I answer, that it would save the Court of Examiners much time and trouble too, were they to confine themselves merely to the Examinations for Diplomas, and instead of condescending themselves to examine boys in their ABC, depute that business solely to some member of the College who had either declined business, or who would be willing to give up his time to the duties of the office: To this *Extra-Examiner* an oath should be administered, in the same manner as to all other officers of the College, to do justice, and execute his duty without favour or affection to any one. And as this employment would necessarily engross a great deal of his time, the College is rich enough to afford a salary to such an officer, for the use of his brains.

CHAP. V.

ABSTRACT of some of the LAWS of the
CORPORATION of APOTHECARIES' of
the CITY of DUBLIN.

Anno Regni tricesimo tertio GEORGH III. *Regis.*

§ XVIII. “ AND inasmuch as many dangerous and
“ fatal consequences have heretofore arisen from the prac-
“ tice of taking as apprentices to the art and mystery
“ of an Apothecary, boys or persons disqualified by the
“ want of proper education, to prepare or vend medi-
“ cine, not being capable of learning their nature,
“ difference, effects, and qualities, to the imminent
“ hazard of the lives of his Majesty's faithful and loyal
“ subjects, be it enacted by the authority aforesaid,
“ that from and after the twenty-fourth day of *June*,
“ in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-
“ one, no person or persons shall be received, taken,
“ indented, or employed as an apprentice, foreman or
“ shopman to any Apothecary throughout the Kingdom
“ of *Ireland*, until he or they shall be examined by
“ the Governor, or Deputy Governor, and Director's of
“ the Apothecaries' Hall of *Dublin*, any five to make a
“ quorum, who are hereby authorized and required to
“ examine into the education and qualifications of such
“ person or persons who shall apply to them for that
“ purpose, and the majority of such examiners are
“ hereby authorized and empowered after such exami-
“ nation to certify that such person or persons so apply-
“ ing to them, as shall appear to such examiners pro-
“ perly qualified to become an apprentice or appren-
“ tices, journeyman or journeymen, to learn or trans-

“ act the business of an Apothecary, in the manner or
 “ to the effect following, that is to say,

“ *To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting,*
 “ *know ye, that we the Governor, Deputy Governor, and*
 “ *Directors of the Apothecaries' Hall of Dublin, have this*
 “ *day duly and carefully examined A. B. the son of C. D.*
 “ *of, or late of* (as the case may be) *in*
 “ *the County of* and we think him pro-
 “ *perly educated or qualified to become an apprentice or*
 “ *journeyman (as the case may be) to learn or transact*
 “ *the business of an Apothecary. and we do hereby certify*
 “ *the same. Given under our seal the* day
 “ *of* in the year of our Lord

§ XIX. “ Provided nevertheless, that if such examiners,
 “ or the major part of them, shall see cause to refuse such
 “ certificate to any person applying to become an ap-
 “ prentice or shopman, yet it shall and may be lawful
 “ to and for such person or persons who shall be so re-
 “ fused to apply at any future time, so as the same be
 “ not within six months of such first examination, to be
 “ again examined; and if on such second examination
 “ he shall appear to the examiners, or the major part
 “ of them, to be then properly qualified, it shall and
 “ may be lawful for said examiners, or the major part
 “ of them, to grant such person so applying such cer-
 “ tificate as hereinbefore mentioned.

§ XXII. “ And be it further enacted by the authority
 “ aforesaid, that from and after the twenty-fourth day of
 “ *June*, in the year of our Lord on thousand seven
 “ hundred and ninety-one, no person shall open shop,
 “ or act in the art or mystery of an Apothecary within
 “ the Kingdom of *Ireland*, until such person shall have
 “ been examined as to his qualification and knowledge
 “ of the business, by such persons and in such manner
 “ as hereinbefore mentioned and required, for the ex-

“ amination of persons applying to become apprentices
 “ or shopkeepers; which examiners shall take the oath
 “ before mentioned, in manner as herein before requir-
 “ ed, and shall grant or refuse to the person so apply-
 “ ing for a certificate to open a shop, or follow the art
 “ and mystery of an Apothecary within the Kingdom
 “ of *Ireland*, with the like remedy of appeal as herein
 “ before mentioned.

§ XXVI. “ And be it further enacted by the authority
 “ aforesaid, that if any Apothecary within the kingdom of
 “ *Ireland*, shall after the twenty-fourth day of *June*, in
 “ the year aforesaid, have, take, indent, receive, or
 “ hire any person or persons as an apprentice or as a
 “ shopman, journeyman, foreman, overseer of his shop,
 “ or manager of his business as an Apothecary, or shall
 “ open shop or ware-room for the retail of medicine, or
 “ practise the art and mystery of an Apothecary within
 “ the Kingdom of *Ireland*, without such person or per-
 “ sons having obtained the proper certificate for that
 “ purpose hereinbefore directed; or shall take any
 “ apprentice for less time than seven years, whose
 “ indentures shall be enrolled in a book to be kept for
 “ that purpose by this Corporation, for which the sum
 “ of one shilling shall be paid, such person so offending
 “ shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of twenty
 “ pounds, to be recovered by the Governor and Com-
 “ pany of the Apothecaries’ Hall of *Dublin*, by action
 “ of debt, suit, plaint, or information, in any of his
 “ Majesty’s Courts at *Dublin*, wherein no essoign, pro-
 “ tection, privilege injunction, wager of law, or stay of
 “ prosecution by *nonvult ulterius prosequi*, shall be
 “ admitted or allowed, or any more than one impar-
 “ lance, and the sums so recovered shall be and enure
 “ to the use of the said Company.

The Examiner's Oath.

“ I A. B. do sincerely promise and swear, (or
 “ affirm,) that I will faithfully, impartially,
 “ and honestly, according to the best of my skill
 “ and knowledge, execute the trust reposed in me,
 “ as an Examiner, on the examination of C. D.
 “ and that without favour or affection, prejudice
 “ or malice. So help me God.”

‘ Which Oath or Affirmation any FIVE or more of the
 ‘ Examiners, on their first Examination, or on any ap-
 ‘ peal, are hereby authorized and required to administer
 ‘ to each other.’ § XXI. p. 6.

As, in all examinations, much depends on the Ex-
 aminer, some are *rigid*, others *lax*. But in all cases, the
Examinees are expected to be so far instructed—and
proved to be so, as to prevent any ill consequences from
Ignorance.

At the *second* Examination of a young man, who,
 after he has served his apprenticeship, applies to be ex-
 amined in order to qualify himself as *journeyman* or *as-*
istant, he is examined as to the method of dispensing;
 in Posology, or the apportioning of doses to different
 ages; and other points, which it is requisite a journey-
 man should be well versed in.

The Examination to qualify for *Master* is very strict,
 and embraces all the great points of the Profession.—If
 the *Examinee* be found incompetent, he is sent back for
 six months, and prevented from opening and keeping
 shop during that period; at the expiration of which he
 undergoes another examination.

CHAP. VI.

Of the PRESCRIPTION BOOK.

TAKING it for granted that our young pupil has passed his Examination, and that every thing relative to the Indentures, and to money-matters, have been fairly and legally adjusted between the parents and the master, we are now arrived at the period when we see the lad, now an apprentice, officially behind the counter, resolved to buckle to business, and diligently to fulfil the conditions expressed in his Indentures.

As that part of his business, in which he will be most generally employed, will be the preparing and dispensing of medicines—the Prescription Book is that which more immediately demands his closest attention—it may be said to be the great wheel of the machine which puts all the rest in motion.

The Prescription book, by some called the Day book, is the book into which all prescriptions whatever, to be made up in the course of the day, whether by the master, by Physicians or Surgeons, or by the assistant or apprentice—

are to be entered; in short, not only all medicines whatever which are sent out, without being paid for, but also all *prescriptions* that come in, and are compounded for patients or customers paying ready money.

Every practitioner has his own way of constructing his books; I am not so arrogant as to dictate to those who know better than myself, how to form their Prescription book, so as best to suit their own purposes—I shall only describe that form which I have found best to answer mine, but do not presume to recommend it farther, than as the old hack-nied motto may be applicable to it:

*“ Si quid novisti rectius istis
“ Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum”*

The form which I have for many years found best to answer my purpose, is, the long folio, ruled with faint lines, and ruled also with red lines, differing in no respect whatever from a common account book.—The three red lines, answering to those which are commonly used for pounds, shillings, and pence, are convertible to a very important purpose.

Instead of £. s. d. the columns are marked

| W. | D. | S. |

The *first* column, (W,) shews the hour at which the Prescription is WRITTEN, or, if by

a Physician or Surgeon, is BROUGHT to the shop.

The *second*, (D,) is for marking the hour at which it ought to be DELIVERED at the residence of the patient.

The *third*, (S,) is for the apprentice or assistant to set down the hour at which he SENDS the medicine out of the shop, by the boy, or by a patient's own messenger, or takes it out himself.

Necessity is the mother of invention. I was driven to invent this plan, by the continual and harassing complaints of patients, on account of their medicines coming *late*. Draughts or powders to be taken before breakfast, not coming until the middle of the day ; and things to be taken throughout the day, or at bed-time, not coming until after every body was in bed.

To my questions, Why were not these things sent earlier? some lying excuse was made—“ I made the medicines up as soon as they “ were written down in the book.”—“ Possibly “ you might ; but when were they *sent out* ?” The answer might be, “ *immediately*,” although they were suffered to stand on the counter for 3 or 4 hours after being made up—then expecting and proving, and prevarication, between the apprentice and the boy—as to who was to blame. Now if the master marks the

hour at which he writes the prescription, suppose twelve o'clock at noon, and, allowing a reasonable time for it to be made up, and also for the distance of place it is to be carried to, he writes in the DELIVERY column, 3 o'clock, there ought to be no excuse whatever for its not being sent out in proper time; and the assistant or apprentice will then mark in the third column the time of its being taken away; suppose half-past two—or *earlier*, if *earlier ready*. But it will be of no use unless the master *regularly adheres to this rule himself*: He ought never to omit, (even when it is of no importance,) setting down the hour of *writing*, and hour of *delivery*—and his example of punctuality in this respect, will deprive the youth of any excuse for failure in *his* part of the duty of making up and sending out. It will *oblige* him to attend to the getting out his medicines in proper time; the master should therefore keep him to the marking the *third*, or “SENT OUT” column, and not allow of any omission of this duty. A failure of punctuality in this point, in the one, will assuredly be productive of total neglect in the other—and then these columns become a dead letter, and complaints from patients, of medicines sent late, and frivolous excuses on the part of the apprentice, again harass and fret the master.

The top of each page of the Prescription book should be marked with the day of the week, month, and year, in a large and legible hand-writing.

When beginning a day's work, I have been in the habit for many years back, of writing immediately below the date, a list of all the patients whom I conceive it my duty to visit on that day, and which, being written in red ink, I call "my *red List*."—The names set down, promiscuously, as they come, from the list of the preceding day; but in transcribing this list into my pocket-book, to carry about with me, I do not take them in the same order as written in the P. B., but take more pains, and arrange the names in the order of the streets in which the patients live, *sorting the names*, as a *postman* sorts his *letters* for delivery.

There are various marks appertaining to the different entries in a Prescription book; and whatever marks a practitioner is in the habit of using, should not be departed from without good reason.

Some mark medicines sent out, with ✓, others with =.

My own rule has been, to mark the medicine, made up and quite ready to go out with a single line —, and then when it is gone out, add a parallel line to it, thus =.

When posted into the Ledger, two perpendicular strokes are drawn through the horizontal strokes, thus ††.

When paid for on delivery, I make a circle round the = and either write *paid*, or draw a perpendicular line through the whole prescription.

When a new patient comes on the book, the first entry of his name, and christian name should be written in larger character, and an accurate statement of his place of abode, number, trade or calling, and whether holding the house or only a lodger; and, under his name, the letter N. for *new*. It will also be of use, if you can learn it, to know and set down who of your patients or acquaintance recommended him, because, by learning who are his companions, you may partly judge of what expectations you may have as to payment, and it may also be a clue for you to find out where he is gone, if he should depart the neighbourhood without paying you.

If an old standing patient wants a medicine and it should be the *first* entry on account of that patient, in the current year, let the name be written large, and B. A. (*begin again*) with the date of the year, adding residence, &c. as if new, for the guidance of the person who posts the books, and to save the trouble of re-

Referring to Ledgers of former years to learn these matters.

Some idea then will be formed of the Prescription book I have adopted in my own practice, and which from long experience of the utility of the plan, I would venture to recommend to young practitioners setting up in business; (subject to whatever corrections or improvements their own ingenuity may suggest to them,) by my shewing a specimen of a page or two.

SPECIMEN OF THE PRESCRIPTION BOOK.

Die Lunæ 15^{to} Januarii, 1813.

Wilson	Reid	Wheeley	0 Knox *
Smith, Old St. V V	Read	Simon	0 Hewitt
Smith, Cov. Gard.	Hickes	Simmons	0 Edgworth
Dickins	Day, City	Aldridge	0 Shephard
Armstrong, V V.	Day, Gosw. St.	Ball	0 King
Pitt	Butler	Carter, V. V.	0 Crosbie
Saunders	Grimaldi	Forrest	
Leonard	Webb	DOBSON, new	
Brown	Moore	MOORE, b a	
Sharp			

N. B. The list of names should be invariably written on the over night, or else very early in the morning.* The names in the fourth column of the list, having a cypher prefixed, are those of patients not requiring to be visited on this day, but not yet well enough to be struck off the list.

V. V. VISIT VESPERE, when patients are so ill that they require to be visited in the evenings as well as in the early part of the day.

<i>Pitt, Mrs.</i>	W.	D.	S.
= Repetantur haust iii ut heri	7 a.m.	10	9
<i>Hewitt, Mrs. †</i>			
= Repr. Mixtura.			
= Repr. haustus anodyn. horâ somni sumendus.	7	10	$\frac{1}{2}$ p. 9

† Hewitt being a Convalescent, whom it is not necessary to give a visit to this day, the name is put in the fourth coloum, with a cypher prefixed to it.

Die Lunæ 15^{to} Januarii, 1813.

<i>Leonard's Child,</i>	W.	D.	S.
=℞ Ung. Cetacei ℥i.	7	8	8
=Repetantur Pulveres ut die Veneris ultimo præscr.			

*Dobson, Marmaduke, Esq. Army Agent,
No. 34, King's Row, Pentonville.*

N. To examining and dressing a wound on the head, oc- casioned by a fall from a horse; daily dressing twice			
V.V. a day for days, and once a day for days until well.			
= Detrah. Sanguis e brachio.			
= ℞ Potassæ subcarbonatis ℥iv. Succ. Limon q. s. ad saturand; Aq. Menth. &c. M. divide in haust. 4. Sumat i quartâ quâque horâ.	11	12	$\frac{1}{2}$ p. 11
= Mitte h. p. n. ℥ij ad ij v. c. m. s. *			

* For an explanation of this, see the Vocabulary, letter H.

Die Lunæ 15^{to} Januarii, 1813.

<i>Scortum.</i>	W.	D.	S.
<i>(Ne tradas sine pecuniâ.)</i>			
℞ Flo. Sulphuris ℥i cum Directione propria.			
℞ Ung. sulphuris ad psoram ℥vi. cum D. P.			
℞ Inject. Antisyphilitic. ℥viiij.			
℞ Salts ℥iss. <i>(paid, entered retail.)</i>			

Armstrong, Mr. Joseph. (pr. Dr. Thornton.)

= Admoveantur Hirudines vj temporibus			
= Attendance for 4 hours, to apply.			
= Sumat Olei Ricini ℥ss. statim.	2	2	2

*Groves, Mrs. A lodger in a back room up three
pair of stairs, No. 4, Frying-pan Alley.*

[Drunken Hysterics.]

☞ N. B. She is to send for these, but probably as I told her they were to be paid for on delivery, she will not send for them at all, therefore do not make up these articles until the messenger comes.

℞ Pulv. Ipecac. ℥j. statim sumend.			
℞ haust. neutral anod. h. s. s.			

Die Lunæ 15^{to} Januarii, 1813.

Hickes, Captain. Jamaica Coffee House.

	W.	D.	S.
	£.	s.	d.
Four boxes of the Strengthening Pills as before, at 2s. 6d.	0	10	
Two pint bottles of the Strengthening Tincture as before, at 6s. 6d.	0	13	
A small phial of Goulard's Extract.	0	0	9
Four Copies of Treatise on Cowhage, at 4s.	0	16	
Box and booking,	0	1	
Posted Wedgex, page 157.	£ 2	0	9

[To be packed in a box, directed for Captain Hickes. Ship Jamaica; care of Mr. Belamy, Druggist, Portsmouth; and sent to the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch Street, to be at the Coach Office and booked, not later than half past six this evening.]

[This bill to be written out and inclosed in my letter, which is to be left at the Jamaica Coffee House, by the boy in his way back after leaving the box at the Inn.]

<i>A poor Man.</i>	<i>Gratis.</i>			
=℞ Flor. Anthe	midis, Capit.			
O papaver. q. s.	pro fotu. cum			
Directione	propriâ.			

Die Lunæ 15^{to} Januarii, 1813.

Moor, Richard, Watch Maker, No. 24, Aldersgate Street.

(An acquaintance of James Doncaster.)
for Mrs. Moore.

B. A. 1813.

N. B. These are not to be sent, but Mrs. M. will call for them in the evening. If not called for this evening, send them before 8 to-morrow morning.

℞ Pil. Scillæ gr. v. in singulis. Mittr. xxiv. Sumat ij. vel. jij. bis. terve in die, cum Cyatho Infusi flor. Anthemidis.	W.	D.	S.
	$\frac{1}{2}$ p. 2	5	

Wheeley, Miss. No. 4, Lower Smith Street.

B. A. 1813. - - - - -	3		
May be sent to-morrow any time before - - - - -		11 a.m.	
Repetantur Pilulæ ut Die 16 ^{to} Maii, 1812, Scilicet, ℞ Pulv. Rhei Opt. ℥ij. Pulv. Aromat. gr. x. Ol. menth. pip. gutt. v. Saponis 3ss. M. fiat Massa in pilulas mediocres dividend; Sumat ij. bis die, cum Cyatho Infusi menthæ viridis.			

Thus much will serve to shew a specimen of the manner in which a Prescription book may be kept by those who cannot hit on a more concise or better method. The List, which the Master ought to make it a rule to mark every night before he goes to bed, distinguishing those whom he has visited, by a single line — against their names; those whom he has visited *twice*, by a single line with two perpendicular strokes running through it, thus ++; and those whom he has *not* visited, by a cypher, 0.

The list, thus marked, at night, will appear as underneath.

— Wilson	— Reid	— Wheeley	0 Knox
++ Smith, Old St. V V	0 Read	— Simon	0 Hewitt
— Smith, Cov. Gard.	— Hickes	— Simmons	0 Edgworth
— Dickens	— Day, City	0 Aldridge	0 Shephard
++ Armstrong, V V.	— Day, Gos. St.	0 Ball	0 King
++ Pitt	0 Butler	++ Carter, V. V.	0 Crosbie
0 Saunders	— Grimaldi	— Forrest	
— Leonard	— Webb	— DOBSON, new	
0 Brown	— Moore	— MOORE, b a	
0 Sharp			

The writing such a list at the head of each day's work answers many good purposes. On looking over it, the Master sees at one view, whom of his patients he has omitted visiting; and thus he is reminded not to suffer too many days to pass over without visiting again: It is a perpetual register to look back to: In Surgi-

cal cases, by referring to it, a master can know how many days successively he has visited his patient, and on what days he has omitted his visits; if kept with fidelity, it may be a good guide to point out what number of days' attendance to charge for, in case the bill for Surgery should come to be contested in a court of justice, &c. &c.

“ After a knowledge of the various articles in a
 “ Dispensatory has been satisfactorily obtained,
 “ the proper regulations to be observed in com-
 “ pounding medicines, must be learned.

“ The original prescription should be dili-
 “ gently read over, and unerringly compre-
 “ hended, or any doubts clearly satisfied; it
 “ should always be placed in view, not only
 “ during the compounding of any medicine,
 “ but also until the directions be written, and
 “ every thing that has been executed carefully
 “ supervised.† *On each label should be subjoined*
 “ *the date.* When a medicine is repeated, the
 “ date of the original prescription may be pre-
 “ ferable as a guidance to the compounder;
 “ when a farther repetition may be required,
 “ then the same aid may be procured by a
 “ similar rule in the day-book.

† I cannot too often inculcate the expediency of
DATING ALL LABELS.

“ A medicine should never be verbally pre-
 “ scribed, except it be immediately entered,
 “ and read over by the transcriber to the per-
 “ son who dictated the formula ; nor should any
 “ compounder proceed, without knowing with
 “ certainty, that the medicine selected be agree-
 “ able to that in request. An apprentice can-
 “ not be blameable for mistakes arising from
 “ the prescriptions of a Physician, or from a
 “ day-book being unintelligible, unless he have
 “ neglected opportunities of procuring an ex-
 “ planation.

“ The importance of a medicine being faith-
 “ fully compounded, and unerringly labelled ;
 “ the multifarious ingredients often included in
 “ a medicinal mixture; the danger from one
 “ substance being mistaken for another, *or the*
 “ *risk of inefficacy from essential omissions* ; the
 “ chance of a misnomer, or an inaccuracy in
 “ explaining the directions ; the unavoidable
 “ absence, together with the unexceptionable
 “ responsibility of a practitioner for the acts of
 “ his deputies ; the consequential reliance usu-
 “ ally reposed in juvenile compounders ; *and*
 “ *the difficulty of regaining credit, after the*
 “ *slightest deviations in a composition have been*
 “ *detected by an invalid**, may be urged as co-

* I lost upwards of forty pounds once, by the OMISSION of a scruple of *Confectio Aromatica*, in a draught.

“gent arguments in favour of superabundant
“accuracy.”

LUCAS, § 20, p. 28.

Every Medicine should be made up as soon as possible after the prescription for it comes into the hands of the compounder; and sent out as soon as possible after being made up.

Every prescription, not written down in the P. B. in the first instance, but brought in on loose paper, should be transcribed into the Prescription book, before it be made up; but where a medicine is wanted in so very great a hurry, or where there is so great a press of business that there is no time for doing this, let the prescriptions or slips of paper be carefully filed.

