





Medicine Chests

CAREFULLY PREPARED

FOR ALL CLIMATES,

WITH

DIRECTIONS

FOR

USING THE MEDICINES,

AND

TREATMENT OF DISEASES

INCIDENT TO SEAMEN,

BY GREGG & HOLLIS,

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DIRECTIONS, &c.



No. 1. **EMETICS** are proper in case of sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, and headach, which often proceed from a foul stomach,—and in the beginning of bilious complaints, an Emetic will often prevent a fever; one of the powders to be dissolved in a gill of water and one third part taken every 10 minutes until it pukes, and during its operation drink occasionally a draught of warm water or Chamomile Tea.

No. 2. **CALOMEL & JALAP.** A tea-spoonful for a dose mixed in molasses or Sugar, proper to be taken in most cases of costiveness for carrying off foul matters collected in the bowels, the removal of which often prevent fever, also in all violent attacks of disease, as putrid fever and other malignant disorders of warm climates; in severe cholic, and pain in the bowels, fluxes, and in dysentery, one of these powders as directed in the treatment of that complaint will generally give relief, and in case of injuries from violent blows, or a fall, one of these powders should be taken soon after the accident.

No. 3. **LAUDANUM.** An excellent medicine for relieving pain and procuring rest; it often prevents the fever liable to be induced from wounds and broken bones, 30 or 40 drops taken in water, this may be repeated or even increased in urgent cases, due caution being observed in its use that it may not be given too often or in too large doses. In cholics and cramp of the stomach 40 to 50 drops with as much essence of peppermint may be taken in any warm liquid, or combined a dose of Castor Oil with good effect; it is also good in dysentery, see page 9.

No. 4. **CASTOR OIL.** An excellent and mild purgative, two table spoonfuls for a dose. In cholics and pain in the stomach or bowels it is very useful and is frequently combined with laudanum in these cases with good effect—it may be taken in elixir salutis which improves its efficacy.

No. 5. **ELIXIR SALUTIS** operates as a gentle cathartic, 2 or 3 table spoonfuls for a dose; it effectually removes foul matters from the stomach and bowels.—In cases of indigestion, or windy complaints, a dose of this salutary medicine will be attended with good effects,—two table spoonfuls mixed with the same quantity of Castor Oil is very useful in cholics, dysentery, &c.

No. 6. **ESS. PEPPERMINT** is beneficial in flatulencies or windy complaints of the stomach and bowels, combined with Laudanum in Cholics and cramp of the stomach, as directed under that article. See Laudanum No. 3.

No. 7. **FEVER DROPS**—good in fevers when a hot dry skin, headach, pain in the bones, &c. 20 to 25 drops may be taken in warm tea or gruel every three hours until there is a moisture on the skin; if this do not soon relieve put the feet in warm water for half an hour, drink freely of warm liquids, and keep warm in bed—[see fevers.]

No. 8. **COUGH DROPS**—good in coughs and colds; when a bad cold is taken producing a hard dry cough, take a tea-spoonful in water every four hours—If a tightness across the chest, pain in the bones, dull pain in the forehead take the drops, No. 7, put the feet in warm water, keep warw in bed to induce a sweat, and drink freely of some warm liquids, weak tea, rice water or herb tea. In asthma or difficulty of breathing, with wheezing, &c. these drops are very serviceable.

No. 9. **ELIX. VITRIOL.** An excellent medicine when loss of appetite, nausea, heartburn, belching wind, &c. indicate a weak and sour stomach, 20 to 25 drops in a glass of water or with a tea-spoonful of Tincture of

Bark, may be taken two or three times a day, it is very useful when recovering from Fevers, or the scurvy, &c.

No. 10. TINCT. BARK is good to strengthen the stomach and promote digestion; in weakness of the stomach, uneasiness or oppression after eating, general debility or weakness, &c. and on a recovery from a fever, while feeble and the stomach remains weak it is very proper. Two tea-spoonfuls taken two or three times a day and the above article Elixir Vitriol may be taken with it in these cases with good effect.

No. 11. VOL. DROPS good to apply to the temples and nostrils in fainting fits, convulsions, &c. or 20 to 30 drops may be taken in a glass of water; it is also used externally mixed with an equal quantity of Sweet Oil, and rubbed on with a warm hand, applying a piece of flannel over; for sore throats; pains in the side, sprains, &c.

