



Dear Collectors:

This is the last newsletter for the year 1993 and I hope it will be of interest to all of you. You will note, on the first page preceding this, that it is once again time to renew your membership in the association if you wish to continue. Please take a moment to make some comments regarding the newsletters and the activities of the group which are very helpful.

The first item of business to discuss is the meetings. We held a very successful meeting in New Orleans on July 15th and 16th under the able leadership of Gustavo Colon. Dr. Colon arranged for a private reception at the Pharmacy Museum in the old section of New Orleans which was extremely interesting and socially quite enjoyable. This was followed by dinner at Antoine's restaurant. The meeting the next day was held at the Windsor Court Hotel which was a marvelous place to stay. I am happy to report that after all of the expenses were met for the meeting it was possible to make a donation of \$587.00 to the Pharmacy Museum. This carries on the association's tradition of supporting not-for-profit medical related facilities which provide us with a room for these meetings. All in all I think I can report that the meeting in New Orleans was great fun for everybody. I would like to thank all of the speakers, each of whom did an excellent job.

This brings us to the next meeting which will be held in New York in conjunction with the American Association for the History of Medicine. The Medical Collectors meeting will precede the history meeting by one day and will be held on Wednesday, April 27th. Through the American Association for the History of Medicine we have been able to obtain a meeting site at the Park Central Hotel. Rooms will be available at a discounted rate at the Park Central Hotel and at the Sheraton Hotel. Please put the date April 27, 1994 in your calendar.

ANYONE WHO WOULD LIKE TO PRESENT AT THE MEETING IS ENCOURAGED TO NOTIFY ME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BECAUSE WE NEED SPEAKERS. IF YOU HAVE PREVIOUSLY INDICATED A WILLINGNESS TO SPEAK AT THE MEETING. IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO ME IF YOU COULD RECONFIRM. THIS WOULD ENSURE THAT YOU DON'T HAVE A CONFLICT OR HAVE CHANGED YOUR MIND.

I plan to make a mailing for this meeting sometime in January.

This has been a relatively slow year. The prices of medical instruments and books have risen dramatically over the last several years. This evidenced by two recent auctions during the summer and fall at Christie's and Sotheby's which commanded very high prices. However, it was encouraging to note at these auctions that some extremely interesting medical artifacts reached the market place.

You will find following this newsletter the Medical Collectors membership for 1993. The membership stands at a robust 135 reflecting the continual addition of new members and occasional loss of old members. The Wants list also follows, as well as the dealers offerings. As you move on through the newsletter you will come to the Can You Identify Column. This is simply a blank sheet. The reason for this is that for some reason very few if any people have

contributed to this column. I think that it is a most useful thing and I find it hard to believe that there are not many of you out there who have items in your collection which you can not identify. Please use this form if you wish to submit an item to be identified for the next newsletter. It is most useful to submit with the description either a line drawing or a photograph.

Again, we continue to be indebted to Bill Helfand for his permission to reprint issues of his historical images of the drug market which in this issue discusses



Founder : M. Donald Blaufox, M.D. Ph.D.

Cigarette cards, normally less than seven by four cm. in size, were given as premiums with packages; they were widely collected from their inception in the United States in the 1870s. Hundreds of series were published on both sides of the Atlantic, the most popular subjects being royalty, women, sports heroes, military figures, history, politics, actors, and actresses. Other than several sets illustrating first aid measures, few have pharmaceutical or medical interest. In two different series, however, "Do You Know," published by Wills Cigarettes around 1920, and "The Reason Why," issued by The Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada around 1925, cards of show globes in pharmacy windows were used along with the question of why they were there. The Wills answer states that the bottles "owe their origin to the custom that prevailed in the days of the old alchemists and apothecaries. Many of these were quacks and frauds, who used to display a wonderful assortment of large retorts, curiously shaped bottles, jars, etc. in order to impress their importance upon the ignorant customers." The Imperial card, horizontal in shape, comments on the colors in the showglobes, noting that "the blue and red colors represent venous and arterial blood, and the exhibition of these colors was to let the public know that the person displaying these signs was capable of bloodletting, which was then considered a cure for almost every known disease." Both answers are wide of the mark, for colors could be other than red or blue, and the essential purpose of showglobes was to act as symbols for the pharmacy in a period of less than universal literacy.

Volume 32 (1990) No.1

From Pharmacy in History



I have chosen to enclose a patent of a scarificator this time. Since most of us are fascinated by these objects it seems to me that it is worth reviewing as many of the patents as we come across.

Another area of medical collecting is medical spoons. I am indebted to Dr. John S. Haller who has graciously consented for us to reprint his article from the March, 1993 issue of the New York State Journal of Medicine. This article is based upon the patents available in the 70's and 80's and provides an intriguing glimpse into this very unique area of medical collecting.

Another item included in this newsletter is from my own personal collection. All of us have been fascinated by the antique medical chests which were used by physicians into the 20th century. Sometime ago I had the good fortune to obtain a book by White and Cautherley which was printed in 1819 and provided directions for exhibiting the medicines contained in these chests. I have photocopied the entire book for your information. It contains some very interesting handwritten notes in a handwriting of the period and goes on to describe the nature of the chests, the contents that they should have and the various medications which were normally kept in them. I'm sure many of the members have at least one example of these chests and this will provide meaningful insight into their original contents and use.

I have arranged for the membership to receive a mailing from the National Library of Medicine which is seeking friends for its general historical collections. I hope this information is of some benefit to all of you. I have also mailed to all of you catalogs from the Inter Documentation Company which also, I hope, will be of some help to you.

Since some members objected to providing the mailing lists to dealers or firms I have dealt with this by mailing items related to this directly from my office. Any dealer or other commercial operation which requests the mailing list is told that if they send me the materials and the postage I will put the labels on the material and send it directly to the members. I hope that this will both keep everybody happy that their names have not been made available for mailing lists they may not choose to be on and at the same time that they will have the opportunity to gain extra information concerning medical collecting with some degree of anonymity.

Returning to the enclosures in this newsletter Barbara Dent was kind enough to send some material concerning the Turner Home in El Paso, Texas. This includes a description of the museum which sounds like a fascinating place to visit if you are ever in El Paso. I have also received a press release concerning a collectors showcase and sale which will be held in Prescott, Arizona in 1994. This may be of interest to some of you.

Finally, enclosed with the newsletter is a brochure about the Eichold Heustis Medical Museum of the South. Dr. Eichold has been a very loyal member of the association and I hope all of you have a chance to visit the museum and enjoy his hospitality.

Once again, let me remind you that if you would like to speak at the meeting in April to please let me know as soon as possible. Also, please let me have any materials that you think would be of interest to the general membership to help make the newsletter more interesting and appealing to everyone involved in this activity.

I wish you all a happy New Year and I look forward to seeing you at the next meeting. As I noted, before the announcements will be out sometime in January.

Sincerely,
M. Donald Blaufox, M.D., Ph.D.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK LEYPOLDT, OF NORTHERN LIBERTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

SCARIFICATOR.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 8,095, dated May 20, 1851.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK LEYPOLDT, of the Northern Liberties, county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have invented new and useful Improvements in the Surgical Instrument Called Scarificator; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description of such instrument as improved by me, reference being had to the drawings herewith as part of this specification.

A metallic or other case, of proper size and shape and of sufficient strength, for containing the following works, is made in two sections or parts horizontally: the top section (Figures 2 and 6 in the said drawings) sliding over and fitting upon the upper edge of the lower section (Figs. 3, 4 and 5). In the center of the bottom, inside of the lower section, is a pivot (*a*, Figs. 4 and 5) perpendicular to the surface, and hollow for a purpose hereinafter described.

A strong flat lever (*b* and *b* in Fig. 4; and of which a edge view, with notches, catches or shoulders therein is Fig. V) has its broad side lying upon the inner surface of the case's bottom, and its handle extending through an open space or aperture (*y* Fig. 8) far enough to afford lever-power to bend the spring next mentioned; it has a round hole in its middle to fit on said pivot, on which it turns, and nearly touches with its end, farthest from its handle, the inner side of the case opposite said aperture. On one side of the said lever is the said spring (*c* and *c* in Fig. 4) lying on the case's bottom, and held there by its own pressure and by the steel plate, hereinafter mentioned. The moving end of said spring presses against the lever, inside the case, as high as possible to its end or handle. On the lever's other edge or side, but nearer to its middle than to its end, are shoulders, notches or catches, into which fits the end of a trigger (*d* and *d* in Fig. 4) when the scarificator is cocked (or set for an operation). This trigger, as thick as the lever, lies on the case's bottom, nearly along the lever's side, and turns on a pin (*e* Fig. 4) fast in the case's bottom; the trigger's other end is curved and extends from the case through a hole (*r* Fig. 7) in the case's adjoining side, terminating in a button pressure, toward the case, on this button, withdraws the trigger from the said catch or shoulder in the lever, and causes the said

spring to move the lever on its pivot back into its resting position (Fig. 4). Between the trigger and the side next thereto of the case, lies a small spring (*g* and *g* in Fig. 4) on the bottom of the case, nearly parallel with the trigger, which it presses into any of the said shoulders or notches on the lever's edge, when the lever is drawn back in order to be cocked.

Crossing each end of the lever, within, and close to opposite sides of, the case, is a steel slide-rack (Fig. 9) about three eighths of an inch shorter than the case's side against which it slides (its length being proportionate to the scarificator's size) and these slide-racks (*h* and *h* in Figs. 4 and 5) have a notch in the middle of the under side of each, as deep as the lever's thickness, and fitting loosely over the lever's ends. On the upper edge of each slide a rack of teeth or cogs is cut (as many teeth as the scarificator's number of shafts, in a set of them, requires) and these teeth are on reversed opposite ends of the two slides.