Prescriptions for medicines for strangers, that are paid for on delivery, should be transcribed

Mrs. Upjohn, of Red Lion Street, took three draughts a day, in which *Conf. Aromat.* was an ingredient. On the fourth or fifth day, by some oversight, my apprentice—except in this instance a very steady young man, whom I had never before known to make a mistake, omitted that ingredient.—The lady saw the difference immediately, and, the Physician calling on the same day, she shewed him the medicine. It was not what he prescribed. She sent for me, but it was to receive her orders to send in my bill. She employed another Medical man, who had forty or fifty pounds of her money before she bid this world good-night.

into the P. B. with the same accuracy as those to regular book-patients; because it would be very hard that people who pay their money cheerfully should be worse attended to, than they that have a twelvemonths' credit—or who, perhaps, never intend to pay at all.

An apprentice or assistant should never, on any account, think of going to bed, until he shall have entered into the Prescription book, every prescription on loose paper, that has come in in the course of the day.

Whenever, through the fault of your employer delaying to write a prescription in due time, or from any other cause, a medicine is sent so late that people are gone to bed, and it is refused to be taken in, it should be made an invariable rule to send the medicine as early as possible, before breakfast the next morning.

As cleanliness in every department is to be rigidly observed, so in an especial manner it is necessary in what appertains to the books.

The Prescription book, and the Ledger, are sometimes brought into a court of justice, as evidence. How disgraceful, then, to a Master, even more than to the assistant or apprentice, must it be, to have exposed in open court, before the judge, counsel, and all who are present, a Prescription book, whose every leaf is defaced

with infamously bad writing, extensive blurs, and large blotches of red or black ink, elongated by rubbing the finger or thumb over them while wet; soiled by laying other dirty books upon the pages when the book lies open; greased with lamp-oil; dog-eared in every leaf; the external part of the cover an inch thick with dirt, scribbled over with nonsensical sentences, or with profiles of faces, or the man in the moon, or with flourishes cut with the pen, or incisions cut in the forril, with a penknife; with here a spot of hard plaster, and there a daub of soft ointment—and other such beautiful ornaments. How much more creditable would it be to all parties, to see the book neat and clean as it ought to be; neither the youth nor his master need then be ashamed to produce the book either in court, or bring it into the best room in his master's house, in order to have the book looked through, under the eye of some very precise Gentleman, a stranger, when it is of importance to come at some particular Prescription, the time of preparing which has been totally forgotten for want of a date on the label.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the LEDGER.

OF the Ledger I shall say but little, as every Medical man has his own way of keeping his accounts; I shall only make two general observations, namely, that the writing be particularly neat and clean; and that the person to whom the posting of the books is entrusted, should never, on any account whatever, be more than a week behind-hand with the posting.

CHAP. IX.

Of the MESSAGE BOOK, and of the very great IMPORTANCE of ATTENTION in the recording and reporting MESSAGES.

THE Medical practitioner will find very great advantage in keeping, in preference to a slate, a *book*, exclusively appropriated to the entering of all manner of messages. It is extremely simple. It consists of three columns; the first for the day of the month, the middle for a very exact entry of the name and place of abode, of the party sending or calling. The third column for setting down the hour of the day at which the message is brought to the shop. The following is the form of it.

Day of Month.	October, 1814.	Hour when the Message was brought.
Wed. 13th.	<p>Mr. King, B. W. S. statim. Mr. Johnson, 63, Newgate Street, any time you go that way. Mrs. Wright, 2, Red Lion Street. A Gentleman brought a Letter from Jamaica; will breakfast with you to-morrow morning. Miss Wilson, (next door,) sat down on a needle, which broke in.—Vis. quamprimum.</p>	<p>9 a. m. 10 a. m. $\frac{1}{2}$p. 10 a. m. 3 p. m. 4 p. m.</p>
Th. 14th.	<p>Mr. Long, for £7. 15s. for King's Taxes. Mr. Cooper, Black Friars: No business, only to ask how family are. Mrs. Bennett, 7, London Wall. Child very ill; wants to see you before 2 o'clock. Mr. Wood, to take leave. Going to Ireland in 4 days; will take any letters or parcels</p>	<p>10 a. m. 10 a. m. 1 p. m. 4 p. m.</p>
Fr. 15th.	<p>Mr. Johnson, 63, Newgate Street. Call on him to-day; wants to pay his bill. Mrs. Monk, 11, Greenhill's Rents. A Lady in deep mourning. Will call at 10, cras mane. Lodger, back garret, Public house, corner; would not tell his name, nor pay for $\frac{3}{4}$j. Tinct. Rhei, which he drank. Wants you to call on him. [Appears not worth powder or shot] Capt. Barry; wants you to dine with him to-morrow, at Hungerford Coffee-house, at $\frac{1}{2}$p. 4, and bring your bill.</p>	<p>$9\frac{1}{2}$ a. m. 12. 5 p. m. 7 p. m. 8 p. m.</p>

I have in the foregoing specimen, selected the most common names, in order to shew the absolute necessity there is, of carefully attending to the residence, and particularly, the *numbers* of the houses; and this is most essentially needful, where the name is a very common one; as Smith, King, Jones, &c.* Therefore we cannot be too correct in this point; and the same rule of exactness should be observed with regard to the name of the *street*, especially if it is a street of which there happens to be many of the same name; as King Street, Duke Street, Charles Street, and the like.

Of the many circumstances that may operate to the losses of a Medical Man, or indeed, of any man in business, nothing is more ruinous than a slovenliness in receiving, or a neglect in delivering messages. The practitioner may lose a patient, or what is worse, a patient may lose his life, while his friends are in expectation of his coming. Nothing offends more than not coming to a patient that has sent; and there are very few who will be content with the excuse, "*that it was the young man's fault who neglected to deliver the message.*"

* In the *Business, or Trade-Alphabet of Holden's Directory*, there are no less than FOURTEEN columns of the name of Smith; and of Jones, in the alphabet of *Trades*, NINE columns (about sixty names to a column.)

That no forgetfulness may prevent the delivery of a message, it ought to be written down accurately, while the messenger who delivers it, is in the shop; and read over to that messenger, that there be no mistake; and, even if the master is himself present, and hears the message delivered, even that should be no excuse for the want of an exact compliance with this injunction; even if the messenger brings a card, or a written direction, still that direction should be *faithfully* copied.

I lost the advantage of attending a patient that proved a very valuable connexion to the gentleman, who was called in through my not going to her, owing to a most unpardonable piece of negligence in the young man that then lived with me. Coming home very late one night, he shewed me the entry of a Mrs. Tr. No. 34, Lower Charles Street, who wished to see me that night, or if too late, soon the next morning; being more in the habit of visiting in Upper and Lower Charles Street, Northampton Square, I fruitlessly sought a No. 34, in both, then went to Charles Street, City Road, to as little purpose.—Returning home I reported my ill success to the youth—“Perhaps Sir, “it may be Charles Street, Westminster, or “Charles Street, near Berners Street.” “Perhaps nonsense,” I replied pettishly,—“if

“ people will not be more accurate in giving
 “ directions, when there are so many streets of
 “ the same name, I cannot lose so much of my
 “ time hunting from one street to another.
 “ Why was not the message sent in writing?
 “ If the messenger should come again which
 “ is now improbable, say how much time I
 “ have lost through this want of precision.”

Four days afterwards in rummaging a drawer
 of waste paper for something else that I just
 then wanted, I found a *card* that the lady had
actually sent, with the words, *Mrs. T——, 34,*
Lower Charles Street, HATTON GARDEN! but
 which card had been inexcusably thrown aside,
 unnoticed—! Although I had now no hope of
 having the lady as a patient, still I thought an
 apology was necessary; and I went to the house
 for that purpose, but she would not see me; the
 master of the house however, said he “ was very
 “ sorry I had lost her, for that both the lady and
 “ all her connexions were truly respectable; that
 “ she was a good patient to the Doctors, being
 “ both rich and liberal, and her money always
 “ sure!”

A young man should never trust to memory,
 in such important points; if he will but give
 himself the habit of setting down the name of
 every person, not only who sends or leaves a
 message, but who calls, without having any

message to leave, if he can by any means learn the name, it will become perfectly easy to him; and an assistant or apprentice ought to consider it as much his duty to *tell* his employer of the message when he comes in as it is to write it. He is not to trust to the master's *looking at the message book* when he comes in: It is certainly what every master ought to make a practice of doing; but there are so many things that may occur on his return from his round of visits, to prevent his paying *immediate* attention to the message book, that it is not to be wondered at, if, prevented from looking at it on his first coming in, it should sometimes slip his memory to look at it afterwards; therefore, on this ground, it is a duty, an *imperious* duty, on the assistant or apprentice, to obviate the ill consequences that might arise from an oversight.

And even, should the employer be wanted in a great hurry while from home; and, in consequence of his absence, a second message should come, that he need not trouble himself to go to the patient, yet still the name of the party sending should be written down, even though the messenger should forbid it. The master has it at his own option, to go or not.

CHAP. X.

Of the RETAIL BOOK.

A FEW sheets of ordinary paper tacked together, with as many leaves as will answer for one month or two months, or in short, just such a book as the proprietor chuses to fancy, will answer the purpose of making a Retail-book. Its use is, to be the common receptacle of every memorandum, not intended to be permanent; and of the account of all money received into or paid out of the till. The form that best answers this purpose is a quarto foolscap size.

This Retail-book being considered merely as a blotter, to be cut up for waste paper when the accounts shall have been transcribed into their proper books,—other books are kept for the *permanent* accounts of the house and shop; the house accounts generally fall to the mistress

of the house, if there be one; or a grown-up daughter—if the master be a bachelor most probably the *house* accounts will fall to the share of the assistant or apprentice; but the *shop* accounts most certainly will and ought. Whoever it be that has the bringing up of those accounts, they ought to be regularly entered once a week, when time best can be spared.

Proceed we now to exhibit the form of a Retail Book, such as I have been in the habit of making use of for many years.

Specimen of RETAIL BOOK. (Left hand.)

On left hand side of the book, are two columns, the one for AGENDA, the other for DEFICIENTIA, that is, articles that, if not wanted immediately, will be wanted soon. Thus,

Tuesday, April 2nd, 1811.

Agenda.	Deficientia.
Make Tinct. Cardamom. Comp. sine mora.	Cinchona 4lb. Labels printed.
Make Ung. Resinæ flavæ.	Rad. Ipecac. 1lb. Cetaceum 4lb.
Put up ounces of Cham. flor.	Bladders.
Pay Long £7. taxes.	Demy paper for shop, and foolscap for writing bills.
Pulverize Rhubarb.	Syringes.
Make Calomel pills, 1gr. 2gr. 3gr. 5gr. 64 of each.	

Specimen of RETAIL BOOK. (Right hand.)

On the right hand page, are two columns, the one for the entering the money received for every article sold in the retail business of the shop, the other, the money taken out of the till, for the purchase of articles for either house or shop, or personal expences. According to the following form.

Tuesday, April 2nd, 1811.

House Expences.			Left in the till last night 3s. 8½d.							
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.			
Bread,	—	1	9½	<p>In this space the articles sold by retail are entered, amounting on adding up at night, to</p> <p>In till last night</p> <p>Deducting 13s. 11d. the money taken out of the till, from £1. 0s. 10½d. there would only remain 6s. 11½d. but as it appears on counting the money at night, that there is more, viz. 7s. 10d. it follows that some things have not been set down, therefore we say, <i>not entered</i>,</p> <p>Which balances the opposite side,</p> <p>And proves the Receipts of the day to be, not 17s. 2d. but</p>	—	17	2			
Vegetables,	—	—	7½		—	3	8½			
Veal,	—	3	7		1	0	10½			
Milk,	—	—	5							
	—	6	5							
Shop expences.										
Lemons,	—	—	10							
Candles,	—	1	—							
Letter on business,	—	—	8							
Shop,	—	2	6							
Mr. C. took	—	5	—							
House as above,	—	6	5							
	—	13	11							
Remaining in till at 10 o'clock on Tues. night,	—	7	10							
	£.	1	1	9						
					£.	1	1	9		
								18	—	½

CHAP. XI.

Of the PRICE BOOK.

IT is an ungracious thing for a man to ask another how he keeps his accompts.—For this reason I never could bring myself to request permission of any gentleman to let me see in what manner he kept his book of the Druggist's prices, and of the retailing prices for the use of the shop.

As I had no examples to go by, I was obliged to invent a Price Book, as well as I could, for my own use, and for the use of apprentices.

The following is a description of it.

The size of the paper is quarto post; thickness, about three quires; ruled with faint lines, and, as being intended to last for some years, strongly bound in forril.

Throughout the alphabet, (it should be a *cut* alphabet,) the name, in *English*, comes first—the hand-writing should be perfectly legible;—after the name, the selling price; then the place in the shop where it is to be found; and as in process of time prices may vary, or necessity

point out a more convenient place for the situation of the article, than the one first allotted to it, the price and place may be written with red ink, or the place with black lead pencil, that it may be either rubbed out, or at some future time, written over with strong black ink.

Below this, comes the Latin name or names; the old name should be retained, because the pupil might be at a loss, in the event of prescriptions coming in, written by practitioners who have not conformed to the new Nomenclature, and in the next line, the name given in the latest edition of the London Pharmacopœia. These Latin names may, by way of distinction, and to catch the eye immediately, be written in red ink.

By making allowance for a good breadth of margin, there is room afforded to set down in very small writing the different prices which different Druggists may charge, from time to time, as the trade-price to Apothecaries. A few words, by way of specimen, will serve to illustrate my meaning.

SPECIMEN of the PRICE BOOK.

Acacia Gum, The new name in the Pharmacopœia of 1809, for **Gum Arabic.**

Hankey, 4s. 6d.—5s.
Tyrrel, 4s. 6d.
White, from 20d.
to 3s 6d. & 4s.

6d. 3j. *Drawer No. 1, East Corner.*

Old name, GUMMI ARABICUM.

New name. (Pharmacop. 1809.) ACACIA GUMMI.

Powdered, 6d. & 8d. 3j. *Specie Bottle, No. 1, second shelf, front.*

Hankey, 3s. 8d.
— 4s.—5s. 6d]
Jackson & Manley,
4s.—4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.

PULVIS GUMMI ACACIÆ, or ARABICI.

Acetated Ceruss, formerly **Sugar of Lead,** 4d. 3j. *In a square bottle, top shelf, E. Corner, commonly called the Poison shelf—(where all very dangerous Drugs are put.)*

2s. 6d.—2s. 8d.
2s. 8d.—2s. 10d.
3s.

O. N. SACCHARUM SATURNI.

Ph. 1788, CERUSSA ACETATA.

Ph. 1809. PLUMBI SUPERACETAS.

Acid Vitriolic, or Oil of Vitriol. *Winchester bottle, top shelf over window; also, in a little bottle for serving. 8d. 3j. In niche, 4th shelf from the top.*

6d. lb. 1.—8d. lb. 1.
8d.—8d.—9d,

O. N. OLEUM VITRIOLI.

Ph. 1788. ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM.

Ph. 1809. ACIDUM SULPHURICUM.

diluted. ACID VITR. VEL SULPHURICUM DILUTUM. *Made according to the Pharmacopœia, one ounce and a half of Oil of Vitriol and fourteen ounces and a half of water. (This is what maid servants and others mean when they ask for VITRIOL to clean their coppers with.) Quart Flint 3d shelf, East Corner. Retail, about 1d. 31.*

Three Shillings per ounce. *Among the Tinctures, 5d shelf front. N. B. This must be kept very carefully tied over with bladder, and white leather. Tie the cork or stopper over, of the customer's bottle, when you sell or send out any.*

O. N. ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS. } *Not worth while to sell less*
Ph. 1809. ÆTHER SULPHURICUS. } *than a Shilling's worth.*

Æthiops Mineral. 4d. 3j. *Specie bottles, No 4. 4th Shelf, Front.*

O. N. ÆTHIOPS MINERALIS.

Ph. 1788. HYDRARGYRUS CUM SULPHURE.

Ph. 1809. Left out.

Æther.

H. W. D. 11s. 6d. lb. 1.

J. & M. 11s. 9d. lb. 1.

12s.

12s. 6d. — 12s. 9d.

Z

5s. 6d. — 3s. — 3s. 9d.

SPECIMEN of the PRICE BOOK, (continued.)

Alkanet-root. (Very dear and scarce now, in 1812,) 6d. & 8d. 3j. *Drawer No. 4, West Corner.*
1s. 8d. — 2s.
4s.

RADIX ANCHUSÆ.

Aloes Succotrine, 8d. per 3j. the best kind of Aloes. *East Corner, Drawer No. 2.*

6s. 6d.

7s. 6d. — 8s.

7s. 9d.

ALOES SUCCOTRINA.

Ph. 1809. EXTRACTUM ALOES SPICATÆ.

Aloes Barbadoes. This is what is commonly sold by retail. 6d. per 3j. *East Corner, Drawer No. 3.*

2s. 6d. — 5s.

7s. 6d.

ALOE BARBADENSIS.

Ph. 1809. EXTRACTUM ALOES VULGARIS.

Aloes Hepatic, or common Aloes. 4d. per 3j. *East Corner, Drawer No. 4.*

2s. 4d. — 5s.

7s. 9d.

ALOE HEPATICA.

Antimonial Wine, 6d. 3j. *Among the Tinctures, 3d shelf, front.*

VINUM ANTIMONII.

lb. ij. 6s. or 7s.

Argenic, We never keep it; consequently do not sell it.

[N. B. This most dangerous Poison should be wholly excluded from the Shops of Apothecaries, and never found in them on any account whatsoever.]

Anquintum. See Unguentum.

But we will now travel a little out of alphabetical order, in order to give a specimen or two of the cautionary remarks, that it will be proper to intersperse, for the greater safety in dispensing Medicines.

Blue Dintment, *By this is understood that which the lower class of people call by a variety of Names, viz. Unction, Child's Ointment, Troopers Ointment, Oil of Bays and Quicksilver, Grey Ointment, Soldier's Ointment, &c. &c. 2d. 3j. Blue jar, No. 6, 3d shelf, South.*

Always made at home. Stands us in about 1s. 8d. lb. j.

O. N. UNGUENTUM CÆRULEUM MITUIS.
Ph. 1809, UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITUIS.

SPECIMEN of the PRICE BOOK, (continued.)

Sublimate Corrosive, (*by the vulgar pronounced Supplement.*) *In an octagon Bottle, glass Stopper; top, or Poison shelf, 1s. per Ounce.*

6s. p. lb.
8s. at the Mail.

This very dangerous preparation of Mercury is never to be sold to any but workers in gold, with whom you are certain I am in habits of intimacy; nor to them, unless they send a written note, signed with name, or come themselves for it.—

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS SUBLIMATUS.

Ph. 1788. HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

Ph. 1809. HYDRARGYRI OXYMURIAS.

Unguentum, (*by the vulgar pronounced "Ann quintum."*)

By the simple word UNGUENTUM, without any addition, the lower class of people mean the Ceruss Ointment, or White Lead Ointment, 2d. 3j. *Blue jar, No. 7.—3d shelf, South.*

Made at home. Cost about
1s. 4d. lb.

UNGUENTUM E CERUSSA.

Very properly omitted in both Pharmacopœias of 1788, and 1809.

The blank leaves that may remain, after a most full and comprehensive Alphabetical List shall have been made out, may be applied to various useful purposes; such as, permanent Memorandums, Precepts, Rules and Regulations, Memorandums of the residence of Dealers in Leeches, Lint, Bladders; Names of Monthly Nurses, and Nurses for Sick;—Wet Nurses, and Women who take children to dry nurse; and many other such notices of matters not intended to be forgotten, but to go from year to year.

The whole of the Twenty-first Chapter, (*On the Arrangement of an Apothecary's Shop,*) of Mr. LUCAS's book, is well worthy the attention of both Master and Pupil, and will well repay either, for their time and trouble bestowed in the perusal; indeed, I may say, for the money paid for the purchase of the book itself.

CHAP. XII.

METHOD.

WHEN a youth fairly enters on his business, with a full intention of giving his whole mind to it, he will overcome many difficulties, that to minds, less sanguine, would appear insuperable. And the first essential point which I should recommend to him, is, *Method*.

The advantages of Method are pointed out in so many pages of Mr. Lucas's excellent Treatise on the duties of a Surgeon-Apothecary, as plainly shew his just estimation of the good effects of Method and arrangement.

“ It is justly observed (says he) by Mr. Locke,
 “ that nothing so much clears a learner's way as
 “ a good Method; hence it is of the utmost
 “ consequence, that professional students be
 “ early trained in the elementary parts of the
 “ Science, and that they be constantly employed
 “ in acquiring proficiency.”

“ The Pharmacopœia is the primary book
 “ necessary to be studied by a young apprentice.
 “ By this he is to learn the weights, and mea-

“ sure, the characters in length, of labels, which,
“ in the shop are usually abridged, and an ex-
“ planation of formulæ commonly met with in
“ prescriptions. In ascertaining this useful infor-
“ mation, great benefit may be derived by the
“ instructive comments of a Master, or compe-
“ tent associate. A familiar acquaintance with
“ the contents of the Dispensatory may teach
“ a youth to explore the meaning of the ab-
“ breviated titles in the shop, by comparing
“ them with the words at length. Experiments
“ of this kind may lead on to his remembrance
“ of the places destined for different articles; a
“ knowledge which he will find to be absolutely
“ necessary, when he has to select various in-
“ gredients, for medicines directed to be by him
“ compounded. In proportion to the multipli-
“ city of business transacted, the number of ar-
“ ticles is ordinarily increased, and in many in-
“ stances amounts to four or five hundred. It
“ must be a long time before a young man with
“ the best memory, can retain the exact place
“ of any considerable number of the contents
“ in a shop, unless he have some established
“ regulation to assist his recollection, and ex-
“ pedite his search. In the chapter on the ar-
“ rangement of an Apothecary's shop, an ap-
“ prentice may find a method of furnishing
“ himself with rules for his framing his own

“ guidance, or copying that form already con-
“ trived by an ingenious instructor. I have for
“ several years experienced the refitting, or
“ renewing the titles of a Dispensatory to be
“ preferable to any any other mode of initiating
“ a young apprentice; nor have I ever found a
“ difficulty in a satisfactory recommendation of
“ such a profitable lesson.