No. 12. SNAKEROOT. Make a tea of this by pouring boiling water on it, and let it stand half an hour to steep: a wine glass full may be taken every hour or two, in Fevers which are attended with low spirits, black tongue, and any putrid appearances,—also in fever and ague, is proper combined with Peruvian Bark, see No. 17.

No. 13. BALSAM COPAIVA—good in long standing Claps, after pain and scalding has subsided, and only a ropy discharge from the yard continues—in gleet it often is very efficacious, a tea-spoonful for a dose, taken on sugar two or three times a day.

No. 14. TURLINGTON'S BALSAM—very good for strengthening the stomach and bowels in windy complaints, 30 drops taken on sugar three or four times a day—it is good for fresh cuts applied on lint, binding the wound up and not removing the dressing for several days; and for healing slight wounds, cleansing ulcers, &c.

No. 15. SCURVY POWDERS. Two table spoonfuls to be mixed in a quart of good sound vinegar (or lime

je if to be had, is preferable) and two table spoon-
fu be taken three times a day, see Scurvy,
pr

No. 16. INJECTION POWDERS—for its use, see
Venereal disease.

No. 17. POWDER of PERUV. BARK. An excellent
medicine in cases of debility, when recovering from fe-
vers or other complaints, and to counteract the putrid
tendency of the fluids which prove so fatal in scurvy;
and in fever and ague it is an invaluable medicine, (see
fever and ague, page 9) a tea-spoon full 3 or 4 times
a day—externally it may be used with good effect to
cover foul or putrid ulcers, (see scurvy). In all putrid
fevers and in cases of mortification it should be taken
freely, a tea-spoonful or more if the stomach will bear
it, every two hours—it may be taken in wine with a
tea-spoonful of Lemon or a few drops of Elixer Vitriol
or in snakeroot tea.

No. 18. CREAM OF TARTAR—a cooling and gen-
tle physic, 2 table-spoonfuls for a dose, mixed in hon-
ey or molasses. It also makes a good beverage dissolv-
ed in water, with the addition of a little sugar or mo-
lasses, excellent in warm climates and in hot fevers.

No. 19. RHUBARB—is a good purgative in weak-
ness of the stomach and bowels, a tea-spoonful for a
dose, mixed in water or molasses. It will often remove
looseness arising from taking cold, or from weakness of
the bowels, by mixing a tea-spoonful with one of the
vomits, No. 1. and dividing it into twelve equal parts,
one of these parts taken every three hours, drinking
freely of gruel, broth, or rice water. Rheubarb chew-
ed strengthens, the stomach and bowels, promotes di-
gestion, and is of service in disorders arising from
weakness and laxity.

No. 20. BILIOUS PILLS—three or four taken at
night when about to turn in, and two next morning, if
the first do not operate. Whenever there is costive-
ness of body, with headach, giddiness, loss of appetite,
&c. these pills should be taken immediately, their ope-

ration will remove the acrid bilious matters from the stomach and bowels, will check the progress and probably prevent bilious and other dangerous fevers. They are an excellent physic in all costive habits, as they operate mildly and effectually and without leaving the body costive afterwards.

No. 21. MERCURIAL PILLS—for their use see Venereal disease.

No. 22. BLUE VITRIOL—used for eating down proud flesh, and for touching chancres, [see venereal disease, page 9.] Powdered and applied on lint is good to stop bleeding.

No. 23. FLOUR SULPHUR. A gentle purgative—useful in costive habits, and highly recommended for pimples and eruptions of the skin, a table-spoonful for a dose, taken in molasses or Honey;—externally applied, mixed with lard or oil, it cures the itch.

No. 24. STOUGHTONS ELIX. A table spoonful in a glass of wine or water, is an excellent bitter, and may be taken every day, half an hour before dinner, or oftener if required, in cases of indigestion, weakness and flatulency of the stomach, loss of appetite, &c,

No. 25. SUGAR OF LEAD—a tea spoonful dissolved in half a pint of water, with a tea-spoonful of vinegar, is a very cooling application to burns and scalds, and for all kinds of inflammation a cloth wetted with this cold mixture and often applied to the inflamed part.

No. 26. BLISTERING PLASTERS—to be spread on leather and applied to the part affected. In cases of rheumatic pains and in plurisy [after bleeding] a blister applied to the side generally relieves.