On the inner side of each end of both slides near their lower edge, a metallic pin projects, ranging and level with the upper surface of the lever; and over the said four pins, lever, springs and trigger is horizontally fitted a thin steel plate (*k* and *k* in Fig. 3) filling the length of the case, and its breadth between the said slides, which it allows to move, endwise only, between its opposite edges and the sides next to them, of the case. This plate is fastened to the case's bottom by two screws (*l* and *l*, in Fig. 3) one near each end thereof; and thus fastened, it keeps the lever, trigger, springs and slide-pins securely in their respective places between it and the case's bottom, but loosely enough to allow them to perform their respective functions. Above and at right angles with the said slides are shafts (Fig. *m* is one of them, bare; and *n*, a shaft with scarifiers and washers fastened thereon, as also *n* in Fig. 3) extending across the case and turning on their pin-ends, in holes near the upper edge of the lower section of the case. Of these shafts there are two sets, or only two shafts (according to size and use of the scarificator) one shaft or set being on each side of the lever; and on one end of each shaft, over the slide rack's teeth, a pinion, on each shaft, works into the said teeth, the pinions of each set (or those of each shaft, if but two) working in the teeth

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or cogs of a different slide-rack, to make the scarifiers cut in contrary directions. Upon each shaft is fastened any requisite number of blades, lancets or scarifiers (Fig. O and 5 *o, o, o, o, o*, in Fig. N) having a square hole in the thicker end, to fit on the shaft, whereon they are fastened by metallic washers (Fig. X and the transverse section of one is Fig. W) fitting on the shaft 10 between the blades, and then a nut (Fig. S, and *S* in Fig. N,) screwed on the shaft's end. The narrow strips (*j* and *j* Figs. 5 and 3) in the upper edge (of the lower section of the case) above the holes in which 15 the nut-ends of the shafts turn, moves outward, on a hinge or pin in one end thereof, so as to let the shafts be removed and replaced; and that hinged strip, being shut back into its place, locks the shafts in their 20 places; and then that whole side of the case is outside even, as if of one piece.

The above arrangement of the slides and shafts gives each set of shafts (or each shaft, when but two) on the opposite sides 25 of the lever a simultaneous motion in contrary directions, the pinions of each set (or those of each shaft) being on opposite or reverse ends and working in different slide-racks; but, if the motion of all the shafts 30 in the same direction be preferred, all the pinions are to be on the same or coinciding ends of the shafts and to work in only one slide-rack (Fig. 9) and one slide only is then requisite; and the said plate, in that 35 event, is left broader, by one slide's thickness, and it touches three of the inner sides of the case, instead of two of them, as when in contact with two slides.

Through the top of the case are the usual 40 open slits, of proper size and arrangement to let the blades or scarifiers protrude through them, when the shafts turn. To regulate the depth of incisions to be made by the scarificator, a center-screw (Fig. P, 45 and pin in Figs. 1 and 8) reaches, from the outside of the case's bottom up through the said hollow pivot (on which the said lever moves) and through the said plate, at the upper surface of which a pin (*i* Fig. 3)

passes through the center screw and prevents its coming out of the hollow pivot. The center screw's upper end or point reaches the under surface of the case's top section, where there is a nut (*Z*, Fig. 6) fastened, 50 into which the said center-screw screws; 55 and by turning the center-screw the top part or section of the case is raised or lowered, so that more or less of the length of the blades or scarifiers protrudes, as the operator chooses to make deeper or shallower 60 incisions.

The works or parts aforesaid being combined and applied as aforesaid, the operator drawing back the handle *A* (Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4.) of the lever, as far as it plays, will cock 65 or set the scarificator for an operation, and its top surface being applied to the part of the patient whereon he means to operate, a slight pressure, toward the case, upon the 70 outer end or button of the trigger, raises the lever, which moves the slides in opposite or contrary directions, which turn the shafts with their scarifiers, blades or lancets, causing them to spring back into rest; and thus 75 this delicate and usually painful operation is performed instantaneously, accurately, safely and neatly.

The small size of this scarificator makes it more portable and convenient; and the variety and efficacy of its operations render 80 it more useful than any heretofore used; while its simple construction materially reduces its cost, puts its benefits within the reach of all and renders it more durable, 85 safe and reliable, than any other yet used.

What I claim as my invention and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The use of the said hollow pivot, lever and slideracks combined and arranged as described, secured in their proper places 90 by the plate and screws and operating in connection with the trigger and springs substantially as herein before specified.

FREDERICK LEYPOLDT.

Witnesses:

STEPHEN H. SIMMONS,
DAN McLAUGHLIN.

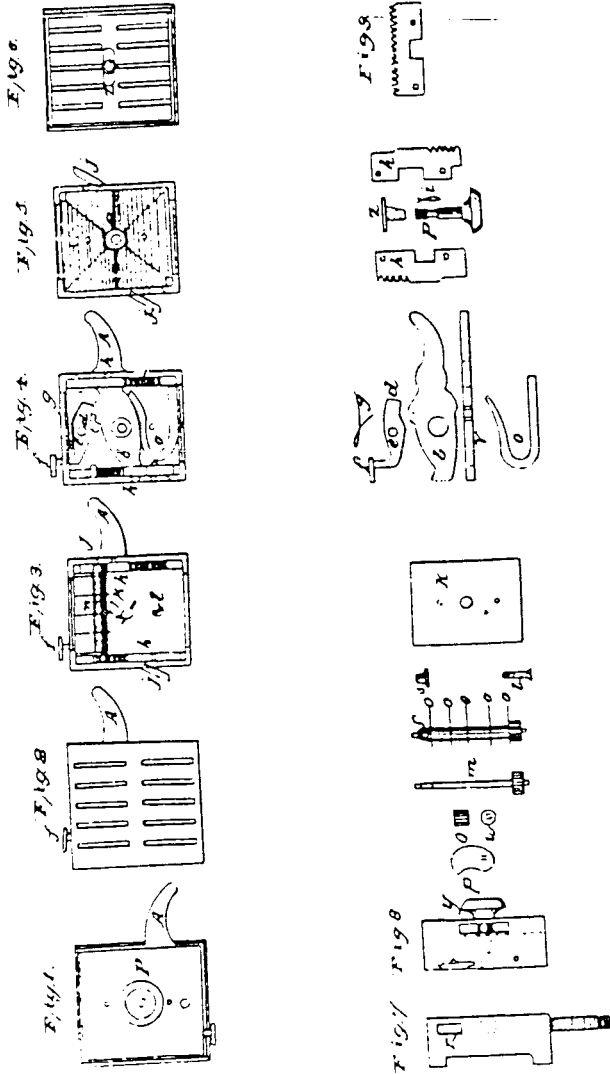
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F. LEYPOLDT.

Scarificator.

Patented May 20, 1851.

No 8.095.



8095

Medical spoons

A brief look at patents of the 1870s and 1880s

JOHN S. HALLER, JR, PhD

Standing on the threshold of the 20th century, and looking back 100 years, the 19th century presents in the field of invention a magnificent museum of thoughts crystallized and made immortal, not as passive gems of nature, but as potent, active, useful agencies of man. (Edward W. Byrn, *The Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century*, 1900)

"Technology," wrote William F. Ogburn in *Technology and Social Change* (1957), "is like a great mountain peak. It looks different according to the side from which one views its."^{1(p3)} Clearly, many have interpreted or appreciated technology simply at the level of gadgetry, with 100s if not 1,000s of the inventions placed at society's disposal through aggressive advertising. Others have understood technology as a precursor to unemployment through increased efficiency and the gradual replacement of jobs; the destroyer of artistic skills and natural resources; the engine of material wealth and power for both individuals and nations; the instigator for greater secularization (versus spiritualization) of society; a catalyst of change; a polluter of the environment; and a perpetrator of socio-economic imbalances between people and nations. Actually, technology has been all these things and more.

PATENTS AND PATENT LAW

To look at the 1870s and 1880s in America is to observe a period bristling with all types and ideas about mechanical devices—a reflection of the country's belief that it had the industrial future by the tail and the products of Yankee ingenuity would soon fill the corners of the earth. The number of patents approved by the Patent Office of the United States Department of Commerce seemed to grow exponentially with American expectations. In the area of invention, many historians and social scientists have viewed the 19th century as unique among centuries. Edward F. Byrn, author of *The Progress of Invention in the Nineteenth Century* (1900), proudly characterized his age as a "gigantic tidal wave of human ingenuity and resource."^{2(p3)} At the approach of the century, the world of invention witnessed

James Watt's steam engine and Eli Whitney's cotton gin. However, genius such as theirs still struggled to overcome bigoted prejudice, especially when many craftspeople opposed labor-saving machinery as a threat to the future livelihood of the working classes.

In spite of the working-man's initial opposition, by the end of the century, the United States led the world in labor-saving devices, including 445,064 miles of railway track and enough rolling stock to make continuous trains stretching three times across the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific.^{2(p5)} It was a century of milestones in inventions from the telephone, phonograph, and graphophone, to cable-cars, electric railways, electric lights, the telegraph, sewing machines, reapers, india-rubber goods, cameras, gas engines, cash registers, Gatling guns, linotype machines, sanitary plumbing, air brakes, coal tar dyes, dynamite, aluminum ware, Bessemer steel, enameled iron ware, tin-can machines, cigarette machines, fountain pens, knitting machines, oleomargarine, friction matches, x-ray apparatus, and moving pictures.

The stimulus for this creativity was a patent law that regarded the inventor as a public benefactor and sought to protect for him whatever riches accrued from his invention. Following separation from England, the states under the Articles of the Confederation granted both special monopolies to protect manufacturing and industry, and patents to encourage and protect new inventions. Not until 1790, following the establishment of the federal system of government, did Congress remove this power from the states by passing a federal patent law designed to promote the "progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors, the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries."³ A second patent law in 1793 registered patents without examining their originality. The repeal of this registration system in 1836 provided for the close examination of each patent application. This act also created the United States Patent Office, whose commissioner of patents was given the authority to examine the validity of each application. Under the 1790 and 1793 patent laws, inventors filed some 9,957 patents. From 1836 until 1900, inventors filed 650,123 patents.^{2(pp13-19,463,464)}

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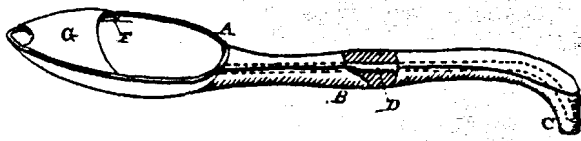


FIGURE 5. The Clayton spoon.

teeth. The bowl of the spoon was gourd-shaped, made of glass, with graduated measurements on the side for easy reading (Fig 6). Unlike other medicine spoons, however, it had a hollow handle open at both ends. After the liquid was measured in the bowl to ensure an accurate dosage, the spoon was turned around and the handle of the device was inserted into the back of the mouth to carry the liquid to the throat without contacting the patient's teeth. According to Dorr, this allowed individuals to take harsh medicines without damaging their teeth or leaving a disagreeable taste in the mouth.¹¹

The device patented in 1886 by William H. Welsh of York, Pennsylvania, consisted of a graduated spoon whose extra-wide stem provided a stable platform when placed on a table. The bowl had corrugations or ribs, marking varying dosages from a half teaspoon to a tablespoon (Fig 7). By filling the bowl to the top of a specific rib, the user ensured an exact dosage. Welsh recommended the use of glass, porcelain, or metal for his spoon and guaranteed that it required neither skill nor art to use it.¹²

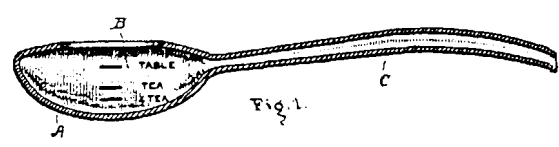


FIGURE 6. The Dorr spoon.