“ Coloured papers instead of painted labels
“ are particularly advisable, because they are
“ well fitted for occasional changes of obsolete
“ to significant titles, and also for admitting of
“ a frequent and thorough renovation of a whole
“ shop, and at a trifling expence. Should a master
“ object to the charge, a parent would always
“ find the defraying of it fully compensated by
“ his son’s improvement. There is nothing
“ proposed in executing such a scheme, that is
“ out of the reach of any youth, who has had a
“ proper education: the whole is practicable,
“ and in proportion to the difficulty, the exer-
“ cise will be found permanently instructive.

“ An apprentice engaged in this renewal of
“ titles should proceed with caution; should aim
“ at gaining a knowledge of each appellation,
“ and occasionally consult an experienced guide.
“ The last edition of the London Pharmacopœia,
“ and a Latin Dictionary, may be found essen-
“ tial aids. It is to be taken for granted, that

“ the most alert juvenile performers will be lia-
“ ble to mistakes, and that the superintendence
“ of some quick-sighted preceptors will be ab-
“ solutely necessary ; and such requisite correc-
“ tions may also afford an able master an oppor-
“ tunity of expatiating on the necessity and
“ utility of such performances. For the credit
“ of practitioners, as well as pupils, and for the
“ satisfaction of employers, a scrupulous nicety
“ in the cleanliness of shops must be obvious.”

LUCAS, *page 23.*

CHAP. XIII.

PRIMARY DUTIES.

DESIROUS of impressing on the mind of the pupil, the necessity of a close attention to the preliminary observations set forth in the preceding pages, I now proceed to the exposition of his more immediate duties.

“Early rising,” says Mr. Lucas, “especially in summer, is not only salutary, but the early part of the morning is the most seasonable time for studious exertions; the thoughts being least incumbered, and interruptions least likely to happen.”

Be in your shop not later than SEVEN o'clock every morning, summer and winter; and if much is to be done, or any thing lies over from the day before, rise earlier, that you may not have two days business crowding on you, and only one day to do it in. The first thing to be done in the morning, is to set the shop to rights. In your shop, let cleanliness in every

respect be strictly attended to; and in your own person also.

Where there is not a man or a boy kept, your first care, after opening the shop, will be to sprinkle and sweep it; if your bed is in the shop, turn it up; and put every thing that is not immediately wanted to be made use of, into its own proper place: If lamps are used, take this time for trimming your lamps, for packing up such unsightly things as are to be carried into the store-room, or be put entirely out of the way, and doing all of what is called the dirty work; and let this be done so early, as that you will have full time enough to clean your own person, so as to be perfectly ready to come in to your breakfast with the family when called; combed hair, clean hands, clean face, and clean shoes, are indispensables that no youth should neglect, on coming in to breakfast with the family.

“*Sint nitidæ vestes, Comptaque cæsaries.*”

I have seen a young gentleman make his first appearance in his employer's shop in a morning gown and red Morocco slippers; this foppishness is as bad the other way, and ought by no means to be suffered: Indeed, the use of slippers ought to be wholly interdicted; for a

Medical man, whether master, assistant, or apprentice, ought to be ready to start at a moment's warning, to any sudden case to which he may be called out. It is no time to be gartering up your stockings, tying the knees of your breeches, adjusting your neckcloth, or hunting for your shoes, when half a dozen messengers one after another are running into the shop, breathless, to call you to a man that has fallen off a scaffold; a child suddenly seized with alarming fits, a person apparently dead, and just cut down or taken out of the water, or any other accident requiring instantaneous assistance; if you have all these preparations to make before you are ready to attend the messengers, other messengers, sent in different directions, will have succeeded in fetching some other Medical man, who will arrive before you; thus you will lose the credit that you might have obtained by effecting the recovery; and your employer may, eventually, through your not being ready, lose a valuable patient!

Besides, it is highly disrespectful to the family of your employer to come in to breakfast with your stockings about your heels, your shoes slip-shod, a coloured handkerchief about your neck, or what is worse no handkerchief at all; your neck all bare, and it, and your face

and hands exhibiting indications that you have been too lazy to wash them.

I once lost an introduction into a very valuable family, who had sent their footman in a great hurry, to my house, being the nearest, for either the master, or *any body the servant might find at home*, to come and dress a slight wound in the forehead, that a child had received through a fall off a low chair.

Unfortunately, I had gone out before breakfast on that day, and perhaps should never have known of the circumstance, had not a friend of mine, the next door neighbour to the newly-come family, and who had recommended me to them, told me of the accident; and, that my apprentice had refused to go, when applied to, in consequence of which they were obliged to send to some other professional gentleman in the neighbourhood.

On questioning my youth why he refused to visit? his answer was, "Why Sir, you would not have me go in that figure!" "What figure?" "Why, Sir, I was not dressed!" "Not dressed!" "Why, you were not wanted to go like a beau going to a ball!"

"No Sir—but I had no clean shoes."

"If you had gone in your dirty ones, it

“ would have been better than my losing a
 “ good patient by your not going at all.”

“ But my stockings were not gartered ; and
 “ then I should have had to wash my face, and
 “ it would have taken me up so long a time
 “ before I could get ready—and the servant
 “ was impatient,” and—

“ And so you refused to go ?”

“ I only said I *could not* go !”

Thus I lost a respectable and opulent family, which did not pay less than from eighteen to thirty pounds per annum, during the four or five years they lived in my neighbourhood, to the gentleman who was sent for in consequence of my apprentice's refusal to attend, and who, having the good fortune to please, was employed in the family thenceforward, because a worthless and indolent young man was too lazy to pull up the heels of his shoes, and to garter his stockings!

If you live with a master who keeps a boy to carry out the medicines and do the drudgery, you have the less excuse for being unprepared, and coming in to your meals like a sloven.

Always bear in mind, that it is the bounden duty of the apprentice, or of the assistant, when a boy is allowed, to see that the boy is about his work ; for, if the young man who has the care of the shop lies in bed until eight

o'clock, the master is obliged to neglect his own immediate business, in order to do that business which is the duty of his apprentice or assistant to do, namely, to look after the servant and keep him to his work.

The master must not suffer the shop to be made a dressing room. If the young man has no other place to sleep in but the shop, still there will be allowed some upper room in the house where he may be permitted to keep his trunk, and dress himself in the day time.

In some shops, where the master is remarkably neat and strict, I know for a certainty that every shelf, and every bottle, pot, jar, &c. is required to be dusted every day in the week, regularly, before the apprentice is allowed to eat his breakfast.

But as this cannot well be done in a shop where the interruptions attending the serving of retail customers must necessarily occur, or where a youth is without any help, I advise the following plan.

Divide your shop, if small, into three, if large, into six districts; and make it a rule, never to be swerved from, to clean one district each day in the week, except Sunday.

Thus, you can go through every pot, bottle,

box, jar, &c. in the shop, twice a week, in a small shop, and once a week in a larger one.

Let Saturday be the day for cleaning the inside and outside of the window, and the shew-bottles. For this purpose let the shew-bottles be taken out of their places on Friday night, after business is over, to expedite matters, and placed in some convenient and safe place, (but not on the counter,) that time may not be lost in the morning in removing them.

Beside the general cleaning here recommended, there is one other rule that ought scrupulously to be adhered to, and this is, that whenever you take down out of its place, a bottle, pot, or other article, be sure to accustom yourself to wipe the dust off from it before you return it to its place; nay,

" Si NULLUM erit, tamen excute NULLUM."

OVID.

How disgraceful must it be to a youth, for customers, or servants, waiting for medicines, to see things all covered with dust, and to see the young man so filthy as to return the article to its place with all its dust and dirt upon it, just as it was taken down?

Besides, by adopting the mode I have recommended, the bottles, &c. take the less time

in wiping when you come to make a general cleaning. If you have any time to spare, after setting the shop to rights and cleaning yourself to be ready for breakfast, employ it in looking through the drawers, bottles, pots, &c. to see what articles are almost expended, make memorandums of every thing that is wanted—Of the drugs to be had from the Druggist, write them down on the left-hand page of the Retail-book; of those you are to prepare with your own hands, your best way will be to write them in a memorandum-book, which I advise you to keep for your own use, in which may be set down all that is to be done from time to time.

After breakfast, first see that there is a good supply of phials on the rack; of boxes, and gallipots in their proper drawers; and of cut paper of all sorts and sizes. Let no dirty phials remain on the rack, or in sight any where. Examine the necks of phials, in order to cut off strings tied round them; taking care that no phials with strings, or with chipped mouths, be sent to genteel patients.

Once a week make a general search through the Pill-box drawer, and burn all boxes that there are no tops for, and tops that there are no bottoms for; and all the unglued and broken pieces of boxes.

Have all your knives, bolus knives, tiles, spatulas, funnels, pestles and mortars, &c. perfectly clean at all times, and ready in their places for immediate use: thus, when a medicine is wanted in a hurry, you have your measures and mortar ready to make it without any delay.

How disgraceful would it be to the credit of the shop, if a gentleman should come in, wanting a little Tincture of any sort, and choosing to drink it on the spot, diluted with some of the distilled waters, to hand him the graduated glass, bedaubed with the remains of some unsightly mixture, or the carcasses of a dozen flies, entangled in some syrup, lying at the bottom, to drink it out of.—

Or, supposing a delicate lady to come in, wanting some Honey, Tamarinds, or Conserve; What must she think of the shop and its owner, if she sees the man behind the counter take a knife or spatula, not from the place where it ought to be hung up *clean and in readiness*, but *off the counter*, where it had been lying all GAUMED with yellow Basilicon, or some other unsightly substance; what must she think, I say, if she sees you take up such a knife, and give it what is called a slut's wipe with a piece of dirty paper, or dirty tow, and then make use of it to serve her with what she wants? If, through unwillingness to refuse it, she should pay for, and take it away, rely on it

she will not let it near her lips—she will only make a determination not to come to the same shop again, where things are served in so nasty a manner.

Again. What could shew poverty and a want of business worse, than being obliged to take your shot and water to clean a dirty phial, in the presence of a customer coming in in a hurry, and waiting for a medicine to be made up!

The best way to avoid censure for keeping your utensils in a dirty condition is, to make it a rule to return every thing to its place, clean, the moment you have done with it. When, having served a customer, or been preparing Pills, or any thing else, you neglect cleaning your knives, tile, mortar, glasses, or whatever you have been using, and putting them in their places—but suffer to remain, unwiped, or unwashed, on the counter, after they are done with; not only will your counter be so incumbered and crowded that you will not have room to compound the next prescription that comes in, but your graduated glasses, together with bottles, funnels, and other articles, are liable to be thrown down and broken, and sometimes a great deal of other mischief may be the consequence.

All wet spilled on a counter should be instantaneously wiped off. How creditable would it

be to a shop, if an elegantly dressed lady, coming in for an ounce of Magnesia, or to have a prescription made up, were to have a handsome cambric handkerchief—a pair of Limerick gloves, or a spick-and-span new umbrella, or *all* of these, that she had laid on the counter while taking out her purse to pay for her medicine, burnt and destroyed past all recovery, by Vitriolic Acid, or Spirit of Salt, or Aqua-fortis—or any corrosive liquid, or preparation, causing an irremediable change of colour—spilled on the counter just before her coming in, and neglected to be wiped away!

It is impossible that you can ever have your shop in regular order, unless you have a place for every thing; and if your shop is small, you will be obliged to put, sometimes, half a dozen different articles into one drawer. In this case, every article should be well designated, and well tied up in paper not liable to break. For instance, in the drawer marked Gum Ammoniacum, you may, for want of room, be obliged to put not only one Gum, but Gum Olibanum, Gum Mastic, Gum Guaiacum, and half a dozen others.

In taking out any of these parcels to use, always, after you have taken out what you wanted for immediate use, tie up your parcel securely, and return it to the identical place

from whence you took it, and do not cram it into the first drawer that comes to your hand, without tying up. Do not cram the Gum Mastic into the drawer with Rose leaves; the Assafœtida into the same drawer with the Balsam of Tolu; the paper of Valerian into the Isinglass drawer, a half-pound paper of Bole Armenic Powder in a wrapper full of holes, among your Senna leaves, nor put Cream of Tartar into the same drawer with White Lead.—All these things, and worse, I have known to be done.

There are various articles in a shop that must have their own drawer, into which drawer no other article whatever ought to be put; because of some particular smell, or quality, which might be communicated from one to the other. Of this description are, Valerian-root, Assafœtida, and some other of the Gums—Flores Sulphuris, Cerrussa, Chamomile flowers, and many others. But where you are necessitated, for want of room, or for want of drawers to put more than one article in a drawer, let the articles be such as will be so completely dissimilar in appearance, that if a paper of either be put into its proper drawer, carelessly, and without being tied up, the one cannot be mistaken for the other; and, at the same time, care must be taken that the one shall not injure the other.—To illustrate my meaning, I should say that there would be no harm in let-

ting the paper of Pomegranate shells have its proper place in the same drawer with Rose leaves; Cascarilla Bark, dried Orange-peel, Columbo root, and Gentian, all kept in their respective wrappers, would take no harm if all were kept in the same drawer, always bearing it in mind, that there must be a book kept in the shop, in alphabetical order, to which reference must be made of the exact situation and proper place of each article; and these arrangements once judiciously made, the place should never be changed without very good reason.

There are some articles that may without any impropriety be kept in the same drawer, even without papering: for instance, there would be no harm in keeping a log of Quassia, or a junk of Sassafras root, or even a bag of Sassafras chips, in the same drawer with Lignum Vitæ raspings: but, it would be highly improper to put the Sassafras among Rose leaves.

It is wonderful how easily a bad flavour is communicated to some articles. If Coffee is sent home in a ship that carries Pepper or Pimento, even though these latter are deposited in a different part of the ship from where the Coffee is stowed, the Coffee will have a peppery flavour, or the flavour of Pimento.

The same cautions are to be observed, but

with redoubled strictness and attention, where, from the smallness of your shop you are obliged to keep your powders, that you have not drawers or glasses for, in paper, and several papers in the same drawer. A paper of Hellebore powder should not be kept in the same place with powder of Ipecaccuanha, nor Turmeric powder near powdered Rhubarb.

The master ought by no means to allow his apprentice or assistant to alter the arrangement of the shop just as he pleases. The experience of some years has taught, in what manner to dispose of the stock to the best advantage; and you having made, and written an account of the place of each article with care, the displacing of any of these must make a confusion in the Place-book, which it will take no small time and trouble to rectify.

CHAP. XIV.

Of GENERAL CONDUCT.

WHILE ever the shop door is open, for the receipt of customers, the shop, *and the shop only*, is the place where you are at all times to be seen. It is the ruin of a shop, to have the name of being deserted; to have it said by passers-by—“*I never see any one in that shop, either behind the counter, or customers coming in.*” If you are not busy with customers, or preparing for future calls, sit at your desk and study your books on Pharmacy or Anatomy.

If, *after the shop is shut at night*, the little parlour behind the shop is allotted purposely for your studies, study there; but if occupied by the family, you will find plenty to do in your shop until bed-time, in arranging matters for the business of the ensuing day; but, if all these arrangements are already made, sit down to your studies, *at your desk in the shop*, until the hour of going to rest. Doubtless, in those seasons when fires are necessary in the other parts of the

house, a fire will be allowed in the shop, if the family use the parlour for their own sitting.

Keep out of the kitchen. An apprentice or assistant has no manner of business in the kitchen, unless in the summer-time, when he is making Ointment, or preparing some infusion or decoction that requires close watching, and where there is no other place to do it in. An apprentice or assistant who is too fond of the kitchen, is never good for any thing. As soon as ever a hankering after the kitchen, and too great familiarity with servants is manifest, THERE IS NO MORE GOOD TO BE EXPECTED. If the servant maid is too fond of being in the shop, as well as the young man who has the care of the business, fond of being with her in the kitchen, the best way for a master to do, is to get clear of both as soon as he can.

In some families of Medical men, certain reasons may exist, which may make it inconvenient to have the assistant or apprentice to dine at the table with the family. But in such cases as these, he ought to have an apartment allotted to him wherein to take his meals, and those meals should be served to him with all possible regard to his comfort; and the servants should, by the example of the master and mistress of the house, be taught to shew him all due respect. It is degrading to a young man, in the situation of an

Apothecary's apprentice, or the assistant of a professional man, to send him to mess with the servants in the kitchen; I know it is done in some families; but, it is a conduct most highly to be condemned;—a practice, followed by many evil consequences; bastard children; marriages with cook-maids; learning gambling from footmen; and many other evils have been traced to that source. It was a very proper sense of the high breach of decorum, which the lady of a Medical gentleman expressed towards her husband's apprentice, who, in the last year of his time, had gotten the maid-servant with child. “Sir,” said she, “you have always
 “ been treated as a gentleman since you have
 “ lived in this house, but you must pardon me
 “ if I decline admitting you to my table in
 “ future; for they who make companions and
 “ bedfellows of my servants are no longer fit
 “ company for me.”

Make it an established rule to be always ready to come to meals when you are called. If any preparation is necessary in the adjustment of your dress, set about it previous to the time you expect to be called; you will always know the hour, and find time to get yourself ready. If you are engaged with a customer, or making up a medicine that must go out

soon, that alters the case; allowance will always be made—but when you are *not* so engaged, it is disrespectful to your employer and his family not to be ready to make your appearance until breakfast or dinner is half over.

When the cloth is removed, it is your duty, at all times modestly to withdraw; for, however respectable you may be in point of birth, education, and connexions, still, while you are an apprentice; or, having served out your apprenticeship, while you hold a respectable situation, in the capacity of an ASSISTANT, either to the man you have served your time to, or to any other Professional Gentleman, you are not to consider yourself, *while holding that station*, as one of the company. It will be proper to recollect, that you were not engaged, to be the *companion* of the person in whose employ you either enter as an apprentice, or are paid for your services as his assistant, but, TO DO HIS BUSINESS.

The most intimate of your employer's guests would think your remaining, uninvited, or coming in and taking your seat, sooner than decorum admits of, to be an intrusion; and it is contrary I believe to the usual and established custom, in all trades, and professions, for assistants, shopmen, or apprentices, to remain in the room after the cloth is removed. Nay,

even should the company consist of your own parents and relations, still it is your place to withdraw after the meal is over; and if you have no particular work to do, sit down at your desk to your studies, or post your Ledger. This rule you must never break through. Even after supper, when it is to be supposed the business of the day is entirely over, it is equally your duty to retire. The time between supper and bed-time, is generally the only time the master and mistress of a family have to talk over their domestic concerns; and whether they are by themselves or have company with them, they and their guests like to be left to themselves. At such times, the presence of an assistant or an apprentice would be a restraint on the conversation; therefore it would be considered as an intrusion in him to sit still after supper, and as I said before, it is a thing not customary*.

* If you are a good lad, and have always conducted yourself well, modestly, and as a gentleman, should there be any little matter of festivity going forward after supper, such as music, or a dance, your master or employer most probably will tell you to remain, and take a glass of wine; in that case, comply with his request, and having done so, make the motion again to withdraw; if on this second motion to retire, he says, *Sit still, and enjoy yourself*, then, but not otherwise, you

Even the Duke of Clarence, the son of our King, did not sit after dinner with his Captain, unless especially invited, but retired like other officers, as is the custom, to go about his professional duties after the removal of the cloth.

Never think of going to bed, however tired you may be with a hard day's work, or however pleased and happy you may be in the company of your master's friends at the social *after-supper* hours of innocent mirth, until you shall have put, or seen the boy, under your direction, put every utensil, book, or other articles of the shop, in its proper place, clean and ready for use; and your counter perfectly

may consider it as his wish that you should stay as long as you please, and be merry with the rest of the company; but never avail yourself of this permission, until you have settled the till-account of the day; and set every thing to rights in your shop. If this has not been done, tell him in a whisper, that you have business to settle; and then if he says, "*Very well; return and resume your seat when you have made all your arrangements for to-morrow,*" THEN you may with confidence consider yourself as his guest for the remainder of the time that his company remain with him. In return for this gratification, you will have many opportunities of making yourself useful; which to a polite and well-bred young man, it would be superfluous, to enumerate.

clean, and clear of every thing that ought not to remain upon it. You cannot tell what hurrying business may come in, in the middle of the night, that may require all the room on your counter.

In sudden and dangerous cases, gentlemen are themselves often the messengers; and nothing can be more disgraceful to the credit of a shop, than for a gentleman, either friend, or perfect stranger, to come in and see a deranged counter; the mortars with the remains of medicine lying in them from the day before; the scales lying straggling about, with, perhaps, the remains of powders in them; the small grain weights, drachms and scruples, scattered here and there, and lying any where but where they ought to be; the bolus knives sticking to the counter, cemented to it by their ends, bedaubed with Ointment, Conserve, or Electuary; the graduated glass opaque for want of rinsing; boxes, bottles, and pots, standing on the counter, that ought to be on their proper shelves; shop-cloths lying in sight, and the counter itself as filthy as a hogsty; add to this, no water in the *Aqua-pura* bottle, and the pitcher empty; so that if you have to make up a medicine, in which that useful article is an ingredient, you have to go to the cistern or pump for it; thus affording room for the remarks of the stranger

on the great utility of *Aqua Pumpaginis* to the Apothecary.

Moreover, it is no small impediment to your business, to have so many things to remove and put by before you can begin your work.

There are few things more disrespectful to a Master, than not to make some sort of reply when he speaks to you, be the subject what it may. If he is only telling you a common piece of news, not appertaining to business—such as, “Stocks are fallen to-day,” or, “There was a hot press on the river last night.”—To remain silent, would appear as if he were not worth an answer: it is easy to say to the first, “Then I suppose there is some bad news from the Continent;” or, to the latter, you may observe, “Then many a poor fellow will never see his friends again.” It is worth while, I say, always to say *something*, because the very circumstance of your Master telling you this sort of common-place news, shews that he and you are on good terms—but, if he speaks to you on business, it really almost amounts to an *offence* not to answer him; because, by your answering, you shew you have attended to what he has said.