No. 27. BASILICON—a good ointment either for fresh wounds after the first dressing is removed, or old sores, boils, and for dressing blisters. spread on linen, it produces a good discharge, and finally heals.

No. 28. CERATE—a cooling ointment excellent for dressing wounds occasioned by burns and scalds, or any

sores that require a cooling and healing application—spread on linen and applied every night and morning.

No. 29. MERCURIAL OINTMENT—for its use see Venereal.

No. 30. Ointment for bubo's, chancres, &c. [see Venereal disease.]

No. 31. CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—good for a tea in windy colic complaints, to relieve nausea, vomiting, &c. and useful for baths in colic complaints and in cases of high inflammation. The tea is also useful for clysters in cases of colics, dysenteries, ruptures, &c.

No. 32. OPODELDOC. An excellent application to bruises and sprains, rubbed upon the part with a warm hand or a piece of flannel. In Rheumatic pains, or in violent pains of the side, this may often prevent the application of a blister, by taking a purging powder No. 2 or a dose of salts and rubbing this upon the part affected mixed with Laudanum, No. 3, and covering the part with a flannel wet with it until the pain subsides or a blister is applied.

No. 33. GLAUBER SALTS—two table-spoonfuls for a dose, dissolved in warm water and drank when cold, is a cooling and useful purgative.

No. 34. CALOMEL PILLS. A useful and active cathartic. In fevers of hot climates and in bilious complaints, its operation is easy and effectual, two of the pills may be taken for a dose. In Venereal cases one third part of a pill should be taken every night and morning, if this does not purge it may be increased to half a pill, if it purges, take about 10 drops of Laudanum, No. 3. In Jaundice it is a good medicine, and in obstinate cases of dysentery and bilious fluxes.

No. 35. SPTS. LAVENDER. Is an excellent cordia for persons weak and nervous—faintness at the stomach low spirits, &c. two tea-spoonfuls may be taken on Sugar or in wine.

No. 36. VOL. LINIMENT. This may be applied on flannel to relieve a sore throat, or it may be gently rub-

bed on and a piece of flannel or woollen cloth laid over, also for a pain in the side, rub it upon the part affected and apply flannel over.

No. 37. RED PRECIPITATE, applied to eat down proud flesh, when ulcers or sores fill up with a strawberry-like substance of a spongy or glossy appearance, instead of a healthy red, and discharge a thin and colored matter, a little of this should be put over the surface and a plaster of Basilicon spread on lint or soft rag, be applied over it. Venereal ulcers which are difficult to heal may be touched with this occasionally with good effect.

No. 38. ADHÆSIVE PLASTER is used for binding together the edges of a fresh wound—it should be cut into narrow strips and applied across the wound while the edges are pressed close and kept together by these strips of plaster. Old ulcers are often healed by drawing the edges together in a similar manner, and applying a bandage over it.

No. 39. EPS. SALTS. This is a mild and cooling cathartic, two large spoonfuls for a dose, dissolved in water, to which a few drops of Essence of Peppermint may be added, or a spoonful of Elixir Salutis.

No. 40. POWDER IPECAC. This is a most mild and safe emetic and in cases where the Tartar Emetic might be too violent this would be preferable: a tea-spoonful for a dose. Should it not prove effectual in 5 minutes repeat the dose;—it is a very good medicine in dysentery, see dysentery, page 9.

No. 41. TINCT. RHUBARB. Is a warm and gentle purge—in cases of weak stomach, laxity of the bowels, griping pains, Dyarrhoea, &c. it has a good effect, two large spoonfuls for a dose.

No. 42. ARROW ROOT. Is a very nutritious article of food for a sick person particularly in fevers, dysentery, &c. a large spoonful mixed with a little cold water and stirred into a pint of boiling water, will make it of good consistence, and a little wine, sugar, and nutmeg may be added.

Treatment of Diseases.

FEVERS —In the beginning of fevers, if a full pulse sickness at stomach, headach, pain in the bones. &c. give an emetic No. 1, and afterwards a purgative No. 2, or a dose of salts, after the operation: if high fever, and the pulse is full, take 12 or 14 ounces of blood from the arm, and give the fever drops No. 7; if violent headach or pain in the side, apply a blister between the shoulders or to the side and bathe the feet in warm water, give cool drinks, rice groel, toast and water, balm-tea, with a little lemon juice and sugar—the diet should be light, such as Arrow Root, Sago or Tapioca; let the patient be kept cool, and continue to give the fever drops No. 7. until the pulse is more moderate, and the fever abated, then allow more nourishing food, such as fowl broth, egg broth, &c. and give the Peruvian bark.