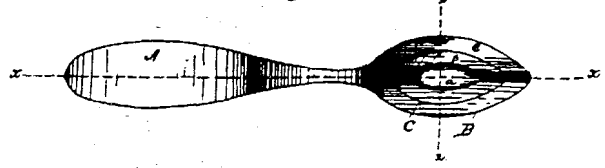


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



FIGURE 7. The Welsh spoon.

Finally, there was the unusual medicine spoon patented by Elisabeth Guyon of New York City in 1877 designed for the administration of both liquid and powdered medicines. Its unusual length served multiple purposes (Fig 8). The back of the handle twisted to form a spiral and provided an effective stirring surface when inserted into a medicine bottle or package. In addition, the stem acted as a chisel-shaped scraper to break up coagulated or lumpy masses, or to scrape medicines adhering to the interior surfaces of a bottle. The fluted middle portion of the stem served to channel medicines from the sides of a bottle into the graduated bowl.¹³

A third type of medicine spoon, small and compact, was designed for convenience and ease in carrying. Frank H. Wyeth of Philadelphia patented a spoon in 1886 that when not in use, snapped into a metal or hard rubber cap for easy transport (Fig 9). Although obviously applicable to the physician who wanted an easily portable spoon when he visited patients, it more effectively served the needs of the self-dosing patient who carried his bitters or tonic and

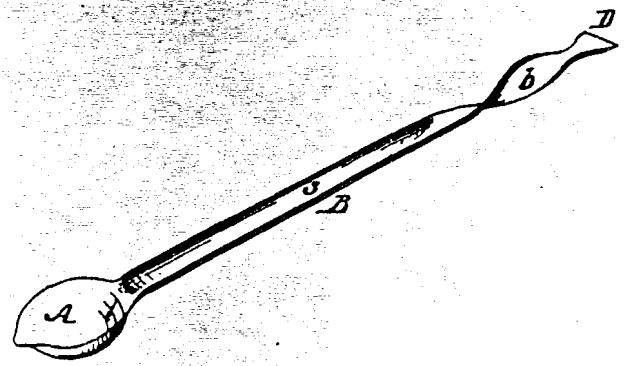


FIGURE 8. The Guyon spoon.

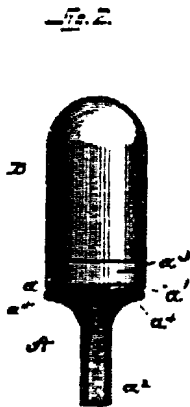
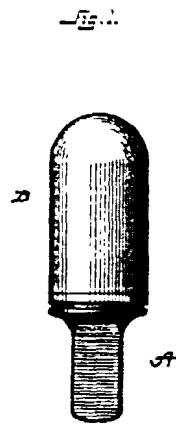


FIGURE 9. The Wyeth spoon.

needed a spoon that fit comfortably into a handbag or vest pocket.¹⁴

Another variation designed by Boise Sherwin of New York City and patented in 1886 packed conveniently in a pocket, purse, or medical bag. The spoon consisted of a wide, shallow bowl; a short, flat handle; and two small legs of equal height soldered to the underside to support the spoon without spillage (Fig 10). The bowl could hold a

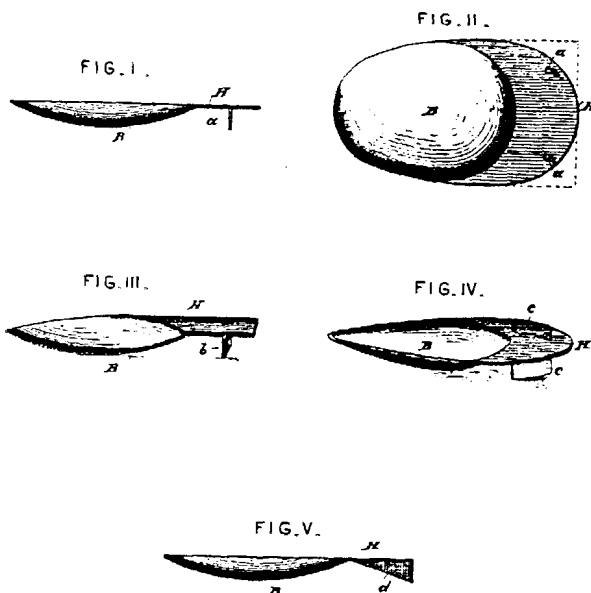


FIGURE 10. The Sherwin spoon.

teaspoon or more of medicine. Sherwin proposed constructing the spoon of glass or other cheap metal. Small, inexpensive, and easily cleanable, the device offered an agreeable alternative to bulky spoons of a more traditional design.¹⁵ Finally, the combined medicine spoon and cork screw designed by William R. Noe of Newark, New Jersey, and patented in 1886, consisted of a spoon with a short shank or stem. At the end of the stem pivoted a corkscrew used for drawing a cork cap from a medicine bottle (Fig 11). Although small, the spoon served as a convenient grasping handle for pulling on the cork.¹⁶

RETROSPECT

To be sure, inventions were not all equal in their effects. While some had an almost immediate impact on society, others were far less obvious, and many were soon forgotten. Surely medical spoons patented in the 1870s and 1880s caused barely a ripple in the stream of inventions pouring from the genius of 19th century Yankee ingenuity. Although patents for medical spoons represented only a small piece of the larger patent phenomena, their existence does help to explain the totality with which American inventors challenged traditional ways of doing things. Even such simple utensils as spoons were subjected to the impact of the century's technological fervor.

If one looks at an individual medical spoon patent, it is difficult to imagine any special significance. However, if one groups the patents, they acquire a distinction not unlike other clusters of medical and pharmaceutical devices in the late 19th century. Like the aggregation of inventions

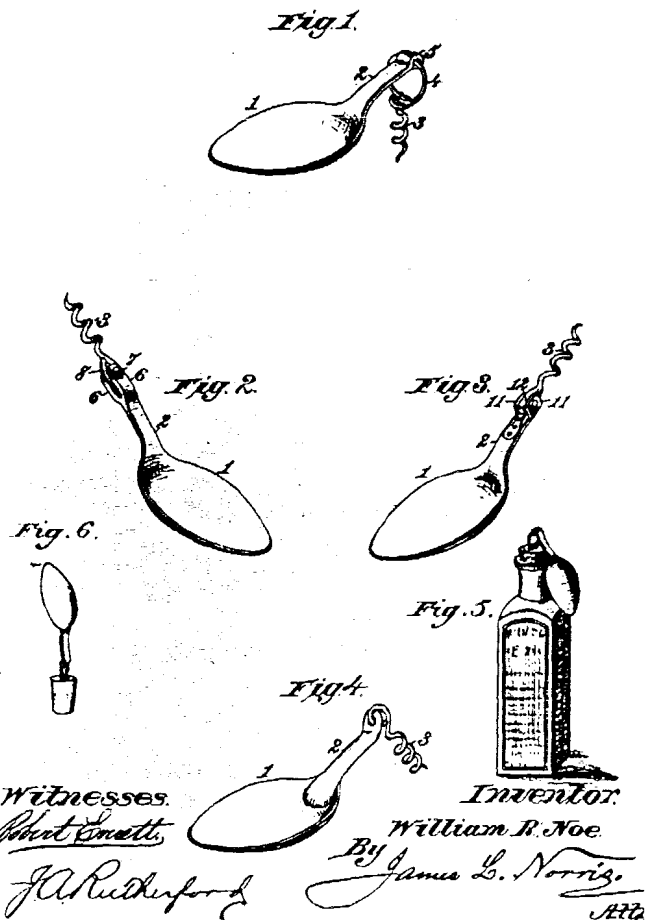


FIGURE 11 The Noe spoon.

electric motor which stimulated a host of supportive industries, the plethora of medical spoon patents in the 1870s and 1880s provided an added perspective that helps explain the forces, challenges, experiences, leadership, direction, and impact of medical inventiveness in the late 19th century.

Overall, the 20 years from 1870 to 1890 marked the high tide of patent and proprietary medicines in America. Here was an age resplendent in material triumphs and not yet self-conscious of its problems and abuses. America's pharmaceutical industry, one of many that responded to the market opportunities of the post-Civil-War decades, reflected both the promise and the contradictions of the age. Around this industry there developed a large and significant practice of self-dosage built on mass advertising, shrewd and unbridled claims, and an enthusiastic heterodoxy. No one system of medicine predominated as the industry sought to build alliances with every sectarian scheme. In an age of no settled standards, self-dosage and its complement of medical spoons competed aggressively

market.

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FROM THE LIBRARY

MEDICAL ERRORS

The erroneous medical notions of the laity were once the accepted views of the medical profession. The popular errors of to-day are the professional errors of our forefathers. For a long time the public cherishes as truth what was once believed and then relinquished by medicine. Medicine is advancing by discarding errors and acquiring new knowledge. The public has not the discernment to discard medical errors, but holds on to them, and they become of service to the charlatan in fastening himself upon the public.

EDITORIAL
(*NY State J Med* 1908; 8:553.)