The practice of making *no* answer is adopted by ill-tempered youths who wish to distress, or

get away from their employers ; and it answers their purpose thus :

Suppose the Master, preparing to go his rounds, mentions the names of the patients he is going to—Mr. Sulky remains dumb. Master on his return finds he has been sent for to a labour, or on some other very important business, requiring immediate attendance.—He very naturally asks, “Why did you not send after me?”

Answer. “I did not know where to send to you, because I did not know which way you were gone.”

Master. “The very last thing I did before I went out was, to tell you, *distinctly* and *accurately*, the names of all the people I was going to !!”

Answ. “I did not hear you.”—No; the real state of the case was this, he *did* hear; but thinks to have this salvō for his lie, that he did *not* hear; *he HEARD, but would not HEED.* It is too much trouble for him to say, “Very well, Sir;” or, “I shall not forget.” And it is unpleasant to a Master, after he has given his instructions to his *dumb* pupil, to be obliged to say on every occasion, “Do you hear what I say?” Therefore a *good* youth will always make *some* reply: “Yes, Sir; No, Sir;”—or, “Very well, Sir.” And here let me observe

that the word "*Sir*" is a mark of respect, which should never be omitted when you address or reply to your employer, unless among that very respectable body of people, the Quakers.

Next to this doggedness of disposition, is the habit of making frivolous excuses, and the taking advantages of slight errors. For instance, if a Master writes a memorandum of something to be done by the young man; Not choosing to understand it, he will, when questioned why he neglected it, answer, "I thought you wrote it as a memorandum for yourself!"

A medicine is written for at 8 o'clock, a. m. for a child. Not sent at 7 in the evening. "I thought it would do better to-morrow, being Friday, because the former was taken on a Friday!"

Aqu. Pluvialis, in a prescription.

"Why was this medicine neglected?"

"I could not get any *Rain Water*!"

"Why were not these twenty letters sent to the Twopenny Post Office?"

Answ. "I thought you had more to write, and therefore waited."

"See, Sir, what you have done. These letters, that ought to have gone out at ten this morning, were for the purpose of calling a meeting on most important business, at TEN on *Monday forenoon*; and your *thoughting*,

“ or more properly, your not thinking of it at
 “ all, has brought it to eight o'clock at night ;
 “ this being *Saturday*, the letters will not be
 “ now delivered, until the hour of meeting on
 “ Monday morning is past ! ! ”

Mrs. G. complains that you have neglected to send the Tincture of Bark that she spoke for yesterday.

Answ. “ I had no Tincture of Bark filtered.”

“ Why had you not ? ”

“ Because I had no filtering paper ! ”

A servant calls the *third* time for a Fomentation, for a patient in great agony.

“ Why was not this Fomentation done and sent ? ”

“ There was no fire to boil it . ”

“ Why did you not cause the boy to light the
 “ fire, or request the cook to light one for you ; or
 “ even light it yourself on so urgent an occasion ? ”

“ I had no vessel to boil it in . ”

“ How so ? ” — “ The old pipkin is broken . ”

“ Why did you not buy another ? ”

“ I did not know *which shop to go to ! ! !* ”

“ Why did you not ask the cook to lend you
 “ a vessel ? ”

“ The cook had her water on to wash her
 “ dishes ! ! ! ”

Once that a Master finds his pupil goes to playing cross purposes with him in this way, the best thing he can do is to get clear of him as soon as he can.

CHAP. XV.

CLEANLINESS.

CLEANLINESS in your own person, and in every thing you do, is strictly to be attended to. There are many dirty things both in Surgery and Pharmacy: no people are sooner disgusted by an appearance of slovenliness or negligence, than sick or ailing people: if you are performing a surgical operation, leave every thing clean after you, and leave not the least sign to shew that a Surgeon has been in the room. Collect all the old dressings, bits of lint, cuttings of pledgets, and other annoyances, all into a heap, which, if in small quantity, you may put in the fire, if near one; but if they are likely to cause a cracking or a disagreeable smell, or if victuals are on, or near the fire, or indeed whether they are or not, the better way would be to request the servant or attendant to remove them (where there is a servant or attendant.) If it is not giving too much trouble, it is always most adviseable to ask for water and a towel, even though you may not have soiled your

fingers; it gives people an idea of your neatness; and they may think you a nasty fellow, if you go away without washing your hands after handling sores. I once heard a lady say of a Surgeon who had left the room after dressing an ulcered leg without washing his fingers, though he had not the least occasion to soil them, “ I “ wanted my tooth drawn, but cannot bear that “ dirty beast should put his fingers near my “ mouth, for after dressing my sister’s leg, the “ filthy wretch put on his gloves without wash- “ ing his hands; I dare say the inside of the “ finger-tops are incrustated with the matter of “ a thousand ulcers!!” The Surgeon lost a good patient by this trifling neglect, or rather this foolish bashfulness, merely intended to avoid giving the servant trouble.

Never, after bleeding, and having secured the arm;—nor, after dressing a wound on the hand or arm, think your work is done, until you have adjusted the patient’s dress; if it be a man pull down his shirt sleeve, and button it for him, and help him on with his coat; if a female, be sure and leave the arm perfectly clean from blood, and by every little attention, make her satisfied with you; if a wound on the hand or arm, never let the patient tie on the handkerchief over the dressing, but do it yourself: Such little attentions gain you respect, and impress

on the minds of strangers, that you know your business, and know good manners.

Remember that nothing hurts the credit of a shop more than these four things, viz.

1st. The not having articles good in their kind.

2nd. The not having them at all.

3rd. The not having a pleasing address to customers and patients.

4th. A dirty shop.

In the two first cases customers will necessarily be obliged to go elsewhere; and if they find themselves well treated at the next place they go to, they will naturally forsake your shop, and continue to use the new one; thus you may lose a good customer for ever.

In the third instance, even if your goods are of the first quality, people expect civility, who lay out their money; and if you do not give them satisfactory answers to their questions they will not come again; having too much of what is called small talk never did any harm; slowness of speech often disgusts. The first apprentice I ever had, by his polite address, his affability to all, from the richest to the poorest, gained the love and esteem of all who knew him; and brought me some valuable connexions, some of whom I retain to this day. His

successor, by his manner of answering people, as if they were not worthy of an answer, drove away both customers and patients, and very materially injured me in my business.

There is a certain description of females, whom, as it would be mean to curry favour with, so it is equally dangerous to offend: these are, maid-servants; by not treating these as they ought to be treated, you may often do your Master irreparable mischief.

The best way of gaining the respect of this class, is by a dignified civility, and never forgetting the respect that is due to yourself.—

There are many of these (but they are skittish young lasses, full of mirth and levity) who “*desire no better fun,*” than to be sent to the Doctor’s shop; “because there is such a charming young man there, so good-humoured, so funny, and full of his jokes.” —But then there are others of a more sedate turn, “who do not at all relish these *funny jokes,*” that delight the others so much; and who, if treated only with a little excuseable pleasantry, are so starched, and so wrapped up in the consequence their own mistress attaches to them, that they misconstrue the most harmless expression into a lessening of their importance, and return home to their mistress with an avowal that they will never go to that shop again; for that the young

man “does nothing but *keep JIBING them, and JEERING them,*” when they go for medicines; so that they would rather go the distance of a mile extra to some other shop, &c.

By these and such-like insinuations, magnifying every trifling expression into offensive language, they frequently succeed in giving the shop a bad name, and prevail upon their mistress and her connexions to transfer their custom to some more favoured competitor.

Civility on all occasions is indispensably necessary to customers. If you speak to them as if you were desirous of driving them away, or *toss* an article served to them, in a contemptuous manner *down upon the counter*, as if the touch of a plebeian would contaminate you, instead of handing it to the party with an air of politeness, you assuredly banish them from the shop.

NEATNESS in putting up of medicines is of more importance than may at first be imagined. A dirty paper, a foul phial, or a draught with a fly in it, has lost many an Apothecary a good patient. Medicines being in general nauseous, should have every advantage of *dress* to induce patients to take them.

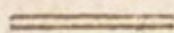
For the same reason, whatever is sold in a retail shop ought to be always weighed or mea-

sured, especially if it be any thing that a patient is to take. There are some things, where extreme nicety in weighing or measuring may be dispensed with; such as Salves, Ointments, and the like. Where you are in the habit of keeping small articles neatly put up ready for sale, such as Rhubarb or Magnesia, Salts, Jalap, Red and White Præcipitate, a dozen, or a couple of dozen at a time, people give you credit for having weighed these out at your leisure; but when people see a young apprentice serving out an Emetic, or a dose of Crem. Tartar and Jalap, by guess, they distrust him; they are afraid of taking things served in so slovenly a manner, and will say to themselves, and to their neighbours—"That young chap in Mr. ——'s
 "shop, is too lazy to weigh out his Master's me-
 "dicines.—I bought some stuff for my child,
 "but I will not give it him for fear it might
 "poison him—I'll go no more to that shop." The gossipping neighbour replies—"Well, I
 "went to the same shop the other day, for an
 "Emetic for my husband, and he gave me, without
 "weighing, four times as much as he ought to
 "have given me; I am sure, if my husband had
 "taken it, it would have killed him." A third neighbour enters into the conversation:—"Well,
 "that is not the way the same youth served me;
 "for I have been to the shop several times, for

“ different articles, and he never gives me above
“ *half* what I ought to have, and he never gives
“ any thing but *by guess*s; so now I have left
“ that shop, and go for my medicines to the
“ Chemist’s at the corner.”

Thus it is that the character of a shop is destroyed, and with the defection of retail customers, the Master is always sure to experience the loss of some of his respectable *book*-patients—for the ill report of the shop spreads like wildfire in a neighbourhood.

CHAP. XVI.

RIGHT *and* WRONG.

THERE is a right, and there is a wrong way of doing every thing; and you will always find, that doing things the wrong way, will create more waste, more trouble, more uncertainty, bring on you more blame from your master, and more evil report out of doors, than the *little* trouble that you just save yourself at the moment, is worth.

For instance, if you serve out an article without weighing or measuring, through laziness, it is a hundred to one the article is brought back again. But I have already mentioned the ill consequences of this in page 160.

If, through being too lazy to take a bottle, pot, or other containing article, from its place to the counter, (to which every thing ought to be taken, when you want to measure or weigh

out, or compound, any medicine,) you take out what you want, without going *near the counter*, you shall be sure to do wrong. Either you will give too much, or too little:—If Syrups, Oils, Balsam of Copaiba, and the like, you spill some on the floor. The same spirit of laziness that prompts you to neglect taking it to its proper place, the counter, will prevent you from wiping it up; wiping it up!—O no, you are too fine a gentleman to take a dishclout in your hands, to wipe up the floor, although yourself have made the nuisance; and if the boy is not in the way, there it may stay: Then, if Oils or Syrups, they deface the floor, with an hundred spots, and in process of time the floor of your Master's shop will look like the floor of a dirty Oil-shop—and you, or those who go into the shop, and from the shop, about the house, carry on their shoes this grease and clammy annoyance all over the house to the great delight of the mistress of the house, and the maid-servant, who will give you many a blessing for the trouble you give her in cleaning after you.

Vitriolic Acid, and the other mineral acids, I allow you to pour into phials or bottles, without bringing them to the counter; and I give you leave to over-fill a bottle, or pour the liquid on one side of it, as much as you please, in moderation, because, falling on the shop floor, these

fluids splash about, and your stockings or pantaloons are sure to get some of the splashings, which assuredly burn a hole wherever they fall—and then, you know, you can come upon your father for a new pair.

Suppose you are about to make a Spermaceti mixture, or any other in which the yelk of an egg is an ingredient; and suppose you have but one, and neither time nor place will afford a possibility of procuring another egg.

It is too much trouble to stoop down to the bin or drawer, to take out a clean gallipot *and place it on the counter*. The wash-hand basin is at hand, with perhaps half a pint of dirty water in it. Over this wash-hand basin with dirty water in it, you break your egg.—Through want of proper care, and taking time, away goes the yelk along with the white, into the dirty water. You endeavour to fish it up with a bolus knife, because you have not a spoon at hand—and in fishing it up with this improper implement you break the yelk.—Well—then you take one of the broken halves of the egg-shell, and scoop up as well as you can, the broken yelk, with *quant. suff.* of the dirty water mixed with it, and you throw it in your mortar with the Spermaceti.—

And now you fall to rub, rub, rub, and thump, thump, thump—and you express your wonder

they do not mix—"you never saw Spermaceti
 "and egg so difficult of union before!"—Why
 to be sure they will not unite, Do you not re-
 collect that full one-half of what you call yelk
 of egg is dirty water out of the wash-hand ba-
 sin, and that the quantity of aqueous fluid it is
 that impedes the union?

Well—then as you have not another egg,
 away you go to the powdered Gum Arabic, and
 at last, with a great deal of labour and loss of
 time, you get your Emulsion made somehow or
 other; and as to the half-egg-shell-full of dirty
 water that is in it, you have this consolation,
that "all that does not poison, fattens."

I am not here supposing a fiction, or a barely
 possible case, I am relating a circumstance of
 which I was an eye-witness!

Now my worthy good friend, if you had done
 all things the *right* way, instead of the *wrong*
 way, all this mischief would not have happened.
 If you had carried your oil bottle and poured
 from one vessel to another, *over the counter*, the
 droppings would have *improved* the colour of
 the mahogany.—The maid-servant or shop-boy
 could not have carried the Syrups or Oils on
 their shoes, into the parlour, to the indelible
 spoiling of a good carpet—and you would not
 have burnt your stockings or pantaloons with
 Aqua-fortis or Oil of Vitriol; a small piece of

wiping tow, that would not take the tenth of a minute to apply properly, would have prevented all these mishaps.

And, if you had, instead of the dirty basin, only taken the trouble of placing a clean gallipot on the counter, and broken your egg into that, you would have saved your yelk, and have had it, *clean*, and uncontaminated, to make your Emulsion, pleasantly, and with far less trouble—And you might have also preserved the white, (for it is a sin to throw any thing away that can be useful,) and this white of egg might have been useful to the maid in helping to make a pudding, or frosting a plum-cake, or making black japan varnish for your shoes—or fining down currant wine, or, with a little lime, form a cement to join broken china, or crockery-ware—or twenty other uses.

Again, as to your phials and bottles. Never let any of them stand one minute without their corks and stoppers being in them.

You well know, or you *ought* to know, that some articles are good for nothing if they stand but a very short time, without a stopper; as the Volatile Alkalies; some wholly evaporate, as *Æther*; Camphor. If you leave Syrups open in summer, your Syrups will be covered with a compact surface of dead flies, and, summer or winter, the dust of the shop, when raised by the

daily sweeping in a morning will fall, more or less, into every thing left uncorked or uncovered.

Look well then to your phials that you are going to send out, see that there are no flies, straws, or grains of shot in them. If you let flies get into your Syrups, you will be plagued in making draughts or mixtures, and must strain them, which is not always convenient or proper; and if you send lemon juice, or a Bark mixture well acidulated with the dilute sulphuric Acid in a phial in which five or six grains of shot (used in cleaning the phial) are obstinately fixed, and refuse to come out, what a charming dose of Saccharum Saturni do you prepare for a patient of a delicate habit and weak stomach!

Let there be always kept up a regular and plentiful stock of such articles as in a retail shop are called for in small quantities. What are most in demand, time will soon shew you; and of these, such things as can be put up in paper, should be weighed out, a dozen or two, or more, according to the usual demand for the article, when there is leisure from other business. It will be a great recommendation to the shop, if these little matters are written on; or, what is better still, if the Master will allow of printing types, the apprentice can print a

sufficiency of papers, half a quire or a quire at his leisure, which may serve to go through a twelvemonth at once. So far from its being a trouble, it will be found a mere amusement, if done at a proper time, when no other more important business requires his attention; if a boy be kept, the boy, by a little instruction, may be taught to print with the types, as well as his master; customers like such marks of accuracy; and they purchase medicines with more confidence, when they think that the name, printed thus, must render mistakes almost impossible. The subjects to be wrapped in printed papers may be these: *Aloes*, *Assa-fætida*, *Bol Armenic*, in squares of white paper, 16 to the sheet, put up 24 or 32. *Cream of Tartar*, ounces, 16 to the sheet, blue, half ounces, 24 to the sheet, blue. *Gum Arabic*, *Gum Dragon*, *Hellebore powder*, *Jalap*, (rubbed fine, and not lumpy,) *Magnesia*, 16 to the sheet, blue, *Magnesia and Gascoign's powder*, *Magnesia and Rhubarb*, *Præcipitate red*, in white paper, 24 to the sheet, *Præcipitate white*, in blue paper, 24 to the sheet, *Rhubarb*, in white, not many of these to be put up at a time, because pulverized *Rhubarb* is apt to form itself into a cake, by being long kept; *Saffron*; *Senna*, in ounces, half ounces, and 2 drams, each in different coloured papers; *Staves Acre* powdered,

Sulphur, Sulphur vivum, Milk of Sulphur, Turmeric.

The above comprise the greater part of such articles as may very well be kept ready put up in papers with the names printed. Other articles, such as *Chamomile Flowers, Glauber Salts, Lint, Liquorice, White and Yellow Wax, &c. &c.* where there can be no mistake, it is not worth while to mark; only let there be plenty of each kept, ready weighed up at all times.

TO the most inaccurate observer, it cannot but be evident, how much civility in the people who officiate in shops, brings and attaches customers to that shop.

Many a careful man has lost good customers by not having a person in his shop, that knew how to treat comers-in with politeness; and many an owner of a shop has, though himself deficient in politeness, had a good run of business, merely from his having civil and obliging shopmen.

A decent customer of either sex should always be asked to take a seat: To a female, with a child in her arms, this mark of respect should never be omitted;—if above the common vulgar, set a chair for her yourself;—A pregnant

woman you should be particularly complaisant to. Women are the sources of all our comforts ; without them, we should be brutes ; and their sex, independent of every other consideration, demands our protection, our respect, our best regards !—But, even in an *interested* point of view, policy requires that the man who has his employer's well-being at heart, should shew particular civility to ladies in that situation ; it certainly will induce her to re-visit a shop where she has been well treated, and in one of these visits, it is more than probable a meeting with your Employer may gain him a patient, and, through her, many others.

Make every thing as comfortable and agreeable as possible to them. If ladies come in who want a medicine, the compounding of which may require some time, use every intreaty to make them take seats in the parlour ; if they persist in refusing, bring out parlour chairs to them ;—If they come on business to the master of the house, and are desirous of waiting his return, if he should be from home, suffer them *not* to wait in the shop, but intreat them to walk into some other apartment ; and find them a newspaper, or a book of entertainment to amuse themselves with until his return.

There is a way of talking off patients and cus-

teners, not difficult to be learned by one who gives his mind to it; it is the art of pleasing without seeming to lay one's-self out for it: it very much benefits the Master; and, if the apprentice or shopman reap no immediate benefit by it, it is so far useful, that when he comes to be himself a master, he will have been so far habituated to a pleasing manner of address, that he will have as it were a ready-made stock of politeness to begin business with for himself, which will very much conciliate good-will, and ensure an attachment with those who may come to deal with him.

You will have many people coming to ask for advice, which you perhaps may not know how to give.

If the master is at hand, call him; if not, answer *modestly*, that "you are a young beginner, and for fear of mistakes they had better wait, if time will allow, to consult him; if they cannot wait, they will be sure to find him at home from 8 to 10 in the morning, or from to in an afternoon." As you get forward in learning your business, you may venture to give your advice in certain cases, which every day's experience, and the making of a few memorandums, will make you a proficient in, in a very short time.

Never whistle, or wear your hat in the shop, and particularly when behind the counter. Whistling is a most abominable custom, only practised by blackguards—and both that and wearing your hat, are customs, disrespectful to strangers, and to your employer.

CHAP. XVII.

Of MISTAKES in making up MEDICINES.

THE life of the father of a numerous family, of a beloved wife, of an only child, the fate of a WHOLE FAMILY, often depends on an Apothecary's apprentice or journeyman! How often have most lamentable mistakes occasioned death!—Let us suppose a gentleman desirous of having the best advice for his wife; to have brought her up to town from a distance of two or three hundred miles, at a very heavy, and, perhaps, most inconvenient expence. He consults the most eminent Physician, who receives his guinea a day: perhaps, has three or four Physicians, each receiving his two guineas a day for consultation; or, let us suppose a patient unable to go the journey, and an eminent Physician is sent for, who has his guinea a mile exclusive of his fee, besides other expences; in either case the prescription is

sent to the Apothecary—there may be some one article that the prescriber may place a greater dependence on, for the restoring the patient, than all the rest. The Apothecary (we are supposing a possible case,) may not have this one article; and the shopman or apprentice, ignorant of its importance, substitutes something similar in colour or consistence, as a Succedaneum; or perhaps in a mistake gives *Tinctur Opii* for *Tinct. Opii camphorat*, (as has been related in page 75,) or in a hurry, mistakes ʒi (*a drachm*) for ʒj (*an ounce*) or writes in the direction, *a table-spoonful*, instead of *a tea-spoonful*, or any other mistake of a similar nature.

What must be the consequence? In many cases, DEATH!! And in that event what to the Apothecary? Certain loss of business, by being exposed every where, and possibly, *prosecution*.

The foregoing examples I have mentioned, because I have actually known instances of every one of these mistakes having been made.

I wish some other character could be substituted either for the OUNCE or the DRAM; for the two characters being so extremely alike, I am well persuaded many very bad mistakes occur; the DRAM being nearly a figure of three, (3) requires nothing but one small angle over it, ʒ to make it an OUNCE, (ʒ) thus the

mistake is easily made in the hurry of writing, by the prescriber, or in the making it up, by the compounder.

So sensible of the possibility, or rather so well acquainted with the *certainty*, of fatal mistakes having happened from this similarity of figure in the marks of the DRAM and the OUNCE, was that excellent and incorruptible Patriot, Doctor Charles Lucas, (the *Charles Fox* of Ireland,) to whose skill I have been thrice indebted for saving my life, that the very first Bill he brought into Parliament after he had been returned a Member for the City of Dublin, was a Bill to compel the Physicians of Ireland to discontinue the using of characters in their prescriptions, and to write the words at full length, *Uncias tres, drachmas duas, scrupulum unum cum semisse.*

Whenever you are in doubt about a word in a prescription, never guess at it, but wait until your Master comes home; or if he is not expected, do not be ashamed to carry it to some professional man in the neighbourhood, whom you may know to be on terms of intimacy and friendship with the gentleman you live with.