YELLOW FEVER—which prevails in the West Indies and southern parts of the United States, may be known by a quick pulse, head ach, redness and pain in the eye-balls, pain in the bones, dry parched tongue, covered with a dark fur, hot skin which becomes yellow, great weakness, vomiting of bile.—Give one of the pills No. 21, or half of a ~~pill~~ No. 34, every half hour until spitting comes on, and apply a blister to the stomach and bowels, give plenty of arrow root to keep up the strength but without wine or spirit, as it might produce delirium; when the spitting comes on, give the Peruvian Bark No. 8 in as large doses as the stomach will bear, joined with a few drops of Elixir Vitriol, No. 9. and wine, with arrow root and any other light nourishing diet, fowl soup, Egg broth, &c. a cool free air, and gentle exercise, is also essential, and wear flannel next the skin during the recovery.

FEVER AND AGUE.—The fits are divided into the cold, hot, and sweating stages. The cold stage begins

with sluggishness and yawning, a coldness over the whole body, which produces shaking. The hot stage begins with great heat, thirst and headache; after some time a sweat breaks out and the patient is relieved.

Treatment.—First take a gentle vomit, No. 1, and after this, if costive, a purge, No. 2. Soon as the cold stage comes on turn in and be well wrapped up in warm woollen blankets, drink freely of warm negus or warm grog; during the hot stage remove the blankets and keep cool, drink freely of cooling drinks, and take 40 to 50 drops of No. 3, to a little water or tea—In every fit pursue the same means. Soon as the fit is over take a tea-spoonful and half of bark, No. 17, every hour; if it purges take about 5 drops of No. 3 in each dose; if it produces costiveness add a very little Rhu-barb. When the intervals are long, as in the *third day ague*, delay taking the bark till within about eight hours of the expected fit; but when the intervals are short, as in the *every-day ague*, it should be taken soon as the fit is off, and every hour till the next fit. Fever and Ague is very apt to return, a dose of bark therefore should be taken four times a day for two or three weeks.

DYSENTERY.—Frequent griping, stools thin, and mixed with blood, sickness at the stomach and feverish.—Take a vomit, No. 1, or a vomit of powder ipecac, No. 41, afterwards castor oil and elixir salutis, drink plentifully of rice gruel, barley water, toast and water, and if much pain, take 30 to 40 drops of Laudanum, No. 3, if this does not relieve the griping pain, a warm bath to the belly, or a blister will be proper, if after the operation of the castor oil, &c. the same slimy discharges come away, take the powder as directed under No. 19—when the griping &c. are relieved and only a looseness remains, then take two tea-spoonfuls of Tincture of Bark, No. 10. with fifteen drops of Elixir Vitriol, No. 9, two or three times a day, and let the food be light and nourishing, rice and boiled biscuit, with a little spice and sugar, arrow root, with wine, fowl broth,

SCURVY. Is known by spongy swellings of the gums, often bleeding, the face bloated, the ancles swell, pain in the limbs and chest, stiffness of the joints, hams, &c. the strength fails, dark spots on the body, the breath offensive. In the last stage bleeding from the nose, mouth and other parts, &c.

Treatment. On the first appearance of this disease, its effects must be remedied by the best possible means. Where fresh vegetables, fruit, &c. cannot be had, lime-juice, sour-kroot, cider, beer, &c. must be used freely; and dissolve two table-spoonfuls of No. 15 in a junk-bottle of lemon-juice or good sound vinegar, and take two table spoonfuls of this mixture three times a day. If it produces neither gripes, looseness, nor sickness at stomach, the dose may be increased to three or two spoonfuls. If costive one or two spoonfuls of No. 18 may be taken; for stiffness of the joints, &c. apply cloths dipped in warm vinegar; for soreness of the gums, wash the mouth with allum water. If ulcers on the legs or other parts of the body, wash and cleanse them with lemon-juice, or with the above mixture, cover the ulcers after each washing with bark No. 17. The patient should use moderate exercise, be allowed nourishing food and wine, avoid damp impure air, let the births be fumigated with boiling vinegar. For restoring the appetite and strength. the bark may be taken with the drops, No. 9, in wine or grog, three or four times a day.