24800

Cordial
Water
WHITE & CAUTIONARY

Jalap - 8 Grains
Ginger - 2 do
Gey Powder - 4 Grains

Take at 7 Months
1 Grain or 1/2 of Gey Powder
do do of Ginger
5 Grains of Jalap

For the Water (1509)

Exempl Carbonate of Soda 1/2 grain
3/4 grain Tartaric Acid 2 1/2 grains

Blank Draught

Take
Strongly
Epsom Salt 3 drams
Essence of Sassafras 1/2 drams
Syrup of Marshmallows 2 drams
Water sufficient for a draught

Spicant powder for children from 2 to 10
Jalap five grains
Ginger two grains
Calomel quarter or half a grain
Rub well together and mix in treacle or
some such thick muck

The above repeated every 3 or 4 hours
is the medicine which will thoroughly
used to relieve most when the gutted the
bowels to be thoroughly relieved

Stanley Joel Reiser in his *Medicine and the Reign of Technology* (1978), argues persuasively that physicians moved through three distinct stages in their diagnostic relationship with patients. First, physicians relied on a "verbal technique of information gathering," followed by "direct connection with their patients' bodies through techniques of physical examination," to finally "indirect connection with both the experiences and bodies of their patients through machines and technical experts." In looking at the signposts for this evolution, from the collection of symptoms from the patient's personal description of an illness and the physician's observations, to the use of the stethoscope, to finally the reliance upon knowledge derived from the laboratory, clearly Reiser's analysis bears scrutiny.⁵(p227)

What Reiser's analysis did not account for was the plethora of inventions that developed in response to the American penchant for self-dosage. This aspect of health care, which has continued unabated into the present with thousands of over-the-counter medicines, reached significantly alarming proportions in the second half of the 19th century with the marketing and sale of patent and proprietary medicines. Much has been written about this period of *laissez-faire* pharmacy; books detail the fraudulent claims of these medicines, their high alcoholic and opium content, and the history of their poisonous or addictive effects.

In the decades before the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act of 1906, traffic in these medicines knew few bounds. Proprietary medicines such as Warner's Safe Cure, Scott's Emulsion, Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Hamlin's Wizard Oil, Puritana, Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar, Electric Bitters, Peruna, Horsford's Acid Phosphate, and 100s of others, were sold in abundance from pharmacy shelves. Designed to respond to the self-dosing tendencies of the American public, these medicines offered the promise of vigorous health and a quick and cheap remedy for life's miseries and diseases. By searching the shelves of the nearest drugstore, asking across-the-counter advice from pharmacists eager to sell merchandise, or explaining one's symptoms in writing to a so-called doctor who manufactured and sold medicines, America's self-reliant sick could purchase health without paying for a physician's visit and prescription.

MEDICAL SPOONS

Over a period of 20 years, from 1870 until 1890, approximately a dozen medical spoons were patented for manufacture and distribution. Their existence, in many ways, reflects this *laissez-faire* episode in medicine and pharmacy when newspapers and magazines advertised a bizarre assortment of pills, powders, tonics, extracts, infusions, elixirs, healing herbs, and other sure cures for America's sick. This was also an age of home remedies, concocted from a combination of folklore, homemade science, empiricism, and superstition. It was a period when patient credulity matched evenly the marketing abilities of a rag-tag band of drug manufacturers willing to bottle anything that might sell.

Interestingly, the descriptions accompanying these patents did not imply their purchase or use by physicians. The words "doctor" and "physician" were conspicuously absent from the descriptive account accompanying the patent narrative. Instead, medical spoons were intended princi-

family doctor. The medical spoons patented during this brief period were generally of three types: a combination spoon-cover and spoon-holder, a non-spill spoon, and a pocket-size spoon for easy transportation.

The combination spoon-cover and spoon-holder, patented between 1879 and 1886, was designed to contain the medicine and, simultaneously, provide a stable, non-spill, platform for resting the spoon on a table. Sometimes called the "mustache-spoon" because of its peculiar sliding lid over the bowl to prevent facial hair from touching the medicine, it represented the more complicated of the patented devices. The patented medicine spoon of Barclay T. Trueblood of Handley, Indiana, consisted of a combination spoon/cover which fitted over the bowl (Fig 1). The appeal of this particular spoon was that it could be set on a flat surface without danger of the contents spilling out. In addition, Trueblood designed the bowl with a cover and a small cover handle, which laid over the larger spoon handle. When medicine was placed in the spoon and the cover placed over it, the user could bring it to his own or the patient's mouth without spillage. This was particularly important when administering medicines to infants, the elderly or infirm whose hands were unsteady, those who resisted medication, or those in a recumbent position who worried about spillage. Essentially, the design allowed the user to insert the spoon between the lips and teeth before pressing on the handle cover to open the lid and allow the medicine to run down the patient's throat.⁶

A variation of the Trueblood design was the medicine spoon of Thomas M. Baker of Washington, DC, patented in 1880. This spoon had many of the same attributes as Trueblood's device, including the ability to stand without spillage (Fig 2). The difference between the two was Baker's spring-mounted cover and V-shaped attachment on the curve of the spoon bowl, the latter of which made it difficult to insert the spoon too far into the patient's mouth. Baker claimed that the advantages of his invention were that it allowed the spoon to be easily filled with the desired quantity of medicine, that the spring-mounted cover prevented the patient from seeing or smelling the medicine, and that the spoon could be set down without spillage.⁷

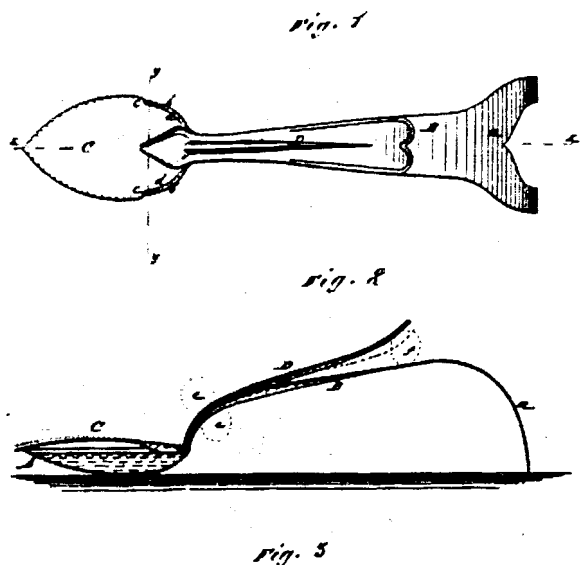


FIGURE 1. The Trueblood spoon.

...labouring with flatulency with
...on the ...

...three grains
Carbonate of Magnesia five grains
Rill Water half a tea spoonful
warm water one tea spoonful
...more
...two or three drops
of Spirit of Sal. Volatile

For adults when labouring with
"bilious attack!"

Jalap ten grains
Rhubarb two grains
Ipecacuanha three grains
Powdered ginger three grains
Mix with treacle

In cases where there is general in-
disposition ^{attended with fever} first give a slight opening
when it has operated twice or three
give ʒ or ʒjss of James' powder every
four hours until some mark
of the skin appears

DIRECTIONS

FOR

EXHIBITING THE MEDICINES

CONTAINED IN THE

CHESTS,

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

WHITE & CAUTHERLEY,

Late Stock,

SUCCESSOR TO DALMAHOY,

No. 22, LUDGATE-HILL,

LONDON.

PRINTED BY WEED AND RIDER,

Little Britain, London.

1819.

PREFACE.

SOME general rules respecting diet may possibly be expected, before we proceed to direct the exhibition of the Medicines contained in the Medicine-Chest, to which these sheets immediately apply. To vanquish a disease is not all a medical man has to do: —'Tis his business also to put the convalescent upon a proper plan of diet and exercise, that his health and vigour may return. Even to subdue disease, it is necessary the patient should be put under proper restrictions in regard to nourishment; and who can so properly direct that, as the physician, who has made the actions of the various aliment a part of his study. To see a patient, in an inflammatory fever, eating turtle-soup, or any other high-seasoned food, would shock the feeling of any person who knew their per-

nicious effects; and yet a patient might very innocently be given such food, if the physician did not attend to direct his regimen. Medicine will do much, but it must be assisted with a regulation of nutriment. If, therefore, medicine and regimen are necessarily united in the cure of diseases, it cannot be improper, nay, it must be necessary, to give some general rules in regard to diet.

All persons of an inflammatory disposition, or whose powers of digestion are impaired by disease or free living, should use vegetables plentifully: they are easy of digestion, and require not those exertions of the stomach, to break down and prepare for chyle, which are necessary for hard salted meats. Persons, also, whose situations in life do not render them liable to labour or exertion, would do well, even in health, to eat plentifully of vegetables with their animal food. Those of a scorbutic habit should use, in plenty, salad, consisting of lettuce, water-cresses, cellery, &c. While we are re-

commending vegetables to those whose habits are fitted to them, let us not neglect to enforce great caution in the use of them to gouty persons, more especially if the complaint be flying about, and producing spasms in the stomach.

Animal food is the most nutritive and substantial of all others; and, were it not for this, the laborious part of the kingdom would be unable to sustain the severity of their employments. Salted pork and beef are, with them, readily and easily digested, owing to the great exertions of the body in their ordinary occupations. Animal food twice a day, to persons of this description, is far from being injurious; but, were the infirm to indulge themselves with it after the same manner, they would soon find the mistake, much to their injury. Those, therefore, of an infirm state of health, would act wisely by being cautious in the choice of their animal food. Veal and poultry are the easiest of digestion; mutton much boiled; with pru-

dence, roast mutton or beef may be tried, and, if they sit easy, may be taken in change; but hard salted meats must be entirely avoided. Young persons, particularly children, should not indulge plentifully in animal food; they should eat it but once a day, and that never hard salted. Fish is extremely nutritive, particularly the shell kind; but they are frequently rendered pernicious, by the quantity of high sauce with which they are served up. Oysters, eaten from the shell, are not liable to that objection, and therefore are to be preferred.

Milk may be considered as one of the greatest blessings we enjoy. It is so friendly to the body, so nutritive, and requires so little exertion to prepare for chyle, that infants are bred up with it, and consumptive persons have been nourished thereby, when the last spark of life has been hardly discernible. There is scarcely a culinary preparation, into the composition of which milk enters, that is not extremely nourishing; such as cus-

tards, millet, rice, and other puddings, white-pots, blanchmange, &c. The sickly and infirm part of mankind have, then, the happiness to reflect, that milk will furnish out a banquet fit for the greatest glutton or epicure in the world.

Eggs are also extremely nutritive, if care be taken they are not boiled hard, and they will, in general, sit very easy upon the stomach.

With regard to liquors, we are of opinion, those of the fermented kind are the most wholesome, such as malt-liquors and wine. For the use of these in the sick chamber, much must be left to discretion; but let it be observed, they must neither be used, if the disorder be of the inflammatory kind. To infirm and sickly persons, no other caution is necessary, than moderation in the use of them: they will soon discover the quantity and quality that is fitted to their constitutions.