Never trust to once reading, but look at the prescription as you put in every separate ingredient; and after you have written the label or direction, look over the receipt again to see

that all is right; then, having neatly finished the putting it up, deliver the box, phial, or other containing vehicle, to the messenger that waits for it, or leave it ready in a proper place to go out as soon as possible; but do not file the receipt until you have transcribed it into the Prescription-book, unless you should have transcribed it first of all, before you began to make it up; a method I the rather recommend in preference to the other, because the transcribing it into the P. B. first of all, imprints it better on your mind, and you can be the more correct in the preparing it, when you read it from your own hand-writing. But in either case, be sure to put the prescription on its proper file, after transcribing, that it may not be lost. (See pages 102—104.)

CHAP. XVIII.

*Of the MANNER of sending out
MEDICINES.*

“**A MASTER**, and if there be an appren-
“ tice, both, should make every necessary pre-
“ paration for the transaction of each day’s pro-
“ bable business.”

LUCAS, p. 156.

MEDICINES, as I have observed in a former part of this work,) being in general nau-
seous, should have every advantage of dress.

Medicines for *Children*, ALWAYS be care-
ful to send before six o’clock in an evening ;
because the usual hour for children to go to bed
is about *seven* ; and purging medicines for young
or old, *to be taken in the morning*, should always
be sent on the *over-night*.

Never give one medicine for another ; but if
you are in doubt, always ask.

If you substitute one medicine for another, in making up a prescription, and the composition is examined by the Physician who wrote the prescription, and found to be wrong, your employer loses the family and their connexions for ever; and the Physician, unless he has a very great personal respect for him, becomes his enemy ever after. Besides, if the medicine be of importance, you may do irreparable injury to the patient; it may so happen that the drug you leave out is the very one on which the prescriber places his whole dependence for saving the life of a patient.

Phials,

To decent patients, should always be capped; to single phials, this little mark of neatness should never be omitted. But draughts, which are sent in numbers, should also be capped; nor should it be omitted but when there is very great hurry, and no time allowed. When phials are sent, barely corked, without being capped, a fanciful patient might naturally say, “How do I know whether my servant, or some liquorish devil, may or may not have been putting the mouth of this phial into his nasty mouth, and tasting the medicine that I am now about to swallow?” I have heard a pa-

tient say thus much, on receiving a phial not capped.

Always examine the phials that you are going to send out, that there be no straws, weevils, or flies in them; also see that they are not chipped or broken at the mouth, or cracked in the body of the phial.

By inattention to the latter point, you or the patient may lose the medicine. The former shews slovenliness and disrespect.

Pill-Boxes,

When time admits, should be lined with clean white or coloured paper, especially for nice Ladies.

When two or more boxes of Pills are sent at one time to a patient, the quality of the Pills in each box being different, let the boxes to be used, be of different sizes, that neither lid may fit any but its own box.

A very good patient of mine was very near losing his life for want of this caution. Two boxes of Pills were ordered for him, by Doctor Nankivel. The one box contained Pills with a grain and a half of Opium in each. "*One Pill to be taken at bed-time.*" The other box had purging Pills. "*Three Pills to be taken three times a day.*" The boxes were alike in size.

Mr. Johnson in examining the contents of his boxes changed the lids. The lid of the purging Pills he put on the box that had the Opium Pills, and *vice versa*. He took three of the Opium Pills when he should have taken the others, which injured him much.

Mr. Saunderson, a patient of Dr. Sims's, was dangerously ill, and his fever high for want of evacuations. Extract of Gentian in pills was sent instead of Extract Colocynth Comp. merely through the obstinacy and unwillingness of a bad apprentice to ask a simple question, which mistake had nearly cost the patient his life.

Although the lid of a Pill-box often affords but a very small surface, yet however small that surface may be, still it is expedient that some sort of label should be affixed; if it be not of a size sufficient to contain the whole direction, gum on a label with no more than "*Pectoral Pills, Purging Pills, Anodyne Pills,*" or whatever their quality may be; and write *the full direction* on a clean bit of paper, neatly folded up, and inclosed, along with the box, in the wrapper. Or, what is better, will be to fasten the slip of paper containing the full directions, with a drop of strong Mucilage, on the lid of the box, in such a way as that it *must* be noticed. If the paper be to

be folded, write the words, "*directions within,*" on the outside of the slip of paper. But never write the directions for taking any medicine in any wrapper whatever; unless sometimes for powders; and in that case, never omit writing, on the outside of the paper, "*directions within.*"

Through the directions for taking some Pills, being written in the *wrapper* of the box, a very valuable patient that I had, was very near losing his life. There was no label on the lid of the box, no cautionary word, "*directions,*" written; he had been taking Pills previously: he thought they were a repetition of those, and did not notice the writing on the wrapper.

It is adviseable, (when it can be done with propriety,) to specify the quality of a medicine on the label; as, *Aperient Pills, Pectoral Pills, Composing Pills,*—I have said, "*when it can be done with propriety,*" because sometimes we cannot ascertain the prescriber's intention, and sometimes it would be wrong to permit a patient to *know* the intention of the prescriber, and quality of the medicine; as, in many cases where patients may have an insuperable antipathy to the taking of Calomel, or Opium, they would refuse them if they knew it.

But where a patient has been in the habit of

taking two or three different sorts of Pills for a continuance, and a repetition is ordered from time to time, first of one, then of the other, then, do not content yourself with writing on the label, merely, “the Pills as before, but “specify the quality, as, *the ANODYNE Pills as before; the PURGING Pills as formerly,*” that the patient may know what Pills they are; always taking care that whatever Pills they be, they shall be *exactly of the same size, smell, and colour,* of the former Pills of the same sort, *without the smallest variation.*

The practice of gilding Pills was formerly very much in request; but, for the last fifty years it has grown into disuse.

Nevertheless, as unlikely things *do* sometimes occur, it might so happen, that some very particular old lady or gentleman, placing peculiar confidence in some prescription of an hundred years old, at the foot of which the words “*Deaurentur pilulae,*” are written, might not be satisfied without having the same medicine in its usual *splendor*; therefore it is as well that we should know how to do this, especially as it is the easiest and simplest thing in the world.

Open a book of leaf gold, or leaf silver, and having formed your Pills perfectly round, lay them without rolling them in any sort of powder on the leaf of gold, or silver, at equal distances.

For Bólusses, four are enough for one leaf; for large Pills, eight or twelve; and for very small Pills, you may put sixteen or twenty upon one leaf; then, pour off the Pills, gold and all, from off the book, into a *clean* and *perfectly dry* gallipot, cover the gallipot with the palm of your hand, and shake it round and round, in the same manner as on ordinary occasion you would do if you were going to roll them in any sort of powder; and on taking them out you will find the Pills perfectly covered with the leaf gold, or leaf silver.

CHAP. XX.

POWDERS.

DRY Medicines, sent in paper, should be very neatly put up, and the paper tied with twine. No paper, containing only one article; as, a piece of Rhubarb, Camphor, Manna, or the like, should ever be sent without a second paper, by way of cover or outside wrapper; and on no account whatever omit writing the name of the article.

No paper, containing only one Powder, should be sent out without similar caution, as to directions; and where there are more than one, let them be put up very neatly, and, if there be room on the outside paper in which they are folded, to write the direction, write it on the outside; if there be not room sufficient, write on a separate piece of paper, the full direction, fold it, and put it along with the Powders, and write on the outside of the wrapper, "*Directions within.*"

And here I may be allowed to reiterate what I have before said concerning sending out medicines in good time: As the form in which medicines are usually administered to children, is, that of Powders, let it be an invariable rule to send out all Powders, as well as other medicines, for children, to be taken at their bed-time, before seven o'clock in the evening, and those to be taken in a morning, at a proper and reasonable hour, over-night, or in the day-time of the day before, if more convenient.

Gallipots,

Containing, generally, either unctuous or clammy medicines, should be well cleaned on the outside, after securing the contents by first tying over the containing vessel, a bit of bladder, or fine paper, and then a single or double paper over all. But as the palms of the hands are much used in fitting the paper to sit close, and neatly over the mouth of the Gallipot, there is more care requisite to prevent dirtying the paper on which you are to write the direction, than in putting up those of phials or pill boxes.

CHAP. XXI.

LABELS.

LET NO MEDICINE WHATSOEVER, WHETHER MADE UP FOR A PATIENT, AND TO BE SENT OUT, OR PREPARED FOR A CUSTOMER, WHO WAITS FOR IT, AND WHO PAYS FOR IT IN THE SHOP, BE, ON ANY ACCOUNT, DELIVERED, WITHOUT HAVING A DIRECTION, OR LABEL AFFIXED TO IT.

Many accidents have happened from the loss of Labels, tied round the necks of phials. Mineral acids destroy the ink, and corrode the paper; sometimes, not even the pains to tie the Labels round the neck is taken, but they are, through laziness, stuck into the mouths of phials, and only held there by the cork.

A fatal mistake once happened in my neighbourhood, by the changing, through the carelessness and inattention of a drunken nurse, the Labels of two phials, thus improperly thrust in, and held by the corks only. A two-ounce phial of a Saturnine Lotion was sent at the same time, and to the same place, with a two-ounce draught of some White Emulsion. The nurse thought

proper to take the corks out of both; probably for the purpose of tasting them. Be that as it may, she stuck in the labels at a venture; unluckily she stuck them in *wrong*; the patient drank the Preparation of Lead, and died before morning!

A gentlewoman of Chad's Row was delivered of a fine child. She was attended by a Midwife who ordered her some Embrocation for a painful affection of the arm, with some Laudanum in it, from a Chemist's; and some Syrup and Oil for the child. The nurse took one of the labels to light a candle; and as the first label was burnt out before the candle caught the flame, she took the other label, and burnt *that* out also.

Thus left without a direction, she rubbed the lady's arm with the child's Syrup and Oil, and gave the infant a tea-spoonful of the *Volatile Liniment and Laudanum*!! Need I say that the poor infant died in excruciating agonies?!

To avoid similar accidents, it has been my rule, ever since I have been in business in the metropolis, to order my Labels in a different manner. I have a copper-plate, containing sundry blank labels of different sizes, and, in the corner of each label, the word *Date*, is engraved, to remind the writer of this very necessary addition.

I commonly have 500 impressions struck off

at a time; 40 or 50 slips of these are sufficient, at one time, to be gummed on the back, with a moderately tenacious Mucilage of Gum Arabic, laid on with a soft brush, and hung up till perfectly dry: the cutting out of those Labels, and putting them in the drawer, is an employment for any young lady whom I can catch in a good humour*.

There is no trouble in the affixing Labels managed in this way. After writing the direction, and **DATING** it, you have only to moisten the paper with your tongue on the gummed side, and stick it on the phial, or lid of the box: this soon dries and adheres so strongly, that it will require long soaking in water, and some trouble to get it off the body of a phial.

When there is any particular direction, taking up more paper than the usual size of a label, let a direction in general terms only, be put on the phial or other containing vessel; but be not content with this; Let there be also a slip of paper, large enough to contain the more particular direction sent with the medicine; on such a piece of paper write the full direction, clearly

* Having this copper-plate already by me, I did not think it necessary to have one purposely engraved for this work; therefore the reader will excuse my exhibiting, instead of a *new* plate, one that I have employed in my own service for several years.

Aylesbury Street.
Date 1850
CHAMBERLAINE.
Surgon, Apothecary & Min. Officer.
Clerkenwell.

Date 1850
Chamberlain, Surgon, Aylesbury St.



Date 1850
W Chamberlain, Aylesbury Street.

W Chamberlain, Aylesbury Street.
Date 1850

Date
W Chamberlain, Surgon, Aylesbury Street

Chamberlain
Date 1850

Date
W Chamberlain, Surgon, Aylesbury Street

Date
W Chamberlain, Surgon, Aylesbury Street

SP. HARESHORN.
Chamberlain

SP. S. VOLATILE
Date 1850
W Chamberlain, Aylesbury Street

Date
W Chamberlain, Aylesbury Street

and legibly, and date it; and take care to place it in such a way that it shall not be lost, or escape the notice and observation of the patient or attendants.

AN Apothecary's apprentice who writes a very bad hand, and writes what he does write in a slovenly way, endangers both the life of a patient and his Master's reputation. When a label is written so badly, the nurse, or people about the patient, generally keep it until the Master or the Physician comes next day; the patient thereby loses the benefit which the medicine was intended to produce, and the Master gets blame.

A young Apothecary should always bear it in his mind, that it is not wholly to sensible and rational persons he writes directions, but that the directions accompanying medicines must often fall to the most ignorant and stupid nurses and attendants, who, if there can be a possibility of making a blunder, will make it. Therefore it will be necessary, on every Label, to write the direction in as plain and legible a hand, and as explicit a manner as possible.

Suppose a Mixture with an Alkaline Salt, to be taken in the act of effervescence, with Lemon-juice—this requires most particular directions. Suppose, when all shall have been taken, it is

necessary to continue it, and have a fresh supply.—Do not content yourself with saying, “*the Mixture as before,*” but say, “*the Mixture to be taken with Lemon-juice,* in the same manner as yesterday.”

When you make any officinal preparations, it will be but very little trouble to take a small bit of your gummed paper, and write the quantity you make, and the day of the month and year, and stick it on as a label; thus, you will not only readily be informed, without recurring to your Expence-book, whether an article has stood long enough to be fit for use—as in the Wines, Tinctures, &c. but you will be enabled to form an estimate how long such an article commonly lasts.

When a medicine is quite ready to be sent out, write on the outside of the wrapper the name of the patient it is for; if it be for a NEW patient, or for one to whose house the servant has not before carried medicines, be particular in writing the name legibly, the street, and number of house; that the patient may not have to wait, while the boy is losing his time in hunting up and down in consequence of an imperfect direction.

CHAP. XXII.

Of being ABSENT.

THE being deprived of those hours of relaxation from duties, and those enjoyments which almost all descriptions of people, Medical Men excepted, can sometimes command, forms one part of the *disagreeables* inseparably attached to the life of a man who embraces the Medical Profession.

The youth therefore, who destines himself for that profession, must learn self-denial. He must, during his apprenticeship, break himself by degrees of his inclination for the pleasure of society, and conform himself to that life of confinement, which, when in business for himself he must submit to.

Nevertheless, as it is not to be expected that a young lad can be always nailed to the counter, I recommend that the compact relative to the granting of holidays, should be well defined, and well understood by both parties.

To both master and apprentice, I recommend an attentive perusal of what I have said on this subject, in pages 45 and 46 of this work.

Therefore, my young friend, when you have it in contemplation to spend part of a day with your associates, or relations, always give your Master as early notice as you can, that both for his sake and yours, he may make his arrangements so as that it shall not be inconvenient to him to stay at home while you are making holiday; that he may have all his visits gone through, and no engagements to take him abroad on that day, (accidental and unexpected calls excepted.)

You will in the mean time be particularly careful to have the shop stocked with every thing that can possibly be wanting; see, before-hand, what articles are needful, to be provided; make up all such as are to be made up by yourself; see also that no one of the *small-trade* retail articles be neglected; but, that there be a sufficient stock of each, and particularly be careful to fill the rack with clean phials—and leave all utensils clean and fit for immediate use.

Whether you may want to go out for a whole day, or only for an hour, always observe it as an invariable rule to give your employer as much notice as you can; if you go out for a

whole day, having given him due notice, you put him to no inconvenience, because he *knows* what he has to expect; but if you ask him for an hour, *taking him by SURPRIZE*, and not saying a word about it until the very moment you want to go out, that very hour may be precious to him, and, if so, one of two things must take place; either that he must put himself to very great inconvenience, and forego an appointment in order to indulge you, or else be under the disagreeable necessity of refusing you; a thing very irksome to a man, disposed to treat his apprentices with all proper indulgence. But, if he does refuse, you have no one to blame but yourself for it, nor can you be off from admitting that he served you rightly.

There may be exceptions to this rule; as, when you receive a letter by post, or otherwise, requiring instantaneous attention, or where a parent or very particular friend calls, immediately on the eve of departure for a journey, or to sea, and wishes for half an hour's conversation with you. But these instances happen rarely.

And when such sudden and unexpected calls *do* happen, always make it a point to apprise your employer, or in his absence the lady of

the house (if there be one,) that urgent business requires your going out, and calculate, as nearly as you can, for how long a time; and how soon you may be expected home; but never say you will return in two or three minutes, when it is possible you may be absent as many hours.

Least of all, take every advantage and opportunity of your Master's absence to absent yourself from your business, without leaving word with any body in the house, where you are going, how long you intend to be absent; to give opportunities to customers and people coming on business, to see the shop deserted, or to find no one in it to give answers or serve a medicine, but a little brat of an errand boy—or perhaps, after knocking and ringing the bell several times, none but the maid-servant, who comes to the door with “There is nobody at home; my Master is gone among his patients; the boy is gone out with medicines, and the apprentice is never in the way once that my Master turns his back.”

The Master, who has an apprentice given to such habits, had better return the fee and get rid of him; and if he has an assistant, to whom he pays a sum of money for his time and services, who uses the freedom of going out on

his own business the moment his employer's back is turned, although he well knows that he may have as much reasonable time as he can ask or wish for, by only giving proper notice—and who of course leaves the shop to the mercy of an ignorant little boy, it is so highly blameworthy, so injurious to the interests, and even so dangerous to the property, of an employer, that whatever other good qualities such an assistant may possess, however useful in other points he may be, that one circumstance alone ought to afford sufficient ground to seek an exchange for another, of a more domesticated turn, whose pride it is, to be at all proper hours found where he ought to be, in his shop, or at his desk.

When you do not intend to spend a whole evening abroad, but only half an hour, or an hour, or *two* hours, to go about either business or pleasure, you will, on asking, hardly ever be refused, provided you ask in time; LEAVE IS LIGHT.—In such cases your Master will make no conditions, save a notice from you, how long a time you wish for, and a promise to be punctual to the hour that you yourself shall have named.

IT is a wrong thing for a Master to throw in any business of his own when he gives his

apprentice a holiday—in the expectation that, as it is *all in his way* to transact the business, he can do it without loss of time. Boys, when they get leave to make holiday, should have that day all to themselves.

Suppose he ask leave to go to Camberwell, and you, the Master, grant it. You may naturally suppose, that as they lie in his way, it will not take him half a minute's time to leave a letter or a bill at the house of some friend or patient at Newington, or Walworth: now, perhaps, the youth may either have to go some other way—or he may have had his time so much occupied in his own concerns, that he cannot spare a moment to give to your commission; of course, he neglects it altogether; and when questioned on his return home, he either tells you that he has delivered your letter, which, instead of being delivered, lies at the bottom of some ditch, or else, that he was so long finding out the place that he entirely lost his opportunity of dining at the place he intended, or missed his chance of going to Astley's with his friends; for which he hopes to have indulgence granted for another day.

Better far have said nothing about your own business, but let him have his day entirely to himself; and choose some future day in which

you will expect his time devoted to your own concerns.

A hopeful youth I once had with me, having obtained permission to go somewhere in the Vauxhall road, asked me could he do any thing for me that way, as he would have plenty of time. I gave him the bill of a very honest patient that had removed from my neighbourhood to Lambeth. On his return home at night, he said he had seen Mr. P. who enquired very kindly for the family, and would call and pay his bill soon. I asked him where about the street lay, in which this man lived? He answered, "Close by Astley's, and a little to the westward of it." Having occasion to go that way some time afterwards, I found that the street I enquired for, so far from being near Astley's, and to the westward, was nearly *a mile* from Astley's, and to the eastward. He had never called on the person, nor even made any enquiry about the street he lived in.

Had he done his duty, the man had then plenty of money to pay his bill, and would have done it; but when I called in about a month afterwards, he had sold off every thing, and was gone to Portugal.

Another time the same youth, on being sent out with a parcel of short bills to deliver round

a certain district, (by short bills, I mean those that have no more than "To bill delivered," written in them,) brought fictitious messages from many that he had never called on; among the rest, from a poor book-binder's wife, that she "thanked me very much for my indulgence, could not pay directly, but would pay at the rate of ten shillings a month, beginning after Christmas."

I was astonished at such a message from a woman I made it a rule never to take any money from at any time, as I always permitted her to work her little debt out in her own way; and calling on her the next day, to ask what she meant by such a message, as I never in my life asked her for money, her surprize was greater than mine; no one had ever called on her from me, nor did she ever send any such message by any one!

If you have not an apprentice in whom you can place strict confidence, it will be always proper for the Master to keep a copy of the list of bills delivered at the beginning of the year, made out in the order of delivery, according to the different districts, and streets; and to go the rounds in 3 or 4 weeks afterwards. Because, by this measure, you not only have an opportunity of learning whether any of your patients are removed—or whether they have deserted

you, and employ some one else—of receiving payment for some of your bills that would not be paid so soon if you had not called; but also of learning whether your youth has neglected to deliver any of the bills, by simply asking the question, “Did my young man deliver in your bill after Christmas?” Indeed, this is a duty which ought never to be neglected by a Master, whether his apprentice is trust-worthy or not; and it would be advisable to go the rounds again, to collect in the unpaid debts, about the latter end of June, or beginning of July.

CHAP. XXIII.

Having too many THINGS in hand at once.

NEVER take in hand more than you are able to do in the course of the day, unless you are perfectly certain that you will have full time to go through and finish what you have begun with, by the beginning of the following day at farthest. Suppose, for instance, you have a mass of Pills to make, and form into three or four hundred Pills—This requires time—some of them are wanted immediately, and cannot be postponed; Business comes in, that prevents your making more than are absolutely necessary for the patient.—The preparation may be such, that it will become hard by keeping two or three days, and then you have all your *pounding* and hard work to go over again. The best way is, to prevail upon yourself, if it be not a letting down of your dignity, to rise next morning one hour earlier than your usual time, and if one hour is not enough, an hour and a half,

so as to set to work on your unfinished jobs, and finish all, if possible, before the regular routine business of the day comes on; and if you cannot get through all by yourself, you have the advantage of the boy to help you, if your Master keeps one; he can work at the pestle and mortar, under your inspection and direction, while you are employed on the more scientific part of the preparation.