VENEREAL DISEASE. *Gonorhea or Clap*, begins with itching or irritation at the orifice of the yard, and a white or yellowish matter comes out; pain or scalding in making water. *Treatment.* Mix one of the injection powders, No. 16, in a pint of water, and inject a syringe full 6 or 8 times a day; drink freely of rice gruel, barley-water, &c. to relieve the scalding, and take a dose of salts every second or third morning.

Chordee, is a severe pain in the yard on erection, bending it downwards; for this a piece of lint dipped in No. 3 should be often applied to the under part of

the yard; if this do not relieve, take also 40 drops No. 3 when going to bed. If the foreskin swells so that it cannot be drawn back, or drawn behind the nut it cannot be returned, in such cases bathe the penis in warm baths, or a cold poultice may be applied made with meal or bread, with a solution of No. 25, and tie the penis up to the belly with a bandage. In the first case, where the skin cannot be drawn back, a little warm milk and water or rice water must be injected every now and then between the fore-skin and nut; while pain and scalding lasts the patient should be kept on spare diet and light food, such as boiled rice, soups, &c. but abstain from salt-meats, spices, grog, and every thing that is heating. When the pain and scalding has subsided mix one of the injection powders, No. 16, in a half pint of water, and inject a syringe full up the yard 6 or 8 times a day, this will generally effect a cure, but if the running continue for some time, take of No. 13, as there directed, and nourishing diet, with grog as usual.

Chancres are small ulcers on the neck of the yard, with a yellowish surface and thickened edges; dress them every day, with No. 30 spread on lint just the size of the sore, and keep them clean and touch the edges often with No. 22, and take one of the pills No. 21 every night and morning; if the gums do not become sore, take one three times a day.

Bubos, or swellings of the groin, must be prevented coming forward to break if possible; the ointment No. 29, must be rubbed well upon the inside of the thigh, not on the bubo—a piece the size of a small musket ball, and by half an hour's rubbing it in. If the Bubo increase with redness and throbbing pain, lay a cloth upon it wetted in No. 25, and take a dose of salts every other day. If in spite of this it comes forward and there is much pain, must then put a warm poultice on. As soon as it breaks dress the sore with No. 27, once or twice, and afterwards with No. 30, touch the edges now and then with No. 22, and take one of the pills, No. 21, three times a day; if the mouth become sore omit taking them a few days, and take in the mean time a gentle dose of salts,

and wash the mouth with allum water. These pills must be taken 12 or 14 days after the disease has disappeared; be careful not to take cold, abstain from salt provisions, spirits and acids during the cure.

BLEEDING.—Bleeding is useful in stitches or pains in the side, inflammatory fever, violent headach, injuries from severe blows or fall, bleeding from the nose or mouth,—Tie a small bandage moderately tight above the elbow, if the pulse at the wrist beats, and the vein below the bandage swell, it is properly tied,—then pass the Lancet carefully to the largest vein in the bend of the arm, and carry the point a little forward, so as to open the orifice sufficiently, and be careful not to pierce through the vein—when you have drawn 3 or 4 gills of blood, untie the bandage and lay over the orifice a small piece of Linen folded 3 or 4 times, and wet with cold water, and secure this by passing a bandage above and below the elbow and crossing it at the bend of the arm.

FRACTURES OR BROKEN BONES.—If a broken limb, let two persons take hold above and below the fracture, pull steadily upon the limb to replace the ends of the bone, and the limb may then easily be put into its natural position, and splints placed on each side of the limb and bound round with a bandage firmly to secure the whole, if it swells, slacken the bandage a little and wet it often with a solution of No. 25.—the patient should be placed in a birth, and kept quiet three or four weeks, till the bones have united;—if the ribs are broken, a broad bandage must be carried tightly around the chest, to confine the fractured part,—if the bandage increases the distress, it must be loosened or taken off and trust to bleeding, rest, &c. If a collar bone is broken the arms should be kept well back, and a long bandage passed under each arm-pit, forming the figure 8, across the back, when well secured the arm should be supported in a sling. In all cases of fracture, bleed, and give a dose of salts soon after the accident, if fever arises, treat it as directed under that head. See Fever page 11.