Let it be understood, this is not intended as a complete system for the cure of diseases, for much still remains in the hands of the skilful physician. To alleviate them is highly meritorious, and must meet the approbation of the liberal-minded. Many lives have been saved by keeping a Medicine-Chest in the house, when medical aid has been at a distance. How must a practitioner, when he arrives, unconscious of the disease, rejoice to find he can have recourse to a chest, from whence something may be exhibited to alleviate the sufferings of his patient, while he returns home to prepare what may be thought necessary! The possession of a Medicine-Chest also puts it into the power of its possessor to exercise the greatest benevolence, by administering to the diseases of the poor and indigent neighbourhood. In imitation of the good Samaritan, pour oil into the wounds of the afflicted and distressed, and alleviate the poignancy of misery and disease.

It is impossible, however, in a publication necessarily limited as the present, to give directions sufficiently ample for the management of every disorder, or employment of every medicine;* and caution has been used not to urge or sanction the use of medicines which are liable, from mismanagement, to prove unsafe.

The medicines are of the best quality, and selected for their efficacy. Great care has been also taken in treating of such as are most active, and to point out the inconveniences and dangers which might follow their incautious employment.

When the doses of medicines are specified, it is to be understood that they are directed on the supposition that the patient is an adult, except where the contrary is expressly mentioned.

* Persons desirous of obtaining a more complete History of Diseases, are referred to a very ingenious book, entitled "The Family Physician," by Dr. Thomson.

For the sake of regulating the doses proper for different ages, the following general remarks may be attended to:—"A patient between twenty and fourteen may take two-thirds of the (largest) dose for an adult; from fourteen to nine, one-half; from nine to six, one-third; from six to four, one-fourth; from four to two, one-sixth; from two to one, one-tenth; and below one year, one-twelfth." Or, what will, perhaps, be still more convenient, in many respects, for regulating this matter, consult the following table.

A TABLE

For shewing the Doses of Medicine, in their relative Proportion, for all Ages.

AGES.	COMMON DOSE, A DRAM.	PROPORTIONATE DOSE.
Weeks 7	$\frac{1}{3}$ of a Dram, or	4 Grains.
Months 7	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 Grains.
14	$\frac{1}{3}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$ Grains.
28	$\frac{1}{2}$	12 Grains.
Years 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	15 Grains.
5	$\frac{1}{3}$	1 Scruple.
7	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ Dram.
14	$\frac{2}{3}$	2 Scruples.
21	Common Dose,	1 Dram.
63	$\frac{1}{2}$	55 Grains.
77	$\frac{1}{3}$	50 Grains.
100	$\frac{1}{4}$	40 Grains.

Suppose one dram a sufficient dose for an adult, (i.e. for a person of twenty-one years,) then the other ages require as above.

MEDICINES

Contained in the Chest,

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Antimonial, or James's Powder	Magnesia
Aperient Pills	Milk of Sulphur
Asthmatic or Paregoric Elixir	Ointment of Basilicon —— Calamine, or Turner's Cerate
Bark	—— for the Piles
Borax	Plaster, Adhesive
Calomel	——, Blistering
Castor Oil	——, Diachylon
Elixir of Vitriol	——, with
Emetic Tartar	Gums
Essence of Peppermint	Palsy or Lavender- Drops
Fit or Soot-Drops	Rhubarb
Gascoigne's Powder	Rochelle Salts
Goulard's Extract of Saturn	Salt of Wormwood
Huxham's Tincture of Bark	Spirit of Hartshorn
Jallap Powder	Sweet Spirit of Nitre
Laudanum	Volatile Liniment
	Vulnerary Balsam

LIST OF ARTICLES

NECESSARY TO BE KEPT IN THE CHEST.

- An iron spatula, for melting and spreading plasters.
- A spatula-knife, for mixing ointments, pills, &c.
- A tile, on which the preceding articles may be made or divided.
- A graduated glass, for measuring fluids.*
- A glass, for taking the draught or mixture.
- A glass mortar and pestle.
- Scales and weights.
- A lancet.
- A glister-pipe and bladder.
- Leather for the plaster.
- Lint.

* The glass-measure has a scale, graduated from half a dram upwards to an ounce or more. The first line marks half a dram, the second one dram, the third two drams, and so on to eight drams, which is the ounce.

As these measures, as well as the weights, are marked with their proper characters, it will be necessary to point them out, so as to render them intelligible. Thus—

Twenty grains† make one scruple	} marked	G M C ℥ ℔
Three scruples make one dram		
Eight drams make one ounce		
Twelve ounces make one pound		

† The grain-weights are marked, (exclusive of the stamp,) with a particular mark for each grain.

THE
MEDICINES.

ANTIMONIAL or JAMES'S POWDER

Is given in colds, inflammatory and bilious fevers, in the ague, and the rheumatism. When the skin is hot and parched, the tongue white, the pulse quick and hard, great thirst, weariness, and other signs of fever appear, you may conclude the person has a fever of the inflammatory kind. Let them be put to bed, and give a dose of this powder every six or eight hours: they must drink plentifully of small wine-whey, barley-water, or any other weak diluting liquor, made warm, to keep up a perspiration. When this perspiration has continued for six or eight hours, let the mixture directed under the head of Salt of Wormwood, with James's Powder, be given every six hours,

to keep up a gentle breathing sweat. If the bowels are the least costive, it will be very proper to dissolve two or three drams of Rochelle Salts in a cup of warm water, and give it at once to the patient. If the fever be obstinate, it may be necessary to increase the James's Powder in the Salt of Wormwood mixture. If the fever be of the bilious kind, the powder should be given, and the doses increased until it has vomited. The process afterwards is much the same as in the other fever, only let rhubarb be added to the salt of wormwood mixture, for the purpose of keeping the body open, should it be wanting. In the ague, James's Powder and Salt of Wormwood mixture is extremely proper during the presence of the hot fit. In common colds, the James's Powder, taken every six hours, and the perspiration kept up by drinking plentifully of weak diluting liquors, will generally cure a fresh-contracted cold in one night. For the rheumatism, the doses should be small, and taken every night, going to rest.

Dose.—From two to four or six grains may be taken, as before directed, in jelly, honey, or any thick substance.

It may be necessary to observe, fevers, in general, require more judgment in their treatment than

can be imparted to persons unskilled in medicine: it will therefore be prudent to call in the assistance of a medical man, if it can be had; in situations where that cannot be, or where medical aid is distant, the above plan is the best that can be devised.

APERIENT PILLS.

These pills will be found an excellent purgative medicine. They are recommended in jaundice, and obstructions of the liver, or other abdominal viscera; in indigestion, and oppression at the stomach, and disorders arising from costiveness. Their operations will be facilitated by taking a basin of broth, or water-gruel, two or three hours afterwards. Two, three, or four, to be taken occasionally.

ASTHMATIC or PAREGORIC ELIXIR.

This elixir is well calculated for fresh-contracted colds, catarrhs, coughs, tightness of the chest, and difficulty of breathing.

Dose.—One tea-spoonful, going to bed, to be taken in barley-water, linsced or horehound-tea; or it may be repeated several times in the day, if necessary, in doses of twenty or thirty drops, as above, or in common emulsion, or camphor julep. It will promote gentle perspiration, and procure comfortable rest.

BARK

Is given with great success in weak digestion, nervous affections, intermittent fevers, and the ague. In weak digestions and nervous affections, the dose is from fifteen grains to half a dram, taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and at five in the afternoon, in water, adding to each dose from fifteen to thirty drops of elixir of vitriol.

In intermittent fevers, it may be proper to give some febrifuge draughts for a few days, before the bark is exhibited, the directions for which will be found under the head of salt of wormwood. You may then proceed to give the bark every six hours, during the absence of the fever, in doses of fifteen grains to two scruples, according as the stomach will bear it. If the person be costive, it

will be proper to open the body occasionally, either with ten grains of rhubarb and twenty of magnesia, or two drams of Rochelle salts.

In agues, previous to exhibiting the bark, it will be right the disease should be clearly defined. Let the patient experience the alternate hot and cold fit two or three times before the bark be administered, and observe well that the hot fit has completely retired before the bark be given.

It will be always advisable to give an emetic one hour before the fit is expected, the directions for which will be found under the head of emetic tartar. The bark is then to be given every four hours, during the absence of the fever, in doses from two scruples to a dram. If the bark should purge in this case, or when given in intermittent fevers, it will be proper to prevent it, by adding to each dose two or three drops of laudanum. Should the bark act as a restringent, it will be necessary, twice a week, to give ten grains of jallap, or ten grains of rhubarb and twenty of magnesia, for the purpose of opening the body.

During the presence of the fever, or hot fit, saline draughts may be given every three or four

hours. By this plan, the ague-fits will be subdued; but, having rested a few days, it will be proper to give half a dram or two scruples of bark every six hours, for three, four, or five days more, to prevent a return. Peppermint-water is as good a vehicle to give the bark in as can be found. If the stomach rejects the powder, it would be advisable to give the decoction of bark, which is made as follows:—Take one ounce of coarsely-powdered bark, add to it one pint of cold water, and boil it for ten minutes; then strain the liquor while hot, and to be used when cold, as directed.

Bark is also an inestimable medicine in cases of general relaxation, complaints inseparable from warm climates. It braces up the solids, gives strength and vigour to the languid, restores the appetite, and fortifies the whole system. When taken in these cases, the doses are from twenty-five grains to forty, taken at eleven or twelve o'clock in the day, and at seven or eight in the evening, adding to each dose fourteen to twenty-five drops of elixir of vitriol. In all cases where the bark in powder will sit easy on the stomach, it is to be preferred, but more particularly in the ague and intermittent fever.

BORAX.

One part of finely-powdered borax to five or six parts of clarified honey, is an excellent application, and much used, to remedy that soreness of the mouth, called thrush, to which infants are very liable. A small quantity should be put into the child's mouth, which it will sufficiently disperse about by the motion of its tongue. Two drams of borax, dissolved in four ounces of boiling water, and sweetened with a little sugar, is an efficacious mixture for abating the febrile and restless state of children, brought on during teething.

Dose.—One or two tea-spoonsful every third hour.

CALOMEL.

This is a most valuable medicine, but requires proper medical advice in administering it: it is given both to children and adults, in various diseases; and may be used in doses of three, four, or five grains, as an active purgative, where the pre-

sence of worms in the intestines is suspected, and in fevers, more especially at the commencement of the attack. In bilious disorders, and obstructions of the bowels, it is particularly recommended. Its purgative effects will be much assisted by taking some mild aperient medicine the following morning.