Young men (as well as old men) should contrive to *MAKE time*; and none but they who have tried it, can conceive what a wonderful deal of business may be got through, by rising at six in Summer, instead of lying in bed until seven, or, perhaps, eight!

For want of a young man's contriving thus to "*MAKE time*," I have known, in my own business, at one and the same period, a mass of half a pound of Pill Cochixæ, only half-beaten, stowed away in a brown paper, in one hiding-hole—a parcel of Almonds, half-pounded, with a small quantity of sugar, *intended for* Confectio Amygdalæ, which, from its colour and hardness, I took to be old pieces of crumbled bread, hid away in another; a mass of the Solutio Oxymuriat Hydrargyri cum Mica panis, intended to be formed into 556 Pills, lying, perhaps, in the *bell-metal* mortar—for 5 or 6 days.—A mass, of the weight of seven or eight pounds, for

making Cowhage Lozenges*, and, perhaps, three or four more such *postponed* articles, all put aside until my youngster could *find time* to make them!

And here let me again intreat the attention of the Master, to the necessity there is of giving his young pupil a holiday sometimes. Perhaps his out-door business may be such, that he cannot possibly give up time to look, *every day*, to what is wanting in the shop.—But, while his apprentice or assistant is gone out for a day's pleasure, the Master is necessarily confined to the shop: Retail customers come in—or prescriptions are required to be made up—He hunts for what he wants; he finds pots and drawers empty, that he supposed to be well-stocked with contents; he finds himself, after a fruitless search, obliged to send to a neighbouring shop, for an article immediately wanted, of which article there is enough in the house, but not where it ought to be: In searching for what he *did*

* I once had a chap, an apprentice, who, when he had Cowhage Lozenges to make, would sometimes make short work of it: When he began to be tired of cutting out three or four pounds of the Lozenges, with a *former*, he would take handfuls, of the mass, and throw them over the wall, into my neighbour's premises. A friendly neighbour brought me in a lump of the Compound, one day, that when put in the scale, weighed two pounds wanting an ounce!

want, he finds a great many things he did not expect to be forthcoming; this induces him to continue his rummaging search, and he finds, to his surprise, stores of valuable medicines, and a great deal of money's worth, stowed away, not through roguery, nor through wantonness—nor badness of disposition; but through downright carelessness, in holes and corners, where they have been lying, neglected and forgotten.

Therefore I would strongly recommend it to the Master, to take one day, at least, in a month or six weeks, to make a general rummage throughout the shop; and I will answer for it, that in nine cases out of ten, he will find his labour well paid for, by what he finds during his search

I do not mean to attach any degree of criminality to boys, by making these observations—I only mean to infer, that boys will be boys; we cannot expect perfect steadiness at so early an age; nor can we expect that any youth can have that perfect regard for his Master's interest, that thought of every shilling that goes out of his pocket, which is to be expected in older people. In short, acquiescing in the truth of a very old saying, we are not to expect to find “old heads upon young shoulders.”

Where, instead of an apprentice, the business is transacted by an assistant, there is not so much

excuse for *his* neglect and giddiness, as there is for a young apprentice.

An ASSISTANT being supposed to have gone through a regular apprenticeship, ought to have attained, with his years, some degree of STEADINESS; and a perfect knowledge of all his duties.

Besides this, he is *paid* for his services; and therefore, having agreed to accept such salary as he presumes his services to be worth, it is his duty to attend assiduously to his employer's business; to consult his interest in all things; and to be in every respect, a second self to that employer, whose professional duties call him so frequently from home, that he cannot superintend, as he would do if he could, his *domestic* concerns.

And therefore, if a Medical man finds that he has engaged an assistant, who pays more attention to his own concerns than his employer's; or who is never out of the kitchen, or who is never without a set of followers coming to lounge in the shop and interrupt him, or who is fond of frequenting an alehouse, and getting into low company; who gives up more time to his flute, his fiddle, to poetry*, drawing, card-

* I should be very sorry to have it inferred that I am an advocate for "*all work, and no relaxation whatever.*"

playing, going to plays, or *acting* plays; and for all or any of these, neglects his duties; who, when at home, is to be found in *any other part* of the house, rather than that part of it where he *ought* to be, (the *shop*;) who cannot be roused out of his bed in a morning, without six or seven times being called; who requires, daily and hourly, to be reminded of waste of Drugs, of paper, &c.—of dirty mortars, spatulas, and measures; pots and bottles without covers or stoppers—preparations left unfinished; labels with wrong directions; medicines sent out late, or sent out dirty, or not sent at all; messages wholly neglected, or else wrong taken; he is not worth his salary and maintenance; and in such case, the best thing that can be done is to get rid of such a one as soon as possible.

far be it from me to be an enemy to the cultivation of the Muses, or to any other rational amusement:

———— *ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes*
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.

I only mean to be understood as disapproving of so close an attachment to any pursuits, as evidently tend to a *complete neglect* of more important concerns.

CHAP. XXIV.

FINES.

SOME eighteen or twenty years ago, the parents of a very amiable youth whom I had as my apprentice, being at my house to spend the evening, (we being on terms of the most friendly intimacy,) jocularly observed on the occasion of some trifling neglect on the part of their son, that I ought to *fine* him for that, or similar acts of omission. This brought on a conversation on pains, penalties, fines, and forfeitures, and led to the establishment of a code of laws, to which was annexed a system of fines for the breach of any of those laws.

I observed, that, as a Master has many more years passed over his head, than his apprentice—that, as it was more incumbent on him to take care of his own business, &c. the reciprocity of fines would not be fairly conducted, unless the master should forfeit twice the sum that the apprentice should be amerced in, for the same

act of delinquency; this being acceded to, the next grand points to be settled were, who should be Treasurer, and what was to be done with the money collected. No great difficulty could be expected to arise in the adjustment of this important business. It was agreed that the lady of the house should hold the forfeitures; and that the money should be expended, one half in the purchase of such periodical Medical works as should be of equal utility to us both, and the other half in a pleasant little supper party, to which each should be at liberty to invite as many friends as the extent of the fund at the end of the year would admit of.

This being fully agreed to, and the list of fines made out, and exhibited at a subsequent meeting, all the high contracting parties ratified the same, by affixing their signatures to the contract with all due solemnity; the father placing in the hands of his son, a sum of money to enable him to pay such fines as he supposed he would incur at first setting out.

This sort of agreement made us both so vigilant, that it was three days before a single farthing came into the *treasury*; at last, to make a beginning, I purposely incurred a half-crown fine myself, by neglecting to write in the Prescription book, after coming in from a round of visits.

We both found this plan extremely useful; it saved the trouble of reproof when things were done wrong, sharpened the industry of the youth, who would of course do his best to escape as many fines, and bring me in for as many as he could, and was productive of much pleasantry and good-humour.

The following Table exhibits a Specimen.

<i>Fines applying to both Parties.</i>	Mas. s.d.	App. s.d.
1 For not being out of bed and dressed when the clock strikes seven - - - - -	1 0	0 6
2 For coming to breakfast in slippers, or dirty shoes - - - - -	0 6	0 2
3 For leaving a stopper out of a bottle after having been using it - - - - -	0 4	0 2
4 For leaving any thing dirty on the counter	0 6	0 2
5 A medicine being to be prepared with <i>Aqua pura</i> ; for pouring the <i>Aqua pura</i> out of the pitcher, instead of out of its own proper bottle, no stranger being present - -	0 4	0 2
6 For doing the same in the presence of strangers - - - - -	1 0	0 6
7 For neglecting to put in their right places, any of the books, utensils, or other articles belonging to the shop - - - - -	1 0	0 4
8 Mislaying any key that is often wanted, or the corkscrew - - - - -	1 0	0 6
9 Putting by any drug or composition, without a label to shew what it is - - - - -	1 0	0 6
&c. &c. &c.		

Fines on the Master.

	<i>s. d.</i>
For not looking at the Message-book, on coming home - - - - -	1
When, on coming home, and having Prescriptions to write for the patients that have been visited, the writing for these patients is not done immediately, but delayed longer than is necessary -	2 6
For sitting down to breakfast, so as not to be perfectly ready to start off to a sudden call, at a moment's warning - - - - -	1 6
For writing in mistake, ℥1 instead of ʒ1, or ʒ1 for ℥1 - - - - -	2 6
For omitting to say how often a medicine is to be taken, (unless I have reason to expect you ought to know it, without my telling you) - - - -	2 6
For writing Cochleare <i>magnum</i> , instead of Coch. <i>parv.</i> or any other similar mistake- - - - -	2 6

&c. &c. &c.

Fines on the Apprentice.

For directing or sending one person's medicine to another, or affixing a wrong label - - - - -	2 6
For writing a direction in a wrong manner; i. e. differently from what the prescription orders -	1 0
For sending out a direction so badly written, or blotted, that the patient, either through fear of committing a mistake, or not being able to read the name, does not take the medicine - - - -	1 0
For sending out a medicine in a slovenly manner, viz. in a dirty phial, or with a fly, or a straw, or shot in it - - - - -	0 6

	<i>s. d.</i>
For neglecting to make up a medicine written for in due time, or for making it up wrong - -	2 0
For neglecting to forward it in due time to the pa- tient or customer, reasonable time being allowed	2 0
For not marking it off thus =, in P. B. when sent out	0 1
For not setting down in the Message-book, the name of a person who sends or leaves a message —[This being an omission through which I may stand a chance of losing a valuable patient, it cannot be set down at less than - - - - -	2 6
When, on coming home, I neglect to look at the Message-book, you have a fine against me of One Shilling; but, as <i>your</i> neglect of telling me the message, in case of <i>my</i> omitting to look at the Message-book, may prove highly injurious to me; your omitting to tell me the message first, and fine me One Shilling at the same time, (al- lowing a quarter of an hour, and no more,) ought to be punishable by a fine of - - - - -	2 0
For neglecting to write out a bill, (orders having been given in writing, and reasonable time al- lowed,) - - - - -	1 0
Neglecting to deliver it, (orders in writing to that effect being given,) - - - - -	1 0
For neglecting to enter a prescription, written on loose paper, into the Prescription-book - - -	1 0
For losing, or breaking <i>through carelessness</i> , any of the shop utensils—Replace them with new.	
For dirt, or grease, or careless blotting in any of the Account books - - - - -	0 1
For unintelligible figures, or for a figure awkwardly turned into another, in the Ledger, or in a writ- ten-out bill, through laziness to erase the wrong figure with a pen-knife—each - - - - -	0 1

&c. &c. &c.

All fines on both parties to be double on the party neglecting to declare the fine at the time it is incurred.

In any case, where a system of Forfeitures, similar to the above, may be ventured on by way of experiment, the occurrences of every day will suggest ground for other fines—not mentioned in the foregoing list.—

In strict equity, there ought to be two chances to one, that the sum arising from penalties levied on the Master should amount to double the money from that arising from the fines on the pupil.

With regard to those established between my pupil and myself, the money in Mrs. Treasurer's hands, at the end of eight months, so circumspect were we both, (much to our credit,) being equally divided, scarcely afforded a few Numbers of the Medical Journal; and as to the supper moiety, if something more had not been added to the amount of the fines, the *merry party of friends* must have been content with a bread and cheese supper, and *perhaps* NOT *quant. suff.* of *Whitbread's Intire*.

I certainly can say, and with the greatest truth, that I never had business conducted so well, and with such strict regularity, so smoothly, and with so little fault-finding, either at

home, or by patients, as during the time we kept up the fines.—An untoward accident dissolved the connexion.

But it is necessary to observe, that only so long as strict cordiality, and the utmost good-humour subsist between a Master, his pupil, and the parents of the pupil, can this system of fining be kept up: the same may be said where a practitioner, instead of an apprentice, keeps one or more assistants; so long as there is a perfect agreement, and *willing* acquiescence, among the juniors, to be governed by this plan, so long will it be useful, and perfect order and regularity will be the result.—Once that there appears symptoms of cavilling, and discontent, there is an end to the business.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the ACTS of PARLIAMENT, imposing Duties on QUACK MEDICINES.

“THE PEOPLE HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH
“THE LAWS BUT TO OBEY THEM.”!!!

An odd sort of expression, this, to issue from the mouth of a BRITON !

But allowances must be made for the infirmities of Human Nature. The Right Reverend Gentleman who advanced this most extraordinary, and most arbitrary doctrine, was, as every one of the Lords Spiritual, (and Lords Temporal too,) ought to be, a firm supporter of the Rights of the Church of England; and the *Dissenters* were, just at that time, endeavouring to obtain a Repeal of the TEST LAWS. To this end a meeting had been held, at which Dissenters of all denominations attended in great numbers; and various resolutions were entered into and published from time to time in the newspapers.

Doctor Priestly was warmly engaged in combating the arguments, and writing Philippics against what were deemed the intolerant dogmata of the learned Prelate. This kept him at home; because he presumed he could better serve the cause of the Dissenters by his controversial writings, issued from his closet in Birmingham, than by attending meetings and dinners at the London Tavern.

“ *Non aderas, Priestley! potior te cura tenebat*
 “ *Rure, ubi magna inter centum miracula rerum,*
 “ *Horslæi caput in rutilantia fulmina forgis;*
 “ *Sulphuris et satagis subtilia grana parare,*
 “ *Church quibus et Churchmen in Cælum up-blowere*
possis.”*

Now, it is very possible that these memorable words, recorded in the exordium of this chapter, were spoken in a moment of irritation, and at a time when those *terrible Turks*, the Dissenters, were making more free than welcome with the Test Laws, “ *test-Oathibus atque profanis;*” and that some of Doctor Priestley’s “ *rutilantia fulmina,*” or explosions of Church-polemical gunpowder, smiting the Bishop too severely, had ruffled his Lordships temper!

* *Epistola macaronica, ad Fratrem, de iis quæ gesta sunt in nupero Dissidentium Conventu; a Doctore Geddes.*

Be that as it may, I had the hardihood to differ in opinion from the worthy Prelate; and when, in the year 1802, a Law was made to *explain* and *amend* a law, that was made to *explain* and *amend* a *former* law for the regulation of Quack Medicines, I found that, that Law of 1802, did, in itself, stand in need of so much *explanation* and *amendment*, was fraught with so many dangers to the regular Practitioner, who did *not* deal in Quackery; such palpable contradictions against its own clauses, such ordinances *impossible* to be OBEYED, such teasing tautology and nugatory nonsense, that, not holding with the Bishop of Rochester's maxim, that "*the people have nothing to do with the Laws but to obey them,*" I used the freedom to take the dissecting-knife in my hand, and exposed the incongruities and blunders of this Act*; so, that the framers themselves were ashamed of its standing a disgrace to the Statute Book, and saw clearly the necessity of making an amelioration, which, by the unwearied diligence and attention of a Committee of Apothecaries and Druggists, who gave up a great deal of their time, and left no effort untried, was

* See my first Letter to the Editors of the Medical and Physical Journal, Vol. VIII. page 127, for August 1802.

brought about in the following year 1803, in which year a new Act was made, repealing or ameliorating the obnoxious clauses of the Act of 1802, and containing an amended Schedule, consistent with justice, common sense, and grammar.

But, as the strictures on the Medicine Act of 1802, are to be found in the VIIIth volume of the Medical Journal, page 458, and the history of the transactions which led to its amendment by the Act of 1803, are detailed in the *tenth* volume, of the same publication, and still more at large in a Two Shilling pamphlet, sold by my friend Mr. Highley, in Fleet Street, it only remains for me to state in this place, the substance of so much of the two Acts of 1802 and 1803, (which I then collated and consolidated, one with the other, for the better understanding of both,) as is necessary to be known by every practitioner in Pharmacy, who wishes to steer clear of prosecutions for infringing on either of these two Acts, and avoid the machinations of informers, and their employers, the pettifogging *Qui-tam* attornies.

Rates of Stamps, ad valorem.

“ For every packet, box, bottle, or other
 “ inclosure, containing medicines coming with-
 “ in the meaning of this Act, not exceeding in
 “ value 1s. a three-half penny stamp.

“ Above 1s. and not more than 2s. 6d. a
 “ stamp, value 3d.

“ Above 2s. 6d. and not above 4s. stamp 6d.

“ Above 4s. and not above 10s. stamp 1s.

“ Above 10s. and not above 20s. stamp 2s.

“ Above 20s. and not above 30s. stamp 3s.

“ Above 30s. and not above 50s. stamp 10s.

“ And, all above 50s. stamp 20s.

“ Every person vending preparations li-
 “ able to the duty, to take out an annual Li-
 “ cence. Rates of Duties on Licences as follow.

“ In London, Westminster, Southwark,
 “ and all within the limits of the Two-
 “ Penny post, forty shillings.

“ Within the city of Edinburgh, forty
 “ shillings.

“ In any city, borough, or town corpo-
 “ rate, or in Manchester, Birming-
 “ ham, or Sheffield, ten shillings.

“ In any other part of Great Britain,
 “ five shillings.

“ Penalty for selling Quack Medicines with-
 “ out Licence, twenty pounds.

“ Venders of Quack Medicines, to apply
 “ to Commissioners for labels or stamps, and de-
 “ liver in, in writing, a note containing their
 “ names and residence.

“ Stamps must be affixed to the packets,
 “ boxes, &c. containing Quack Medicines, *not*
 “ *at the time of selling*, BUT BEFORE EXPO-
 “ SURE TO SALE; either *Wholesale* or *Re-*
 “ *tail*; printed rules and regulations to be given
 “ by the Commissioners to Venders when they
 “ apply for their Licence; and such rules to be
 “ strictly abided by.

“ Penalty for either buying to sell again,
 “ or for selling, or for *exposing to sale*, or for
 “ *keeping ready* for sale, either *Wholesale* or
 “ *Retail*, whether for *foreign* or *home* consump-
 “ tion, goods, without stamps, or without the
 “ proper stamps, *well and sufficiently fastened*
 “ *on, so as not to be separated without tearing*,
 “ TEN POUNDS.

“ Twenty Pounds penalty for fraudently
 “ tearing off the stamps with intent to use them
 “ a second time.

“ Twenty Pounds penalty for buying or sell-
 “ ing, second-hand stamps, or for affixing on
 “ any box, packet, &c. a stamp that had been
 “ before made use of.

“ Buyer or seller may inform against the
 “ other, and be himself indemnified.

[*The following Clause being of the greatest Importance, is here given at greater length than the others.*]

XIX. “ And in order to obviate any doubts
 “ which may arise in the construction of this Act
 “ for want of a particular specification of the
 “ different preparations subject to the duties by
 “ this Act imposed; be it enacted, that the
 “ rates and duties hereby imposed on prepara-
 “ tions used, or to be used, as medicines for the
 “ prevention, cure, or relief of any ailment in-
 “ cident to or affecting the human body; and
 “ upon persons uttering or vending the same;
 “ and all the powers, provisions, penalties, &c.
 “ prescribed by this Act, shall extend to every
 “ article mentioned in the Schedule: and also
 “ to all Pills, Powders, Lozenges, chemical and
 “ officinal preparations whatsoever, of the same
 “ or the like properties, made, prepared, vend-
 “ ed or exposed to sale, wherein the person
 “ preparing, uttering, &c. the same, hath or
 “ claims to have any occult secret or unknown
 “ art for the making or preparing the same;
 “ or any exclusive right and title to the making
 “ or preparing the same; or which have been,
 “ are, or shall be prepared under the authority
 “ of Letters Patent, or which have ever been,
 “ are, or shall be by any public advertisement
 “ or printed paper or hand-bill, or any label

“ affixed to or delivered with any such packet,
 “ box, or other inclosure aforesaid, held out to
 “ the Public, by the makers, venders or pro-
 “ prietors thereof, as nostrums, or proprietary
 “ medicines, or as specifics, or as beneficial for
 “ the prevention, cure, or relief of any such
 “ distemper or complaint, as aforesaid; and
 “ shall also extend to charge with the duties im-
 “ posed on Licences, all and every person who
 “ shall utter, vend, or expose to sale, any such
 “ preparations or compositions as aforesaid, in
 “ such manner as aforesaid.”

On the 28th of last month, (July, 1812,) another Act of Parliament (being, I think, the fifth on the same subject) received the Royal Assent, intituled, “ An Act to amend an Act
 “ passed in the Forty-fourth Year of His Ma-
 “ jesty’s Reign, for granting Stamp Duties in
 “ *Great Britain*, so far as regards the Duties
 “ granted on Medicines, and on Licences for
 “ vending the same.”

From the answer which I received from Mr. Hanson, the Solicitor of the Stamp Office, (to whom I take this opportunity of returning my best thanks for his politeness, and his promptitude in answering my enquiries on all occasions,) I had no reason to apprehend that any great inconveniencies would arise to the Profession, from the passing of this new Act; I how-

ever waited for its publication, and now find it to be no more than, as Mr. Hanson said, an Act to remove the doubts of those persons concerned in the sale of Soda Water.

Its principal feature is a new Schedule, containing, in all, between five and six hundred QUACK MEDICINES!!! (Mercy on us!) and the principal *object* of the Bill is to render liable to the Stamp Duty, *unequivocally*,

“ *All artificial Mineral Waters, and all*
 “ *Waters impregnated with Soda or Mi-*
 “ *neral Alkali, or with Carbonic Acid*
 “ *Gas, and all Compositions in a liquid*
 “ *or solid State, to be used for the Pur-*
 “ *pose of compounding or making any of*
 “ *the said Waters.*”

As the article, Soda Water, is rather a *luxury* than a *medicine*, the dealers in it will not object to affix a three-halfpenny stamp to it; which tax they can levy on the consumers; and seeing that the makers and venders of Soda Water are for the most part Druggists, who are already in the habit of taking out annual Medicine Licences, on account of *other* stampable articles, neither of these imposts can be deemed to be hardships.—

In other respects, the new Act of July, 1812, does not affect the regular Medical Practitioner in any way whatever.

- 17 Is he calculated to transact business in a shop where much is to be done both in retail and in making up prescriptions?
- 18 Is he quick at making up medicines?
- 19 Apt to make mistakes?
- 20 Does he require looking after?
- 21 Can he bear confinement?
- 22 Is he desirous of having many holidays?
- 23 Has he many acquaintances or followers?
- 24 Is he an early riser?
- 25 Or fond of lying in bed, requiring to be called v^{er}y often before he will stir himself?
- 26 Is he fond of the kitchen, and of the company of servants?
- 27 Was he correct in his manners, or on the contrary, vulgar, and given to low company and conversation?
- 28 When Employer is from home, and he is not immediately engaged in making up medicines to go out, how have you found him or heard of him spending his time?
- 29 Is he good at keeping the shop stocked, or did he suffer the shop to be in want of different articles through neglect of making memorandums of such things as are wanted, before the old stock of any particular article was exhausted?