DISLOCATIONS.—If a bone is put out of joint, it must be returned to its proper place by a steady force, one person pulling firmly upon the limb above the dislocated joint, and another person below it, until the bone can be pushed into its place, the limb must afterwards be kept quiet and supported in its proper position by bandages. Wet the part often with a solution No. 25, or warm vinegar, and take a dose of salts, or purge No. 2, if feverish, bleed and keep the bowels free.

WOUNDS.—In cases of wounds from any bad cut, if the bleeding does not prevent, bring the divided lips of the wound together, and retain them so with strips of plaister, No. 39. Over this apply a bandage to keep every thing steady,—should there be much bleeding, compresses of lint or rags must be put upon it, and with some Turlington Balsam, No. 14, bound up pretty tight until the blood is stopped; in two or three days remove the upper dressings, and dress with Basilicon No. 27, if pain, inflammation and swelling, apply a poultice every few hours, give a dose of salts.—When the pain and swelling has subsided, and the dressings will come off, then dress with Basilicon, No. 27.

GUN-SHOT WOUNDS should be cleaned of whatever is forced in with the Ball, if it can be done easily, and put on a mild dressing from No. 28, if it swells, and becomes painful, apply a soft poultice over the dressings, or ferment with warm baths, and keep the bowels free, should the inflamed part, however become soft, with a glossy appearance, and thin dark colored discharge from the wound, then dress with Basilicon spread on lint or tow, and apply a piece of Linen dipped in Brandy or Rum occasionally, and a tea-spoonful of Peruvian Bark, in Wine or Grog, with 20 or 25 drops of Elixir Vitriol, four or five times a-day, live more freely on nutritious food, and drink wine and grog two or three times a-day if required.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

The health of seamen depends much on the proper regulations on board; in having a due proportion of vegetables served out with the salt provisions; with peas, beans, puddings, &c. and fresh provisions, when they are to be had. Good water is another important consideration; and the dryness and purity of the air below is a matter of much consequence. Men on long voyages, exposed to foul, damp air, to long use of bad water and salt provisions, without sufficient vegetables, are sure to have the scurvy or other diseases; a ship should therefore have a good supply of vegetables, with flour, rice, meal, peas, beans, sour kront, spruce, lime juice, molasses, cider, wine, beer, and spirits. In order to have good and pure water, the casks must be well burnt before filled, and should never have salt water put into them, as is often done; but if proper means have been neglected, and the water becomes impure, then put into each cask a few pounds of charcoal. Every means should be used to keep the ship dry, and the births well air'd; and instead of washing out below, as is often done, the decks should be well rubbed with dry sand, and whenever a dampness, fires should be placed below to dry and purify the air. Cleanliness should

be strictly attended to; the hammocks and bedding put upon deck every fine day, and in wet weather, wet clothes should be kept from below as much as possible; and in warm weather, wind-sails placed in the hatch-way every fair day.

In port, if there is a choice of births, the ship should be moored at a distance from shore, and to windward of swamps and stagnated water; but if unavoidably placed in a bad situation, must have fires placed below now and then to purify the air, and fumigate with vinegar, &c. On attending to these directions, with due regard to regularity and temperance, diseases on ship-board may often be prevented.

DISORDERS

For which the Medicines are applicable.

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- | | |
|---|--|
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A LIST OF ARTICLES,

Contained in the Chest.

- | | |
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| 2. Purgine Powders, | 24. Stoughton's Elixir, |
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| 10. Tincture of Bark, | 32. Opodeldoc, |
| 11. Volatile Drops, | 33. Glauber Salts, |
| 12. Snakeroot. | 34. Calomel Pills, |
| 13. Balsam Capoevi, | 35. Spirit of Lavender, |
| 14. Turlington Balsam, | 36. Volatile Liniment, |
| 15. Powders for Scurvy, | 37. Red Precipitate, |
| 16. Injection Powders, | 38. Adhesive Plaster, |
| 17. Powder of Peruvian
Bark, | 39. Epsom Salts, |
| 18. Cream of Tartar, | 40. Powder Ipecac, |
| 19. Powder of Rheubarb, | 41. Tincture of Rhubarb, |
| 20. Billious Pills, | 42. Arrow Root, |
| 21. Mercurial Pills, | Lancet, |
| 22. Blue Vitriol, | Syringe, |
| | Lint, &c. &c. |

SHIPS'

Medicine Chests,

Of various sizes, completely fitted or replenished at the shortest notice, suitable for any voyage, and adapted to all climates.

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Put up to order, for any foreign market, on the most favorable terms.