Calomel is given in doses of half a grain, or a grain, every night, as an alterative in cutaneous diseases, and disordered functions of the bowels, and to excite the absorbent system when inactive.

In affections of the liver, and some other complaints, it is thought necessary to give Calomel in such quantity as sensibly to affect the whole system; the best test of which is the mouth becoming tender, and secretion of saliva being increased: when this effect is produced, it will be proper to avoid exposure to a cold damp atmosphere. The quantity of Calomel which is given, must be regulated by the effects which it produces on the mouth: if it should occasion griping, which it is very liable to do at the commencement of a mercurial course, four or five drops of laudanum must be added to each dose. Fruits, and all acids, are to be avoided whenever this, or any other preparation of mercury is employed.

Calomel, joined with Rhubarb and Jallap, is a very safe and efficacious remedy for worms, mixed in the following proportions: viz. Calomel one part, Rhubarb three parts, Jallap six parts; let them be well combined, and give ten grains as a dose to a child of one year, and so on in proportion to thirty grains for an adult.

CASTOR OIL.

This is a very mild aperient, and, at the same time, a very effectual one; it operates in a shorter time than any other laxatives: possessing these advantages, it is administered in those cases where it is necessary to avoid the irritation which most cathartics occasion. It is taken where there is pain, with constipation of the bowels: from its lubricating qualities, it is well calculated to remove obstructions.

Dose.—From half an ounce, to an ounce and a half, in peppermint-water, gruel, or broth; or it may be mixed with the yolk of an egg, or honey, and then cinnamon, or any other simple water added to it.

ELIXIR OF VITRIOL

Is a good tonic medicine in weakened stomachs, attended with loss of appetite; it should be taken in chamomile-tea, or decoction of Bark. This acid produces a tonic and astringent effect upon the vessels of the body generally: thus it is used for checking profuse perspirations; and in bleedings from the stomach and lungs, it greatly assists in stopping the hemorrhage; also, it is frequently added to gargles. The common dose is ten, eighteen, or twenty drops.

All acids are good antidotes to the narcotic poisons; and, consequently, fluids made sharply acid with Elixir of Vitriol, and taken plentifully, are proper means to counteract the effects of too large a dose of laudanum, &c. &c.

EMETIC TARTAR

Is given with great success to free the stomach and bowels of bile, or indigested food. It is an excellent vomit, and may, agreeably to these instructions and doses, be given in any case where

vomiting may be thought necessary. Let four grains be rubbed in the mortar, to which add gradually four ounces of water: give to an infant up to a year old, a tea-spoonful for the first dose; to those children from a year old up to three or four, a pap-spoonful is the dose to begin with; those from four years old to fourteen, may take a large table-spoonful; grown persons may begin with two large table-spoonsful. Let it be observed, that the doses to all ages must be repeated every ten minutes, until vomiting has been excited: and if the second dose should not procure the evacuation wished for, every one that follows must be a little increased. When the vomit begins to operate, let warm water, very thin gruel, barley-water, or chamomile-tea, be drank plentifully between the evacuations, observing not to drink a second quantity, until the former has been evacuated.

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT.

The valuable properties of the herb, from whence this essence derives its name, are universally known and admired. To concentrate its properties without injuring or weakening its

effects, deserves great commendation. By its penetrating and discutient powers, it is of singular service in all gouty, rheumatic, and bilious complaints, cholicky pains in the bowels, flatulencies, pains in the side, reachings, sickness in the stomach occasioned by wind, fright, the agitation of a journey or voyage, or eating any thing that may have disagreed. It is of singular use after having drank too freely; and it will also keep the wind out of the stomach, when business or pleasure occasions too long an abstinence from food. Let six or eight drops be put upon a lump of sugar, and that dissolved in a tumbler of pure water, stirring it well to make it mix. It may be made stronger at pleasure, and taken in any quantity, and at any time occasion requires. Peppermint-water thus made, is frequently prescribed in the course of these directions.

FIT OR SOOT DROPS.

These drops are successfully given for fits in general, but they are particularly serviceable in those to which children are liable, more especially in the convulsion-fits attendant on cutting teeth.

It may be given in water, in the following doses:—
To infants, from three to ten drops, and so on to sixty drops for an adult.

GASCOIGN'S POWDER

Has been long celebrated for its efficacy in many complaints with which children, especially, are afflicted. The little feverish heats to which their tender frames are perpetually liable, more particularly when the teeth are coming forward, this powder is calculated to subdue. Children are also subject to a redundancy of acid in the stomach, for which this powder is well adapted; and in the early stages of infancy, are frequently disordered with green or curdled stools, attended with griping. When this is the case, it will be proper, first, to join equal parts of the above powder and rhubarb, which will correct the state of the bowels, and carry off the griping.

Dose to infants:—From three to ten grains.

Should the stools continue watery, &c., it may be well to throw up a glyster of thin starch, or rice-gruel, made warm; which may be repeated

every eight hours, if needful. A mixture may also be given, prepared as follows:—

Take three drams of Gascoign's Powder, two drams of sugar, rub them fine in a mortar, and add one ounce of cinnamon, or peppermint-water, three ounces of common water, and four drops of laudanum; mix well together, and give to an infant a tea-spoonful, every two or three hours, increasing the dose according to age.

The above powder possesses all the properties of the prepared chalk, but in a superior degree, and will answer every purpose for which chalk is prescribed.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT OF SATURN

Is in general estimation for inflammations in the eyes, and for sprains and bruises. For inflammations in the eyes, from six to ten drops are to be put into two ounces of water, to which is to be added, five drops of laudanum, with which the eyes may be frequently washed. For sprains and bruises, twenty drops to be put into two ounces of water, to which add a large table-spoonful of brandy, and twenty drops of laudanum,

and let the parts affected be frequently rubbed therewith. If it be a sprain, let a bandage be constantly put on after it has been rubbed with the embrocation. When the sprain is very obstinate, the volatile liniment is the most efficacious application. For St. Anthony's fire, the itch, and all cutaneous eruptions, the Goulard is a very successful remedy. The following form of an ointment will, in most cases, succeed:—

To about two ounces of ointment, made of white or yellow wax, and sweet-oil, add from forty to fifty drops of Goulard's Extract of Saturn, and mix them well together; let all the parts, where eruptions appear, be well anointed with this ointment twice or oftener in the day. If the itch be stubborn, and resist this mode of treatment, let two ounces of flour of sulphur be mixed with about eight ounces of soft pomatum, and the parts anointed with it twice a-day. When the piles are external, it will be proper to anoint them frequently with an ointment made of sweet-oil and wax, as before directed, to which add from ten to fifteen drops of this extract.

For inflammation in the eyes of horses, or other cattle, for swellings and inflammations occasioned by the pressure of the saddle in the loins or

witthers, or for any sprain or bruise to which they are liable, Goulard's Extract will be found an excellent remedy. For the eyes, let half an ounce be put into a pint and half of water, to which add thirty drops of laudanum, and let the eyes be well washed with it four or five times a-day. For sprains, swellings, and inflammations, in other parts of the body, let it be made triple the strength to that for the eyes, with four spoonsful of brandy, and sixty drops of laudanum added, the parts affected may be well rubbed therewith very often:

HUXHAM'S TINCTURE OF BARK

Is very useful in nervous head-achs, flushings, and hectic heats, profuse sweats, and relaxed habits of body. It braces up the solids, and gives strength and vigour to the whole system. It may be taken alone, or very efficaciously joined to Elixir of Vitriol. In sudden ruptures of internal blood-vessels, or spitting of blood, it is very efficacious; but in such cases, it must be constantly joined to Elixir of Vitriol.

The dose, whether taken alone, or mixed with Elixir of Vitriol, is one or two tea-spoonsful in

water, or port wine and water, twice or thrice every day, or when occasion requires.

JALLAP POWDER

Is one of the most general, and one of the most useful purges in dropsical and gross habits of body, and where persons are of strong constitutions, and accustomed to live much upon animal food, and that of the hard salted kind; young persons of full habit of body require also brisk purging occasionally.

Dose for an adult:—From fifteen to thirty-five grains, to which it may be proper to add, five grains of ginger, to prevent the griping which it would otherwise be apt to occasion.

If one part of Jallap is well mixed with two parts of Cream of Tartar, it forms an excellent purgative for clearing away the remains of the measles, or small-pox.

Dose:—One or two scruples.

LAUDANUM.

This is a medicine to be used with great caution in all cases, and never to be exhibited when any fever is present, nor when the person is costive. With these cautions, it will be found a very noble and necessary medicine, to be taken when the person is worn out with fatigue and pain, and has been a stranger to refreshing sleep.

It is also efficacious in violent spasms, in fits of the gout, in irritability, and watchfulness, when not accompanied with a great degree of fever; and in chronic and painful disorders, as rheumatism, lumbago, &c.

The proper dose for an adult varies very much, according to the constitution; it may be from fifteen to thirty drops: this may be formed into a night-draught, when needful, by adding to it half a dram of sugar, and an ounce and a half of peppermint-water.

In fluxes, that have continued some time, and given obstinate resistance to rhubarb and magnesia, it will be found very useful, by adding one

grain to fifteen grains, or a scruple of rhubarb, and given twice or thrice a-day. And forty, fifty, or sixty drops, in a half pint of thin gruel, will, when given as a glyster, allay that pain and fruitless desire to go to stool, which is so harassing to the patient during the Bloody Flux.

Two or three drops put upon a bit of cotton, and applied to the hollow of the tooth, will relieve violent pains in the teeth. A drop or two warmed, and put into the ear, with a drop of sweet-oil, will relieve violent pains in the ear. It is frequently ordered in the course of these directions, under various circumstances.

It is not to be given to young children, but on very extraordinary occasions, and then in doses of one to three drops at farthest.

MAGNESIA

Is a safe and mild aperient, in doses of a scruple to half a dram, taken occasionally.

For the Heartburn, or Acidities of the Stomach, a tea-spoonful should be taken occasionally in a glass of peppermint-water.

The bowel complaints, with which children are frequently troubled, are speedily carried off by a few grains of Magnesia, given in panado, or any other food.

When children are teething, it is necessary to keep their bowels open, to prevent the fever constantly attendant on that state, which a few grains of Magnesia will generally effect. It may be taken at any hour of the day or night, as occasion requires.