- 30 Is he obliging to customers and respectful to his employer and his family?
- 31 Did he, when with you, open and shut shop?
- 32 Did you ever employ him to take out medicines, or, if the boy was out of the way, was he too fine a gentleman to take them out?
- 33 Can he bear to be told of his faults?
- 34 IS HE APT TO GIVE SAUCY ANSWERS?
- 35 When sent out on business, is he quick at returning, or is he, on the other hand, given to loitering and staying out long?
- 36 IS HE APT TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF YOUR ABSENCE, AND ABSENT HIMSELF FROM THE SHOP THE MOMENT YOUR BACK IS TURNED?
- 37 When sent to bleed, or visit a patient, was he generally well received and well liked by patients?
- 38 Is he skilful in dispensing medicines, and in prescribing for patients; and may he be trusted to go to visit patients and prescribe for them, when his employer is sent for in a hurry and happens to be from home?
- 39 In fine, was his general conduct such, while he lived with you as gave you reason to be satisfied with him?

Questions to be asked of the person who offers himself as an Asssistant.

- 1 In whose employ were you last engaged?
- 2 How long is it since you left it?
- 3 How long did you live in it?
- 4 What was the cause of your quitting it?
- 5 Can you refer me to your last employer for a recommendation of you, as to honesty and all other requisite qualifications?
- 6 Or can you refer me to any one in town that knows any thing of you?
- 7 What salary do you expect?
- 8 Can you bear confinement?
- 9 Are you in general, healthy?
- 10* Can you be content to sleep in the shop, be ready to rise at all calls in the night, and come to my chamber, to call me in case of labours or other exigencies?
- 11* Can you be satisfied to open and shut shop every morning and night, and do every thing that is necessary to be done where no man-servant is kept?
- 12* As I keep no errand boy, are you willing to carry out the medicines after making them up?

* These three Questions, 10, 11, and 12, to which an asterisk* is prefixed, are only necessary when the Employer does not keep a servant to take out the Medicines to the Patients.

- 13 Would you think it a hardship to be expected to have the shop open at six in summer and seven in winter?
- 14 Would you think yourself ill used, if, not having had any indulgence of going out for five or six weeks, a labour, or some other engagement of my own should occur to prevent my performing my promise of letting you have your holiday on the very day you asked for?
- 15 Have you many acquaintances or followers? Because I allow no visitors, except fathers and mothers.
- 16 Have you it in view to attend any course of lectures, and how soon?
- 17 Or to go into the army or navy?
- 18 Will you think it a hardship, to be required to replace any article broken by your own carelessness in the shop (except phials?)
- 19 Are you satisfied to do it, when you are now told, before our concluding the engagement, that you are to replace such things, or allow yourself to be charged for such articles, to be paid for out of your salary?

[Having received such answers to all or most of these questions, as might induce you to think

the young man will suit you, provided his knowledge of Latin, his hand-writing, and his correctness in writing out a bill and adding it up, so as to convince you he is competent to post the books, (provided you require it,) you are then to try him in these points; and if he acquit himself well, then the next step is to take the address of the Medical Gentleman he refers you to, and if his character be satisfactory, the engagement is concluded on of course.]

Queries to be put, on hiring a Servant.

[Some of these Queries are calculated for asking the Servant who offers himself, others are proper to be put to his former Employer.]

- 1 WHAT age?
- 2 Can you read and write sufficiently to read the written direction on the wrapper of a medicine you are to take out, or enter a message in the book, in the absence of the assistant or apprentice?
- 3 Are you strong enough to lift heavy shutters, in opening and shutting up the shop?
- 4 Do you know the town?
- 5 How long did you live in your last place?

- 6 On what occasion did you leave it?
- 7 What wages do you require?
- 8 Did you board and live in the house, or out of doors?
- 9 Do you want many holidays, or can you bear confinement?
- 10 Will you not think it a hardship to have no holiday on Sundays, as it is very seldom a day of rest with the Medical Profession?
- 11 Have you friends that will wash for you?
- 12 On what day, and at what hour may I wait on your late Master, to enquire your character?

Queries to the former Employer.

- 1 How long did C. D. live with you?
- 2 What was the occasion of your parting?
- 3 If a fair question, What wages did he receive from you?
- 4 Is he honest and trust-worthy?
- 5 Is he docile and willing to learn, and thankful for what is taught him? or,
- 6 Is he conceited, self-opinionated, obstinate, or stupid?
- 7 Does he want many holidays, or can he bear confinement?

- 8 Does he often want to go home to his parents; and on pretence of that, does he often stay out on his errands a much longer time than is needful?
- 9 Are his parents creditable and of good repute; or are they low and vicious?
- 10 Has he many followers?
- 11 Is he good at going on errands; or does he loiter and play truant?
- 12 Is he fond of making acquaintance with the boys in the neighbourhood, and idling away his time out of doors?
- 13 Is he very heavy and hard to be awaked?
- 14 Or, is he good at early rising, with or without being called up?
- 15 Is he cleanly in his clothes, person, or about any part of his business?
- 16 Or, on the contrary, is he dirty and slovenly?
- 17 IS HE APT TO GIVE SAUCY ANSWERS?
- 18 Is he of a temper not likely to quarrel or disagree with a fellow servant?
- 19 Is he civil and respectful to his superiors; and also, is he willing to do any thing that is *not* immediately his own business, in a case of hurry, or distress?
- 20 Can he wait at table? and lay a table for dinner?

- 21 Is he good at cleaning boots and shoes, knives and forks, and keeping exactly clean and bright, all the pewter, brass, tin, and other utensils of the shop?
- 22 Is he handy at going about any thing he is set about; or is he wasteful, careless, awkward, or clumsy?
- 23 Is he careful of securing doors and windows at night; and above all, is he careful of his candle?
- 24 Is he civil in giving answers to strangers?
- 25 Is he unfortunate in breaking glass and crockery?
- 26 Is he apt to tattle or make mischief, or carry every thing that he hears spoken in the parlour down to the kitchen, or out of doors?
- 27 How stands he for clothes?

VOCABULARY

Of the Words most frequently occurring in the Prescriptions of Physicians.

A, \overline{aa} , or ana, of each ingredient; (more properly expressed in the New Pharmacopœia of the College, Edit. 1809, by the genitive case plural, (SINGULORUM,) of each—for instance,

℞. *Aquæ Cinnamom, Tinct. Rhei āā* ℥ij. means,
Take of Cinnamon Water, and Tincture of
Rhubarb, of each two drachms.

Abdomen, the belly. GEN.—*inis*, OF the belly. DAT.—*ini*. TO the belly.

Absente febre, while the fever is off.

Accuratè (adverb) accurately. *Accuratè pensi*, weighed with the utmost exactness—*accuratè misceantur*, mix very completely.

Aciditas, sharpness. *Ad gratam aciditatem*. Make it just acid enough to be palatable, and not too sour.

Acmè. The height of a fever or any other disease.

Ad to. *ad duas vices*, at twice taking: *ad libitum*, as you like.

Addè, add. *Addantur*, let there be added; *Addendus*, to be added; *addendo*, adding.

Admoveatur, let there be applied—*antur*, plural, when more than one is to be applied.

Adstante febre, while the fever is on.

Æger, a sick person, a patient. *Ægra*, a female patient.

Aggrediente febre, when the fever is coming on.

Aggressus, an attack. *Aggressus febris*, the attack of a fever.

Agitato vase, shaking the phial.

Albus, white.

Aliquot, some. *Aliquoties*, sometimes.

Alter, altera, alterum, the other.

Alternus, alternate. *Alternis horis*, every second hour.

Alternis diebus, every alternate day.

Aluta, Leather *Extende super alutam mollem*, spread on soft leather.

Alvus, the belly, the bowels. *Adstrictâ alvo*, when costive.

Amplus, large. *Cochleare amplum*, a table spoonful.

Ante, before. *Ut ante*, as before.

Antemeridianus. In the forenoon: any time before twelve o'clock at noon.

Apparatus, any sort of preparation, instruments, or in short, every thing that is requisite to be had in readiness for performing any sort of operation. —Also, the more delicate term for a bladder and pipe for glysters.

Aperiens, opening, gently purging.

Applicetur, let there be applied.

Aqua, water. *Aquæ*, of water. *Aqua bulliens*, *Aqua fervens*, boiling water.

Armatus, armed. *Fistula armata*, an apparatus for glysters; a pipe and bladder.

Auris, the ear. *Auri*, to the ear. *Aures*, ears. *Auribus*, to the ears.

Aut, or.

B.

- BENE*, well.
Bibat, let him drink.
Biduum, two days. *Omni biduò vel triduò*, every 2 or 3 days.
Bihorium, the space of two hours. *Omni bihorio*, every two hours.
Bis, twice: *bis, terve*, twice or thrice.
Bullio, to boil; *bulliens*, boiling. *Aquæ bullientis*, of boiling water.
Bulliant, let them boil.

C.

- CALEFACTUS*, made warm.
Capiat, let (the patient) take. *Capt. Coch. iij larg.*
 Three table spoonfuls to be taken.
Catharticus, purging.
Cautè, cautiously.
Cerevisia, Beer. *Cerevisia Londinensis*, Porter.
Charta, paper. *Charta cærulea*, blue paper. *Chartula*, a little piece of paper. *Cola trans chartam*, filter through paper.
Cibus, food.
Circa, about; *circiter*, about.
Citò, soon, quickly. *Citissimè* (the superlative degree,) as quick as possible.
Clausus, clausa, clausum, covered. *Vase clauso*, in a covered vessel.
Cochleare, a spoonful. *Cochlearia*, spoonful. *Coch. magnum; amplum*; a table spoonful. *Co. Infantulorum*; *Coch. modicum*, a child's spoonful, a dessert spoonful. *Co. parvum*, a tea-spoonful.
Coctio, a boiling. *Sub finem Coctionis*, towards the end of the boiling; when almost boiled.
Cæruleus, blue. *Charta Cærul.* blue paper. *Unguentum Cæruleum*, mercurial ointment.

- Cola* (imperat. of *Colo*,) strain, to filter.
Colatus, strained, filtered. *Coluto liquori*, to the strained liquor.
Colatura, a straining. *Colaturæ*, to the strained liquor.
Colatus, let be strained. *Colentur*, let them be strained.
Collum, a neck.
Comp. Compositus, compound.
Continuo, to continue. *Continuantur remedia*, go on with the same medicines as last prescribed.
Contundo, to bruise. *Contusus*, bruised.
Contusio, a bruise; a contusion.
Coquo, to boil. *Coque*, boil. *Coque parùm*, boil a little while.
Coquantur, let them be boiled.
Cor, the heart. *Scrobiculus Cordis*, the pit of the stomach.
Coxa, *coxendix*, the hip.
Cras, to-morrow; *c. m. cras mane*, early to-morrow morning; *c. m. s. cras mane sumendus*, to be taken early to-morrow morning.
Crastinus, (adj.) of to-morrow. *In usum crastinum*, for to-morrow's use.
Cribrum, a sieve; *trans cribum*, through a sieve.
Cujus, of which. *Cujus capiat*, or *sumat*, of which (the patient is to) take.
Cum, with.
Cyathus, a cup. *Cyathus Vinarius*, a wine glass. *Cyath. theat.* a tea-cup full.

D.

- Da*, give. *Detur*, *Dentur*, (plural,) let be given.
De, of; *de quo*, or *quâ*, of which—*de die*, in a day.
Deauratus, gilt. *Deaurentur pilulæ*, let the pills be gilt.
Debilitas, weakness.
Decem, ten. *Decimus*, the tenth.
Debitus, due; *ad debitam spissitudinem*, to a proper degree of thickness, as to consistence.

Decubitus, lying down. *Horá Decubitús*, at bed time.
Deglutio, to swallow. *Deglutiatur*, is swallowed,—*etur*,
 let be swallowed.

Dein, deinde, then; afterwards.

Dejectio, a depositing, or putting down, also a going to
 stool; as, *post duas dejectiones alvi*, after two
 motions.

Dejicio, to deposit. *Donec alvus bis dejiciat*, until the
 patient shall have had two stools.

Dexter, the right. *Manus Dextra*, the right hand.
Auri Dextro, to the right ear.

Dictus, spoken of, said.

Dies, a day. *Die*, in a day; as *bis die*, twice a day.
Diebus, in days; as *tertiis Diebus*, every third
 day. *Alternis Diebus*, every alternate day.

Dilutum, diluted.

Dimidium, the half. *Dimidius a. um.* (adjective) half.

D. P. Directione propria, with its proper direction.

Diu, a long time. *Tere Diu*, rub for a long time.

Diurnus, long continued. *Diurná trituratione*, by
 long continued rubbing, or grinding in the
 mortar. *Diurna coctione*, by long boiling.

Dolor, pain. *Dolores*, pains. *Doloris*, of the pain.

Dolens, pained. *Parti Dolenti*, to the pained part.

Donec, until. *Dum*, whilst.

Durante dolore, while the pain continues.

E.

EADEM, eandem, the same. *Eodem*, in the same.

Effunde, pour out.

Effervescentia, the effervescence.

Effervescet, effervesces.

Ejusdem, of the same, the genitive case of *Idem*.

Enema, a glyster. *Enemata*, glysters.

Erit, shall be.

Evanesco, evanui, to disappear. *Evanescent*, shall have disappeared.

Exhibe, exhibeatur, give. *Exhibendus*, to be given.

Extendo, to extend, also, to spread. *Extende super alutam*, spread it on leather.

Extensus, a, um, spread.

F.

Fac, make. *Fac in pilulas xij.* makes into 12 pills.

Farina, flour. *Farina seminis lini*, linseed meal.

Febris, a fever. *Febre durante*, while the fever is on.

Femur, a thigh.

Femoribus, to the thighs. *Femoribus internis*, to the inner sides of the thighs.

Fervens, boiling. *Fervidus fervida*, hot.

Ferventis, of boiling. *℞. aq. ferventis*, take of boiling water.

Finis, the conclusion. *Sub finem coctionis*, when almost boiled enough.

Fiat, make (the singular number.) *Fiant*, make (plural.)

Fontana, fountain. *Aqua fontana*, spring water.

Formula, prescription.

Fotus, a fomentation.

Fuerit, shall have been; as *donec alvs soluta fuerit*, until a motion is (or shall have been) procured.

G.

GARGARISMA, a gargle.

Gelatina, jelly. *Gelatina ribesiorum*, currant jelly.

Gelatina quovis, any sort of jelly.

Globulus, a little ball. *Globuli Gascoigni*, Gascoign's ball.

Donec globuli evanescent, until the globules (of quicksilver) totally disappear, (so that they cannot be seen even with a microscope.)

Gradatim, by slow degrees.

Gratus, grata, gratum, agreeable, pleasant. *Ad gratam aciditatem*, so as to make it pleasantly acid without being too sour. *In quovis grato vehiculo*, in any agreeable vehicle.

Gutta, a drop. *Guttæ*, drops. *Guttas*, drops.

Guttatim, drop by drop.

H.

Hæc, this. *Hæc nocte*, this night. *Hanc*, this. *Sumat hanc*, let him take this.

Hactenus, hitherto, heretofore, up to the present day.

Harum, of these. *Harum pilularum sumat tres*, of these pills let him or her take three.

Haustus, a draught.

Hebdomada, a week.

Heri, yesterday. *Ut Heri*, as yesterday.

Hesternus, of yesterday. *Hesternæ nocte*, last night.

Hirudo, a leech. *Hirudines*, leeches.

His, in these, to these. *His adde*, add to these.

Hora, an hour, *Horæ*, of an hour. *Horæ* (plural) hours:

H. S. (*horâ somni*,) at the hour of rest.

H. S. S. (*horâ somni sumendus*,) to be taken at bed-time. *Hora decubitus*, at the hour of going to rest, bed-time.

Horâ vespertinâ, in the evening, (or) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and six in the evening.

Horæ unius spatii, in the space of one hour.

Horæ $\frac{1}{4}$, *horæ quadrante*, quarter of an hour.

Horis intermediis, at intermediate hours, when two medicines are to be taken. *Horis intermediis*, it means, that one is to be given exactly at mid-time from the other; suppose a draught is ordered (to be taken every six hours,) and a powder *horis intermediis*, that is every six hours

intermediately, then a draught will be taken at 6 o'clock and at 12, and a powder at 3, and at 9.

Hujusmodi, of this sort, like these.

H. p. n. Haustus purgans noster, a formula of purging draught made according to a practitioners own private Pharmacopæia, and is prepared so as to keep a long time without spoiling, that we may not have the trouble of preparing it every time a draught is wanted,—Mitt. H. p. n. ℥ij ad ij Vices c. m. s. *Mitte Haustus purgantis nostri uncias duas, ad duas Vices cras mane sumendus*, send two ounces of our purging draught, to be taken to-morrow morning at twice, that is half at first, and the remaining half in an hour if the first do not operate.

I.

PROPONEUS, proper, appropriate.

Idem, Eadem, the same. *Ejusdem*, of the same, the genitive case of *Idem*.

Imponatur, (sing.) let there be put on—
nantur, (plural.)

Imprimis, first.

In, in. In die, in a day.

Indies, (an adverb) every day, daily.

Indicaverit, shews, indicates.

Infusio, infusum, an infusion

Infunde, infundatur, infuse.

Inter, between.

Injectio, injection.

Inquietudo, restlessness. *Ungente Inquietudine*, if restless.

Injiciatur, throw in, throw up. *Injiciatur enema*, let a glyster be administered.

Injiciendus, Injiciendum, to be administered.

Instar, (an adverb) as big as. *Sumat molem instar nucis moschatae*, the bigness of a nutmeg to be taken.

Intermedius, intermediate.

Internus, the inner side.

J.

JAM, already. *Jampridem*, *jamdudum*, some time ago, heretofore.

Jugulum, the throat.

Jusculum, broth. *Jusculum ovillum*, mutton broth. *Jus bovinum*, beef tea.

Juxta, near to.

L.

Lac, milk. *Lactis*, of milk. *Lacte*, in milk.

Lævigatus, levigated.

Lana, flannel. *Lana nova*, new flannel.

Languor, faintness, lowness. *In Languoribus*, in the fainting fits, when low and faint.

Latus, the side. *Lateris*, of the side. *Lateri*, to the side. *Latus dolens*, the pained side. *Lateri dolenti*, to the pained side.

Latus, *lata*, *latum*, (adjective,) broad.

Lectus, a bed. *In Lecto*, in bed.

Liber, a book.

Libra, a pound. *Libris*, *libras*, pounds.

Linteum, lint; also linen

Liquesco, to liquefy, to melt. *Donec liquescat*, till it melts.

Liquidus, liquid. *Sedes Liquidae*, loose stools. *In quovis liquido*, in any liquid.

Londinensis, of London. *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, the London Dispensatory.

Lumborum, of the loins.

Libet, (a verb impersonal) it pleases. *Ad Libitum*, just as you please.

M.

MAGNUS, magna, magnum, large. *Magnum cochleare* a table spoonful.

Major, greater, larger. *Cochlearia duo Majora*, two table spoonful.

Maximus, the greatest. *Maximá curá*, with the greatest care.

Maximè, chiefly.

Malleolus, the ankle. *Mullecolus internus*, the inner ankle.

Manè, in the morning. *Manè primo*; *valde mane*, very early in the morning.

Manus, a hand. *Manu calefacta*, with a warm hand.

Massa, a mass. *Massa pitularis*, a mass fit for forming into pills.

Matutinus, in the morning or forenoon.

Mediocris, middle-sized. *Pilulæ mediocres*, middle-sized Pills. *Cochleare mediocre*, a desert spoonful, a pap spoonful, or a child's spoonful. *Mediocris*, also means indifferent, as to quality.

Medius, middle. *Media nocte*, in the middle of the night.

Melior, *melius*, better.

Minatur, *minarctur*, threatens. *Minante*, threatening.

Minimus, very small. *Cochleare minimum*, a tea spoonful.

*Minutum**, a minute.

Misce, mix. *Bene misceatur*, let it be well mixed.

Mitte, send.

* The word *minutum*, for a minute, is very barbarous Latin; I believe there is no such word; but the right Latin for a minute, *Sexagesima pars horæ*, is as long and as tiresome to write, as "*Semivitreous Oxyd. of lead*" for the simple word "*Litharge*."

- Mittatur*, (singular,) let it be sent. *Mittantur*, (plural,) let them be sent.
- Mittatur sanguis*, take blood away; *i. e.* bleed the patient.
- Misturā, mixtura*, a mixture.
- Mitigatio*, mitigation, alleviation. *Donec doloris mitigatio sit*, until the pain is easier.
- Mitigatus, a, -um*, mitigated, lessened.
- Modicus*, middle-sized,
- Modus*, a manner. *Modo præscripto*, in the manner directed.
- Moles*, a mass, a lump, a piece. *Sumat molem instar nucis moschatae*, let him (or her) take the bigness or size of a nutmeg.
- Mollis, molle*, soft.
- Molestus*, troublesome. *Molestor*, to trouble, to be troublesome. *Molestante dolore*, when the pain is troublesome. *Molestante tussi*, when the cough is troublesome.
- Mora*, delay. *Sine morā*, without delay.
- Mos, moris*, manner. *More solito*, in the usual manner; also, in the same manner as I am in the habit of prescribing it to other people.
- Mortarium*, a mortar. *Mortario aeneo*, in the brass mortar. *Mortario marmoreo*, in the marble mortar. *Mort. vitreo*, in the glass mortar.

N.

- NARTHECIUM*, a gallipot.
- Nates*, the buttocks.
- Ne*, lest, also, do not; as *ne tradas sine nummo*, do not deliver the medicine without the money.
- Necnon*, also.
- Niger, nigra, nigrum*, black.
- Ni, nisi*, unless.
- Nihil*, nothing.