In bilious complaints, or when the stomach is vitiated and disordered, a full dose of Magnesia will correct and carry off the redundant bile. In these cases it is generally more advantageous to add a few grains of rhubarb, and take them in peppermint-water.

In gripings and complaints of the bowels in infants, attended with green and curdled stools, a desert-spoonful of the following mixture should be given three or four times a-day: Take two drams of Magnesia, one dram of sugar, five grains of ginger, and half a pint of peppermint-water; mix them together. Its aperient effect may be increased by the addition of ten or fifteen grains of rhubarb, and half a dram more of Magnesia.

MILK OF SULPHUR

Is an excellent medicine both for external and internal purposes; it is always mild in its operation; and can never do harm in any case. A scruple to a dram, proves gently aperient, and is particularly adapted to those constitutions where the piles are troublesome.

Half an ounce of Sulphur, made into an electuary of moderate consistency with honey, is an excellent plan of removing spring and autumn colds; a tea-spoonful may be taken twice or thrice a-day till the cold abates.

Sulphur has long and justly been celebrated as a certain cure for the Itch; and the most efficacious, though perhaps disagreeable method of using it, is in the form of ointment, which may be prepared as follows: Take of Sulphur one ounce, hog's-lard two ounces; essence of lemon half a dram; mix them well together: a little to be well applied to the parts affected night and morning until the eruption disappears.

OINTMENT OF BASILICON

Is a good digestive application to wounds or sores of almost any description. It takes off the redness, and disposes the sore to discharge a good matter, whereby alone the cure can be expedited. In general, dressing once a-day will do, but sometimes it may require to be dressed twice; it should be spread upon lint or soft linen.

If Basilicon should disagree with the sore, it may be rendered milder by being mixed upon the tile with equal parts of Calamine-ointment. Having brought the sore to a proper discharge by this mode of treatment, you may have recourse to Calamine, or Turner's Cerate, to heal it.

Basilicon is also much used for dressing and healing blisters.

OINTMENT OF CALAMINE, OR TURNER'S CERATE,

Is a milder application for dressing blisters than basilicon, and is commonly used for burns,

scalds, cuts, bruises, chilblains, and other little injuries where the skin is worn off: it is of the healing kind, and will generally effect a cure of itself; but should the sores put on an angry or inflamed appearance, it will be proper to manage it as is directed under the head of Yellow Basilicon; or should this not be at hand, there is an ointment to supply its place directed to be made under the head of Goulard's Extract of Saturn.

It is also a well-known remedy to old ulcers of the legs, which it frequently keeps clean and easy, if it does not dispose them to heal.

OINTMENT FOR PILES.

When the piles are external, let a little of this ointment be put upon a bit of fine rag, and applied frequently to the part, which will cool and procure ease. Sitting over the steam of warm water, in which the heads of two or three poppies, with camomiles, have been boiled, is often serviceable; and when poppy-heads are not to be procured, bran may be substituted. When this ointment is exhausted, and cannot be immediately

replaced, there is one directed under the head of Goulard's Extract of Saturn, that will supply its place.

PLAISTER ADHESIVE

Is of great importance to the medicine-chest; and, as its immediate application for cuts and fresh wounds is often needful, it is adviseable always to have it spread in readiness; a piece is therefore enclosed in the chest, properly spread on linen; and when required for the above purposes, narrow slips should be cut off, and the lips of the cut or wound being nicely adapted to each other, they must be retained in this situation by means of the slips of plaister, carefully applied over the same; all extraneous substances being previously washed out, if such should be in it. The plaisters to be removed, and fresh ones applied, when the part becomes uneasy.

PLAISTER FOR BLISTERING.

Blisters are recommended for local pains, and inflammation of deep-seated parts. The blister

should be laid over the part affected, so as to produce a discharge from the surface, and thereby diminish the inflammatory action which is going on internally.

A blister applied behind the ear often relieves soreness or inflammation of the eyes, pain in the head, jaw, &c. When applied to the nape of the neck, it is generally effectual in removing the distressing head-ache that ushers in low fevers.

Blisters are likewise proper in all internal inflammations, especially if bleeding be premised; they commonly succeed also in removing rheumatic pains, especially in young people.

Directions for its use.—Spread the plaister on white leather, leaving a small margin all round; having first spread over the margin a little adhesive plaister, that it may stick the better, lay it on the part to be blistered, where it should remain about twenty-four hours; when the blister is removed, the part should be dressed with basilicon, or any cooling ointment, thinly spread on old linen or lint.

PLAISTER DIACHYLON.

In excoriations from friction, and chafings from riding, this is a very proper application, on account of its mildness and incapability of irritating; it is also a good defence applied to any part subject to these inconveniences.

It must be spread with a hot spatula, upon white leather, or a thin old glove.

PLAISTER DIACHYLON WITH GUMS.

This is to be spread in the same manner as the other diachylon, and will be found very serviceable for corns: when applied for this purpose, a part should be spread on thick leather, which should then be cut into small squares, having a hole cut through the middle of each piece, that the corn may be without pressure: two of these should be applied, one over the other; after which, a larger piece, spread on thin leather, should be applied over the whole, and allowed to remain as long as it will adhere. One or two applications will frequently complete a cure.

It is also applied for the purpose of ripening boils, and such sort of swellings. But, if the boils should resist this treatment, it will be proper to apply poultices made of bread and milk, and changed as often as they get dry, until they break; it must then be drest with basilicon, which will cause it to discharge a thick matter; and, when sufficiently reduced, you may apply Turner's Cerate, for the purpose of healing it up.

PALSY OR LAVENDER DROPS

Are taken for head-achs, lowness or depression of spirits, faintings, tremblings, sickness, sudden alarms, and the palsy.

The dose is thirty or forty drops to a large teaspoonful, twice or thrice a day, or when occasion requires, in water, or upon sugar. It may also be taken joined with spirits of hartshorn, equal parts; in that case, the doses are from thirty to forty drops, taken as above directed, in water.

RHUBARB.

Rhubarb is an excellent purgative, both for children and adults, especially when joined with magnesia, or, where a more powerful effect is desired, with calomel or with jallap.

Rhubarb is administered in costiveness, indigestion, griping, cholick, and pains in the bowels: it acts by increasing the peristaltic motion of the intestines, to which it communicates tone and power; thus combining the qualities of a tonic with a purgative. The dose is from ten to thirty grains, which may be taken in peppermint-water.

Five grains of the powder, taken in a glass of port-wine, an hour before dinner, greatly assists digestion.

In diarrhæa, or purging, the patient should take a dose of Rhubarb, with magnesia, previous to the administration of any astringent medicine, in order to clear the bowels from the offending matter, which keeps up irritation: indeed, this will alone frequently cure the complaint; but, if it should not have that effect, it will be proper to

administer the mixture, as advised, page 28, Gascoigne's Powder, increasing the laudanum, if needful.

A child, six months old, may take six grains; a year old, eight grains. Equal parts of Rhubarb and magnesia is a good laxative, where there is an acid in the stomach, or when affected with heart-burn.

ROCHELLE SALTS,

A cooling saline aperient and diuretic: it acts by increasing the secretion from the vessels of the intestines, and, on that account, is usually given in inflammatory complaints, and where there is much plethora, or fulness of the vessels. Indeed, as a common aperient, it is admirably well adapted to a great variety of complaints.

In hot weather, some persons are subject to a redundance of bile, causing sickness in a morning, and a bitter taste in the mouth. These disagreeable symptoms are readily removed by taking, every morning, an hour before breakfast, from one to two drams of the salts, dissolved in half a

pint of warm water; it dilutes the bile, promotes its expulsion from the body, and is a proper means to secure the constitution against fevers, when such diseases prevail. Also, when taken as an alterative medicine, the above is a proper dose at once.

The common dose, as an aperient, is from half an ounce to an ounce, well diluted in warm water, peppermint-water, thin gruel, or broth: its operation is much assisted by taking a basin of warm gruel, or tea, half an hour after the salts. The best time of taking them is the morning.

SALT OF WORMWOOD

Is principally employed in preparing saline draughts. It is given in fevers and febrile heats, for which purpose the following recipe may be prepared:—Take one dram of Salt of Wormwood, three ounces of water, a little sugar, one ounce and a half of lemon-juice; when the effervescence ceases, add one ounce and a half of peppermint-water, to which may be added half a dram of James's Powder.

Dose.—From two to four table-spoonsful every four or six hours.

When the fever is of the bilious kind, attended with costiveness, the James's Powder may be omitted, and a dram of rhubarb added to the above mixture, and taken in the same way until relieved. The fever-mixture is also proper to be taken during the hot fits of the ague, as directed under the head Bark.

For children under seven years of age, it will be proper to add to the mixture a dram of magnesia, instead of the James's Powder. The dose, in this case, is from a tea-spoonful to a pap-spoonful every four or six hours:

The common saline draught is prepared as follows:—Take Salt of Wormwood twenty grains, water one ounce and a half, sugar half a dram; when dissolved, add half an ounce of fresh lemon-juice; which may be taken immediately, whilst in a state of effervescence. This draught will be found very serviceable in allaying vomiting, especially if four or five drops of laudanum, or a tea-spoonful of brandy, be added to the draught.

SPIRIT OF HARTSHORN

Is generally known in all families, and its uses. It is taken to thin the blood, for lowness of spirits, pains in the head, nervous complaints, faintings, and hysteric affections. For those complaints, the dose is from twenty to thirty or forty drops, twice or thrice every day, or oftener, if the case requires it; and it will be proper to take it in plain or peppermint-water. It may be mixed with palsy-drops; in which case, from twenty to thirty or forty drops may be taken as before.

Spirit of Hartshorn is also taken for the purpose of promoting sweat, to carry off slight colds and inflammatory sore-throats: when taken for that purpose, the dose is a tea-spoonful, taken when going into bed, in a small bason of hot white-wine whey. If perspiration be not copiously produced, the dose may be repeated in half an hour. It will be proper to drink pretty freely of weak diluting liquors, such as barley-water, or very thin water-gruel, made hot, to keep up the perspiration. For the sore-throat, if it resists this slight mode of treatment, it will be proper to open the body

with three drams to half an ounce of Rochelle Salts. Give the fever-mixture directed under the head of Salt of Wormwood, and let the throat be frequently gargled with a gargle made of one ounce of honey, two ounces of vinegar, half a pint of barley-water, and thirty or forty drops of sweet spirit of nitre.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

A good cooling medicine, and may sometimes be usefully added to the saline draughts, in cases of fever: it assists in promoting perspiration, and frequently a copious secretion of urine. It is also given for the gravel and stranguary.

Dose.—From thirty drops to a tea-spoonful twice or three times a day, according to the urgency of the case, in marshmallow-tea or barley-water.

In such cases, great attention should be paid to the state of the bowels; they should be kept moderately open with magnesia or Rochelle salts.

VOLATILE LINIMENT

Is the best application made use of for sprains, bruises, rheumatic pains in the limbs, sciatica, and paralytic complaints. Its warm stimulating quality puts the parts rubbed with it into a glow, frees the pores of the skin, and, by quickening the circulation, removes those obstructions which were the cause of pain. It may be applied frequently, with a warm hand, and the parts kept warm by flannel.

For sprains, after the parts affected have been well rubbed, as directed, for a few days or a week, let a plaister of white diachylon be spread with a spatula, and applied by way of a strengthening-plaister.

VULNERARY BALSAM

Is very useful as an external application to fresh cuts and wounds. Make a pledget of fine old rag, or lint, several times folded, and lay it upon the part; then pour as much of the balsam as the rag will absorb: the rag may be moistened again with

the balsam in six or eight hours after, without being taken off. The following day, let the part be well soaked in warm water before the dressing be taken off, or the force necessary to remove it will dispose the wound to bleed afresh. When the dressing will come easily off, let a fresh pledget of rag be applied, and moistened as before. This is to be repeated every day, until the wound or cut is well, always observing to soak it as above directed.

Observe, this balsam is not proper to be applied to ulcers, or old sores.

This balsam is also an excellent remedy for old obstinate coughs and hoarsenesses, inward bleeding, bruises, and decays. When taken for any of these purposes, the dose is from ten to sixty drops, twice or thrice a day, upon sugar.

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In cases where you suspect an adult has poisoned themselves give a teaspoonful of mustard in half a tumbler of hot water.

Medical Museum is Ten Years Old

In 1983 the El Paso Medical Heritage Foundation was established as a non-profit 501-C3 support organization for the Medical Museum. The Museum is housed on the second floor of the Turner Home, which offices of the El Paso County Medical Society. Displays include a turn of the century doctor's office, an early 1900 El Paso pharmacy complete with antique cabinets, apothecary jars, herbs, drugs, prescriptions from the 1890's and a circa 1930-40's operating room. Donations have been received from retired physicians, widows of deceased physicians and other interested persons. Displayed are some of the personal belongings of Dr. and Mrs. Turner. Included are some ink copies of Dr. Turner's correspondence, dated 1900. One item of interest is a note from Dr. Turner to a patient stating he did not think \$5.00 was an exorbitant fee for sewing up his head—especially in light of the fact he saved his life.

Some of the rare items in the museum are a Leitz microscope (the first compound microscope in El Paso), the first cathode x-ray tubes from Hotel Dieu, the first spygmanometer used by a pioneer anesthesiologist, a pocket case and surgical instruments used in the Forrest Brigade in the Civil War, a stereoscope and medical study slides, matching oak desk and lawyers book cases, Betz examining chair and matching cabinet (1896), doctors' bags used for making house calls and delivering babies in the Sacramento Mountains, a scarifier to induce bleeding, wooden stethoscope, rare medical books, record books from Masonic Hospital, and photos of early El Paso Hospitals and Sanitariums.

Last year the collection was recognized in *Texas Highways* and the publication of the Texas Historical Association. The Museum is represented by membership on the Mayor's Roundtable of Museums.



World War II and Korean era nursing uniforms. In addition, instruments from the Civil War and World War II are displayed.



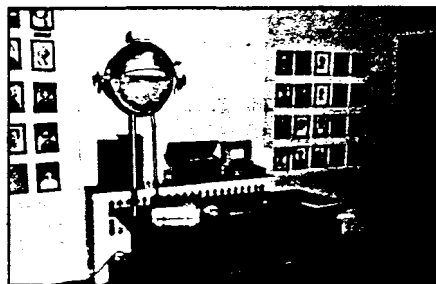
An operating room from the past, circa 1930-40s. The anesthesia machine was used by Dr. Frank O. Barrett, El Paso's first anesthesiologist.



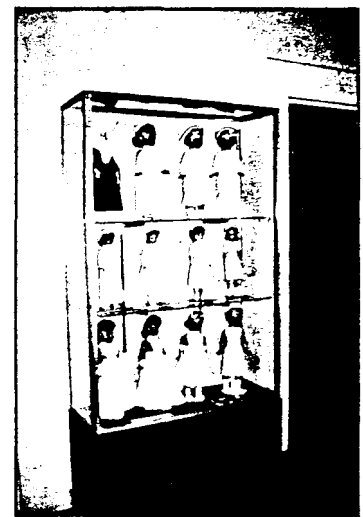
Iron lung from Hotel Dieu emergency room. Last epidemic was 1953.



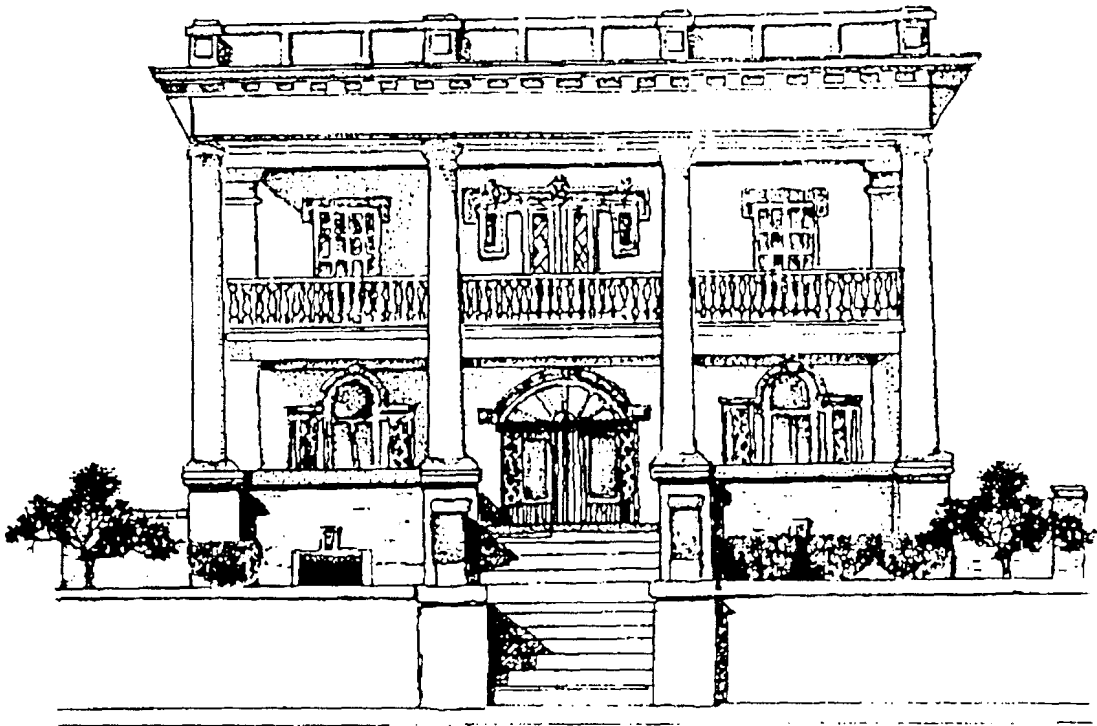
Baby bath tub from Providence with historical photographs in background.



1916 X-ray machine, the "Alpine Sun Lamp." The first commercial model was built by the Campbell Electric Company in Massachussetts at the request of the Mayo Clinic. The design was a marketer's dream.



Models of nursing uniforms represent the schools of nursing that existed in El Paso, including Hotel Dieu, Providence, Ralston, Masonic, Thomason, UTEP and EPCC.



"The Turner Home"

Dr. S.T. Turner, owner and builder of the Turner Home, came to El Paso in 1889 as a contract physician for the Southern Pacific Railroad. He was born in Lebanon, Texas in 1856 and was graduated from the University of Louisville Medical School in Lexington, Kentucky in 1882. He married Annie Laurie Camp in December of 1882. Two sons died in infancy. He practiced in Coleman, Texas for two years before joining Southern Pacific. He opened his first office in El Paso in 1889 at 107 El Paso Street, three years before the Daughters of Charity arrived to establish El Paso's first hospital. Dr. Turner lived at North Mesa and Missouri from 1890 until the completion of his home at 1301 Montana in 1910. It was built by H.T. Ponsford in 1909-1910 and is believed to be designed by Trost, although we have been unable to locate the original plans. Dr. Turner died in 1945 and the home was left to the El Paso County Medical Society. Note the original light fixtures, cast bronze fireplace, and rich wooden paneling and detail. The house was declared a Texas Historical Site in 1982.

The El Paso Medical Museum was created to foster and encourage interest in medical progress in the El Paso Southwest. Donations have been received from retired physicians, widows of deceased physicians, and other interested persons. It consists of three rooms of artifacts including a turn of the century Doctor's Office, an early 1900 El Paso Pharmacy complete with antique cabinets, apothecary jars, herbs, drugs, prescriptions from the 1890's and other early pharmacy artifacts.

On display are some of the personal belongings of Dr. and Mrs. Turner. Included are some ink copies of Dr. Turner's correspondence, dated 1900. One item of interest is a note from Dr Turner to a patient stating he did not think \$5.00 was an exorbitant fee for sewing up his head-especially in light of the fact he saved his life. Some of the rare items in the museum are: Leitz microscope (the first compound microscope in El Paso), the first Cathode X-ray tubes from Hotel Dieu, the first sphygmomanometer used by a pioneer anesthesiologist? a pocket case and surgical instruments used in the Forrest Brigade in the Civil War, a stereoscope and medical study slides, matching oak desk and lawyers's book cases, Betz examining chair and matching cabinet (1896), a Doctor's bag used for making house calls and delivering babies in the Sacramento Mountains, a scarifier to induce bleeding, wooden stethoscope, rare medical books, record books from Masonic Hospital, and photos of early El Paso Hospitals and Sanitariums.

In 1983 the El Paso Medical Heritage Foundation was established as a non-profit/support organization for the Medical Museum. A final ruling of 501-C3 has been received and plans are underway to enlarge the Museum display area and convert the former auditorium into an all purpose educational room.