- Nisus*, an endeavour, an attempt, a straining, a motion, a straining to vomit, or go to stool.
- Nimis, nimium*, too much.
- Nodulus*, a little knot. *Nodulo ligati*, tied up in a piece of clean rag.
- Nomen, nominis*, a name. *Signetur nomine proprio*, write its common name upon the label.
- Novem*, nine.
- Nomus*, the ninth.
- Novus, nova, novum*, new.
- Novissime*, very lately; the last of all.
- Nocte*, at night. *Noctes*, nights. *Nocte maneque*, night and morning. *Alternis noctibus*, every second night.
- Nuper*, lately. *Nuperrime*, very lately.
- Nucha*, the nape of the neck. *Nuchæ*, to the nape.
- N. M. *Nux Moschata*, a nutmeg. *Sumat magnitudinem nucis moschate*, take the bigness of a nutmeg.

Numeri. Numbers.

<p>1. or j. <i>unus, una, unum</i>, one. <i>unius</i>, of one.</p> <p>2. ij. <i>duo duæ</i>, two. <i>duorum</i>, of two. <i>duobus</i>, in two, to two.</p> <p>3. iij. <i>tres, tria</i>, three. <i>tribus</i>, in three, to three. <i>trium</i>, of three. <i>ter</i>, three times.</p> <p>4. iv. <i>quatuor</i>, four. <i>quartus, a—um</i>, fourth. <i>quater</i>, four times.</p> <p>5. v. <i>quinque</i>, five. <i>quintus</i>, fifth.</p>	<p>6. vj. <i>sex</i>, six. <i>sextus</i>, sixth.</p> <p>7. vij. <i>septem</i>, seven. <i>septimus</i>, seventh. <i>septimana</i>, or, <i>7mana</i>, a week.</p> <p>8. viij. <i>octo</i>, eight. <i>octavus</i>, eighth.</p> <p>9. ix. <i>novem</i>, nine. <i>nonus</i>, ninth.</p> <p>10. x. <i>decem</i>, ten. <i>decimus</i>, tenth.</p> <p>11. xj. <i>undecim</i>, eleven.</p> <p>12. xij. <i>duodecim</i>, twelve.</p> <p>20. xx. <i>viginti</i>, twenty.</p> <p>24. xxiv. <i>viginti quatuor</i>, twenty-four.</p>
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O.

OBSTANTE, hindering, preventing.

Occasio, occasion, opportunity.

Octo, eight.

Octavus, eighth. *Octava quaque hora*, every eighth hour.

Olim, some time ago.

Olla, a pot, a gallipot.

Omnis, all. *Omni mane*, every morning. *Omni hora*, every hour. *Omni bihorio*, every two hours. *Omni nocte*, every night. *Omni $\frac{1}{4}$ hora*, *Omni quadrante horæ*, every quarter of an hour. *Tere omnia*, rub all together.

Omnino, quite, wholly, entirely.

Optimè, very well, as well as possible.

Optimus, *ma*, *mum*, best.

Opus, need, occasion. *Si Opus sit*, or *fuerit*, if it be necessary.

Ovillum jusculum, mutton broth:

Ovum, an egg. *Vitell. Ovi*, the yelk of an egg. *Ovorum*, of eggs.

P.

PANNUS, a rag. *Pannus linteus*, a linen rag. *Pannus laneus*, *Pannus è laná*, a piece of flannel.

Paroxysmus, a paroxysm, a fit, a convulsion fit.

Pars, a part. *Partes*, parts. *Parti dolenti*, to the pained part.

Partitus, parted. *Partitis vicibus*, means, that you are not to give a medicine all at once, but divide the dose according to the directions most commonly previously given; for example, if a purging or emetic draught, half, or a third (as the case may be) to be taken at first, and the other half or third at a certain distance of time, if the former quantity be not found sufficient to take the desired effect.

Parvus, little. *Cochleare Parvum*, a tea spoonful.

Parum, a little. *Parumper*, a little.

Pauculum, *pauillum*, *paululum*, a little.

Pectus, the breast. *Pectoris*, of the breast.

Pediluvium, a bath for the feet.

Per, by, or through.

Pergo, to go on with. *Pergat in usu Medicinarum*,
continue the Medicines as before.

Peractus, { completed, perfected, quite done, gone
Perfectus, { through with; as, *Peracta operatione emetici*,
after the emetic has quite done operating.

Perfricetur, let it be rubbed. *Perfricandus*, to be rubbed.

Pensus, weighed. *Accuratè Pensi*, exactly weighed.

Perpetuus, perpetual. *Fiat Perpetuum*, keep it open,
(when it refers to a blister.)

Pluvialis, also *Pluviatilis Aqua*, rain water.

Pharmacopœia, the Dispensatory.

Pollex, the thumb. *Pollex pedis*, the great toe.

Pomeridianus, *postmeridianus*, in the evening or after-
noon, time of the day.

P. R. N. *pro re natâ*, occasionally, according as circum-
stances may occur, according as the symptoms
may require.

Poculum, a cup.

Pomum, an apple. *Pomi*, of an apple.

Pone, behind. *Pondere*, by weight.

Porro, moreover. *Post*, after. *Postea*, then, afterwards.

P. M. *post meridiem*, afternoon, in the afternoon, after
12 o'clock at noon.

Potus, drink, any kind of beverage.

Postulet, *postulent*, may require, demand.

Præcipue, especially.

Præparatus, prepared.

Præparo, to prepare. *Præparentur*, let them be pre-
pared.

Primus, ma, mum, the first. *Primò*, first of all. *Primo mane*, very early in the morning.

Prior, prius, the former, the first.

Priusquam, before that.

Pro, for. *Pro re natá, p. r. n.* occasionally, &c. *Pro ratione*, according to, or, in proportion to; as, *pro ratione ætatis*, according to the age of the patient.

Proprius, a, um, proper. *S. N. P. Signetur nomine proprio*, mark it with its proper direction.

Pruritus, an itching. *Pruriens*, itching. *Dolichos pruriens*, Cowhage.

Psora, the itch

Pulvis, a powder. *Pulveres*, powders. *Pulveribus*, in powders.

Purificatus, a, um, purified.

Pyxis, Pyxidis, a pill-box, or lozenge-box.

Q.

QUADRANS, Quadrantis, Quadrante, quarter. *Omni Quadrante horæ*, every quarter of an hour.

Quacum, with which.

Quamprimum, as soon as possible, without the least delay.

Quartus, a, um, the fourth.

Quæqua, every. Quævis, (scem) with any.

Quater, four times. *Quatuor*, four. *Quarta pars*, a fourth part.

—*que*, (at the end of any Latin word,) and.

Quem, Quam, Quod, which, (the accusative case.)

Qui Quæ, Quod, which, (the nominative case.)

Quibus, to which, with which.

Quibusdam, to or with some. *Cum guttis Quibusdam*, with a few drops.

Quilibet, Quaelibet, Quodlibet, gen. *Cujuslibet*, abl. *Quolibet*, any.

Quiescat, goes to rest, is easier.

Quinque, five. *Quintus*, a *um*, the fifth. *Quinquies*, five times.

Quinquina, (*Cinchona*,) Peruvian bark.

Q. S.—*q. s. Quantum Sufficiat*, as much as may be sufficient.

Quorum, Quarum, of which. *Quos, Quas*, which. *Quocum, Quacum*, with which. *Quovis*, with any.

R.

RATIO, a reason, also, a proportion. *Pro ratione ætatis*, according to the age of the patient. *Pro ratione doloris*, according to the urgency of the pain.

Raucedo, hoarseness.

Recipe, take. *Recipe*, (taken substantively,) a prescription.

Regio, a region, (an anatomical term for certain parts of the body) ; as *Regio Epigastrica*, the epigastric region. *Regio Lumborum*, the region of the loins. *Appl. Emplastr Regioni Umbilicali*, to the umbilical region, or, parts in the neighbourhood of the navel.

Redigo, to reduce. *Redige*, reduce. *Redigetur*, may be reduced. *Redigatur*, let it be reduced.

Redactus, a um, reduced. *In pulv. redact*, reduced to powder.

Refrixerit, pl.—*int*, the subjunctive future of *Refrigesco* to cool.

Reliquus, a um, the rest, the remaining part.

Remedium, a remedy. *Continuantur Remedia*, go on with the same medicines as before.

Repetatur, let be repeated, repeat.

Repetendus, to be repeated.

Respondeo, Responderit, shall have answered. *Donec alvus ad sedes ij vol. iij responderit*, until two or three stools shall have been procured.

Ribes, currants. *Gelatina ribesiorum*, currant jelly.

Ruber, Rubra, Rubrum, red.

Rubus, Idæus, Raspberry.

Retinendus, to be retained, or kept.!

S.

S. V. R. SPIRITUS Vinosus Rectificatus, rectified spirit of wine.

S. V. Ten, or *Tenuis*, proof spirit.

Sæpe, often; *sæpius*, oftener; *sæpissime*, very often.

Saltem, at least.

Sanguis, blood,—*inis*, of blood. *Sanguinis missura*, blood-letting.

Saphena vena, the ankle vein.

Scapula, the shoulder blade. *Inter scapulas*, between the shoulders.

Scilicet, to wit, namely.

Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.

Secundus, a um, (adjective) second.

Secundum, (preposition,) according to.

S. A. Secundum Artem, according to art; that is, you are to use your own ingenuity to do it in the most proper and scientific way.

Sed, but.

Sedes, a stool, (plural) stools.

Semi, or *Semis*, half. *Semihora*, half an hour. *Semi drachma*, half a dram.

Sesqui, one and a half, as, *Sesquihora*, an hour and a half. *Sesquiuncia*, or, *Sescuncia*, an ounce and a half. *Sesquidrachma*, a drachm and a half. Remember well to attend to the difference of these two words; for many young men, by not

knowing that *Sesqui* means one and a half, but confounding it with *Semi*, have made bad mistakes.

Semper, always.

Semel, once.

Septem, seven.

Septimana, a week, seven days. *Septimus*, seventh.

Sequens, following.

Serum lactis, whey. *In sero lactis vinoso*, in wine whey.

Serum, is also the watery part of the blood which separates from the red part, or *crassamentum*, on standing until cold.

Sex, six; *sextus*, sixth.

Si, if. *Sive*, or; whether.

Signatura, a label or direction.

Signetur, let it be marked; directed; written upon.

S. N. P. Signetur Nomine Propriò, mark it with the name it is usually known by.

Simul, together, as *terantur simul*, let them be rubbed together. *Simul ac*, at the same time that.

Sine, without. *Sine morâ*, without delay.

Singultus, Hiccup.

Singulus, *a um*, each; *in singulis*, in each; *singulorum*, of each.

Sinister, *-tra*, *-trum*, the left. *Auri sinistro*, to the left ear.

Sitis, thirst; *si sitiât*, if thirsty.

Solitus, accustomed.

Solus, alone; only.

Solutus, *a um*, dissolved, also loosened; as, *donec alvus soluta fuerit*, until a stool is procured.

Solve, dissolve.

Somnus, sleep. *Hora somni*, at bed-time.

Spina, the spine, the back-bone; also, a thorn.

Spina Cervi, in the new Pharmacopœia called *Rhamnus*, Buckthorn.

Spissus, thick. *Spissitudo*, thickness of consistence.

Statim, directly; immediately.

Stent, let them stand. *Stet*, let it stand.

Sternutatorius pulvis, Sneezing powder; Snuff.

Stupa, Tow.

Sub, *subter*, under. *Sub finem Coctionis*, when the boiling is almost finished. *Sub*, prefixed to a word, implies diminution, or a process not completed; also, in many words has the same signification as the termination *ish*, in English words, as *subniger*, blackish, not quite black. *Subtepidus*, lukewarm. For its meaning, when applied to terms of Chemistry, as *Subcarbonas*, *submurias*, the pupil must study his Chemical Nomenclature.

Subactus, *a*, *um*, subdued, dissolved.

Subitus, *a*, *um*. *Subitaneus*, sudden. *Subito* (adv.) suddenly.

Subtepidus, a little warm, lukewarm.

Subige, dissolve it, make it unite. Subdue Quicksilver with Lard or Balsam of Sulphur.

Subinde, frequently, now-and-then.

Subtilis, subtile, reduced to fine powder. *Pulv. Subtilissimus*, the very finest powder.

Sumat, let him take. *Sumatur*, *sumantur*, let be taken; take.

Sudor, sweat.

Superbibo, to drink after taking any thing, as, Chamomile tea or warm water after an Emetic; or a cup of water, or any liquid medicine to wash down a dose of any sort of Pills.

Superinfundo, to pour upon.

Supra, above. *Supradictus*, above mentioned.

Syncope, a fainting fit.

T.

TABELLÆ, Tabulæ, lozenges.

Talis, such. *Sumat Talem*, let him take such a one as this.

Talus, the ancle.

Tam, so. *Tamen*, yet.

Tactus, the touch

Tænia, the tape-worm.

Tempus, Temporis, time.

Tempora, the temples. *Temporibus*, to the temples.
Tempori dextro, to the right temple. *Tempori sinistro*, to the left temple.

Temperies, Temperamentum, temperament, degree of heat.

Tenacitas, tenacity. *Ad debitam Tenacitatem*, of a proper degree of tenacity or consistence.

Teneo, to hold. *Tenendus*, to be held.

Tenuis, weak, thin, small, slender.

Tepefactus, warmed, made warm.

Ter, three times, thrice. *Ter quaterve*, three or four times.

Teres, Teretis, round, taper; also *Teres*, is a name for the long and round worm infesting the human body, *qu. d. vermis teres*.

Tergum, the back. *A Tergo*, behind.

Tero, to rub; *tere*, (imperative,) rub; *terendus*, to be rubbed; *terantur*, let them be rubbed.

Tertius, Tertia, Tertium, the third.

Testacea, the prepared powders made of oyster-shells, egg-shells, crab's claws, &c.

Thorax, the chest; *thoracis*, of the chest.

Thus, frankincense

Tinea Capitis, scald head.

Torrefactus, toasted.

Tres, Tria, three; *tribus*, in three, to three.

Triduum, three days.

Trituratio, a grinding. *Trituratus*, triturated, ground.

Tritus, ground.

T. O. Tinctura Opii, what is commonly called *Laudanum*.

T. O. C. Tinctura Opii Camphorata, Camphorated Tincture of Opium, called, formerly, Paregoric Elixir. This Tincture is now called by the College, in the late Reform of the Pharmacopœia, Edit. 1809, *Tinctura Camphoræ Composita*.

Trans, through. *Cola trans Chartam*, filter through filtering paper.

Tussis, a cough. *Tussi molestante*, when the cough is troublesome.

U.

ULTIMUS, Ultima, um, the last. *Ultimò præscript*, which was last prescribed.

Umbilicus, the navel.

Unà, (adverb,) together.

Uncia, an ounce. *Unciam cum semisse*, an ounce and a half.

Undecim, eleven.

Unus, Una, Unum, one. *Unius*, of one. *Uni*, to one.

Urgente tussi, when the cough is troublesome.

Urgeo, to urge, to oppress, to be troublesome or painful.

Usus, use. *Pergat in usu remedium*, continue the use of the medicines as before.

Usque ad, up to, as far as.

Ut, as, that, so that; in the same manner as.

Utendus, to be used.

Utatur, let him make use of.

Uterque, Utraque, Utrumque, both. *Utriusque*, of both.

Utrique, to both, to either. *Admoveatur*

hirudines ij tempori utrique, apply two leeches to each temple.

Utriuslibet, of which-ever of the two, or more, the patient likes best.

V.

VACCINATIO, the act of inoculating for the Cow Pock.

Variolæ Vaccinæ, the Cow Pock.

Vaccinum lac, Cow's milk.

Valde, very, very much.

Valeo, to avail; *si non valeat*, if it does not answer.

Variolæ, the Small-pox.

Varicella, the Chicken-pox.

Vas, a vessel. *Vasis*, of a vessel. *Vase clauso*, in a covered vessel. *Agitato vase*, shaking the vessel.

-Ve, vel, or; either: *-te* is never at the beginning, but the end of a word.

Vertebræ, the joints of the neck, back, or loins. the *Vertebra*, altogether, form that column of Bones, which is called the Spine.

Verus, true, real, genuine.

Vena, a vein. *Vena saphena*, the ancle vein.

Venæsectio, bleeding. *Fiat Venæsectio*, bleed him.

V S B. Venæsectio Brachii, bleeding in the arm. *Fiat Venæsectio in Venâ saphena*, bleed the patient in the ancle vein—or it may be understood, to bleed wherever you can find the best vein at the top of the foot to get blood from.

Vespere, in the evening.

Vespertinus, in the evening, as *horâ vi^a*, *vespertina*, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

Vehiculum, a vehicle; that is, whatever liquid or any other eatable or drinkable we take a medicine in, as barley water, whey, jelly, or panada, &c.

Viginti, twenty. *Vicesimus, vigesimus*, the twentieth.

Vinosus, Vinarius, of wine. *Cyathus Vinarius*, a wine glass.

Vices, turns; *ad duas vices sumendus*, to be taken at twice; that is, half to be taken at first, and the other half in some time after.

Vicibus partitis. See PARTITUS in P.

Vice, in the room of. *Vix*, scarcely, hardly. *Ut vix sentiatur*, so as that it can scarcely be perceivable.

Vitellus, the yelk of an egg.

V O S. Vitello ovi Solut^m; dissolved in the yelk of an egg.

Vitrum, a glass—*Vitreus*, made of glass.

Vires, strength; *si vires permittant*, if the strength will bear it.

Vomitio, a vomiting. *Vomitioe urgente*, when the vomiting is troublesome.

Vultus, the countenance.

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Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; Fellow of the London Medical Society; Honorary Member of the Physical Society of Guy's and the Medical and Philosophical Society of St. Bartholomew's Hospitals, &c.

In Chapter V. of this work, are given Extracts of Letters and Testimonials from several most respectable Medical Characters, in favour of the Use of the COWHAGE, and in approbation of the Author's Practice; among whom are,

<i>Dr. Bancroft,</i>	<i>Dr. Sims,</i>	<i>Dr. Woodville,</i>
<i>Dr. De Valangin,</i>	<i>Dr. Squire,</i>	<i>Dr. Willan,</i>
<i>Dr. Lettson,</i>	<i>Dr. George Rees,</i>	<i>D. Dundas, Esq.</i>
<i>Dr. Murray,</i>	<i>Dr. Thornton,</i>	<i>E. Ford, Esq.</i>
<i>Dr. Myers,</i>	<i>Dr. Underwood,</i>	<i>&c.</i>

LONDON:

Printed for the AUTHOR, No. 29, *Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell*;
Sold by him; *SHERWOOD, NEELY, and JONES, Paternoster Row*; *HIGHLY, COXF, CALLOW, UNDERWOOD, and the other Medical Booksellers.*

“ In these times, when we see sumptuous edifices erecting by
“ persons vending Empiric Medicines, and when we are willing
“ to allow much excuse for the disappointed patient, who, after
“ trying all the various regular means for the removal of Worms,
“ has recourse to any quack who will promise relief, we hail,
“ with pleasure, the promulgation of a remedy to cure this
“ plague of human kind; a remedy that is perfectly innocent
“ to the constitution, and efficacious in its proposed objects.”

“ Nor can we forbear properly to appreciate the very modest
“ character of its promoter; his correctness in the detail, and
“ his disinterestedness in thus freely publishing the particulars
“ of so desirable and so sovereign a remedy. Mr. Chamber-
“ laine candidly relates, in this book, not only all the experi-
“ ments made with the Gowhage in the cure of Worms, but
“ enumerates all the various remedies hitherto employed, and
“ compares their effects, which certainly evince the superior
“ efficacy of the *Dolichos Pruriens*: it is an important acqui-
“ sition to the *Materia Medica*, and the College has accordingly
“ adopted it in their last edition: but it is only from Mr. Cham-
“ berlaine that it can be purchased in perfection, he having
“ originally imported the plant for medical purpose, and best
“ knows its qualities. It is highly worthy the attention of
“ Practitioners, as it does not possess the deleterious property of
“ some vermifuge medicines, nor the rough and ungrateful
“ flavour, and, indeed, ill consequences, of others, and yet is
“ more certainly effectual than any.

“ The pamphlet is modestly and clearly written, and contains
“ a number of cases, sanctioned by many most respectable
“ Physicians, &c.”—*European Magazine*, for August, 1812.

A few remaining Copies of the following Work are to be had at
HIGHLEY'S, No. 24, Fleet Street, Price Two Shillings.

THE HISTORY

Of the MEDICINE ACT of 1802;

EXHIBITING A VIEW OF THE DANGERS

To which Regular Apothecaries and Surgeons practising Phar-
macy, were exposed by that Act; and of the Steps taken, by
which that Part of the Profession were relieved from the

DEPREDACTIONS of INFORMERS;

EXHIBITING IN A CLEAR POINT OF VIEW,

How far *they who do*, as well as *they who do not*, deal in

QUACK MEDICINES,

Are or are not affected by the Act, in its state of Amelioration,
obtained through the exertions of a Committee, in the
Session of 1803.

By WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE, SURGEON,

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

Non autem sunt pejores laquei, quam laquei legum.

BACON, resusc, 79.

In consideration of the active part which the Author took in the prosecution of the business of obtaining an Amelioration of the Act, and of his being the first to apprize all dealers in Pharmacy of their danger, the DRUGGISTS of the City of London have done him the honour to present him with a piece of Plate, embellished with the following inscription:

Presented to
MR. WILLIAM CHAMBERLAINE,
From the ASSOCIATED CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS of London,
In respectful Testimony of their grateful Approbation of his
Conduct,
AS CHAIRMAN OF THEIR COMMITTEE;
Of his Vigilance, in having been the Means, through his
Publications,
of first awakening the Practitioners in Pharmacy, to the
Dangers they were exposed to
From the nefarious Practices of Informers & Qui-tam Attornies,
By the MEDICINE ACT of 1802,
And of his zealous and successful Exertions towards obtaining an
Amendment of that oppressive Act of Parliament.

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“ Indignant Reader!

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“ Providence connived at his designs, to give to after-ages

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“ Of how small estimation is exorbitant wealth in the sight of God,

“ By his bestowing it on the most unworthy of all mortals.”

Arbuthnot's Epitaph on Col. Chartres.

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Printed for Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, Paternoster Row.



