

A practical treatise on nervous, bilious, and inflammatory affections, with a new method of curing strictures, without the use of bougie or caustic : with an appendix, on the diseases of women and children / by J. Lynch.

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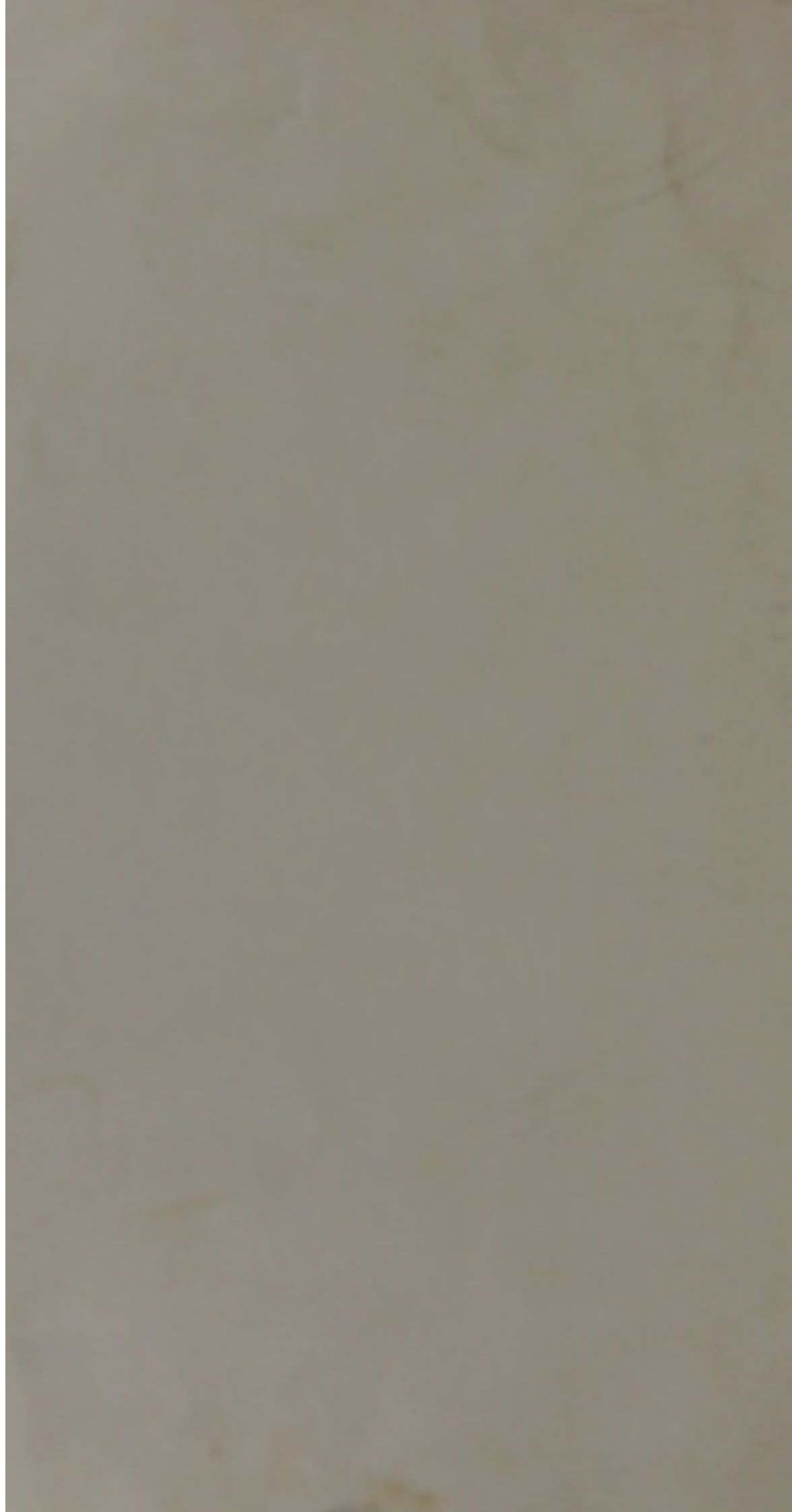
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A
PRACTICAL TREATISE
ON
NERVOUS, BILIOUS,
AND
Inflammatory Affections,

WITH
A NEW METHOD OF
CURING STRICTURES,
WITHOUT THE USE OF BOUGIE OR CAUSTIC.

With an Appendix,
ON THE
DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

BY J. LYNCH,

44, Duke Street, St. James's.

LONDON :
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,
By C. Richards, 100, St. Martin's Lane, Charing Cross.

1822.

PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON NERVOUS AFFECTIONS,

AND

CURLING STRICTURES,

WITH AN APPENDIX

BY J. LYNCH,

OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE SICK, &c.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

AT THE SIGN OF THE THREE KINGS, IN THE STRAND,

1802.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IT may be imagined, from the exclusive use of a few medicines for so many and various diseases, that it is not probable they should be successful in every case; but when after a practice of more than twenty nine years, I have never found them to fail, when regularly attended to, I feel the highest satisfaction in not making the slightest alteration and consequently, the greatest confidence in recommending, to the public at large, the following statement and cases.

ADVERTISEMENT

At long last, the medicinal use of a few medicines for so many and various diseases, that it is not probable they should be successful in every case; but when after a practice of more than twenty years, I have never found them to fail, when without having enjoyed the advantages of a regularly attended to, I feel the highest satisfaction in not making the slightest attention of a physician. Thus I am with respect to and consequently, the greatest confidence in testimony, both for myself and for those recommending to the public at large, the following statement and cases.

These I may have chosen as instances of the practice already no doubt, from the means of frequently procuring persons from making application to me, when I might perhaps, have had it in my power to have tested them on almost infinite trials.

PREFACE.

BEFORE I commence this short Treatise, I must beg leave to premise a few words, in order to exculpate myself from any charge, that might be brought against me, for venturing upon an entirely new mode of practice, without having enjoyed the advantages of a medical education, or obtained the sanction of a diploma. This I am well aware is unfortunate, both for myself, and for those to whom I might have afforded assistance; as this prejudice alone has, no doubt, been the means of frequently preventing persons from making application to me, when I might, perhaps, have had it in my power to have restored them to almost immediate health.

But, as I have the highest respect for those abilities, which have brought the study and practice of Medicine to such great proficiency, and as our object is the same (though our means of accomplishing it are widely different,) the alleviation of the sufferings of our fellow creatures, I hope that neither the faculty nor the Public at large will attribute any sinister motive to me, when I venture to assert that I am in possession of the only means of radically curing strictures, and its numerous distressing consequences. In conclusion, I may say, that many Gentlemen of the first rank and respectability have applied to me for advice, and received the most unlooked-for benefit therefrom; moreover several of the Profession themselves have liberally acknowledged the surprising effects of my Medicine and mode of treatment, but as neither has yet been adopted by themselves, they could not be expected to give me their public sanction and approbation.

The expectation, that many of the inferior members of the faculty would naturally feel jealous at any innovation made by a stranger, and, consequently, endeavour to decry its merits, has, for many years, hindered me from venturing to address the public, yet the earnest and repeated solicitations of those who, I am firmly convinced, wish me well, and some of whom have received the greatest relief from my advice, have, at length, induced me to face the world's broad eye, trusting that my cause will not be condemned, before it is examined ; and fully confident that I shall, after an impartial examination obtain the confidence, and, consequently, the patronage of the public at large.

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the patronage of the public at large.
I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. McMillan

INTRODUCTION.

IT has been observed by a well known writer on Medicine, that “ very few of the valuable discoveries in medicine have been made by physicians. They have, in general, either been the effect of chance, or of necessity, and have usually been opposed by the Faculty, till every one else was convinced of their importance. An implicit faith in the opinion of teachers, an attachment to systems and established forms, and the dread of reflections, will always operate upon those who may follow medicine as a profession. Few improvements are to be expected from men who might ruin their characters and families by even the smallest deviation from an established rule.” Such is the opinion of a person who had gone through all the forms of a medical education ; and, that this opi-

nion is founded on the firm basis of truth, will appear clear to every person who is at all acquainted with the progress of medical science. Indeed, it is self-evident; for how is it possible that men, who are bound down to follow established rules, and who cannot without the greatest personal risk, make the smallest deviation therefrom, ever be expected to venture into the field of experiment, and thus, at least, stand a chance of making some discovery, that might in the end turn out to be of advantage to science, and importance to mankind. But although the suspicion, with which every novelty, in either art or science, has been looked upon by all nations and all ages, may in a great measure have hindered the world from having been overrun by doubts and errors, yet it has, at the same time, by daunting the courage of those, whose genius might have led them to new inventions, entirely cut off the only means by which improvement could flow in upon mankind. But it is nothing more than reasonable to expect that men would doubt an invention which had never been tried; but when it has undergone the test of experiment, and been

found in the highest degree successful, it becomes nothing more than reasonable to expect that it should no longer be looked upon with suspicion, and consequently that it should no longer be despised, although its discovery might possibly have been brought about by a deviation from the established rules of that profession, which it might tend ultimately to bring, by these means, some degrees nearer to human perfection.

It may appear almost a contradiction in terms to talk about a fashionable medicine, and yet mercury has, of late years, obtained such universal patronage, that I do not know a commodity which deserves the epithet of fashionable, if mercury does not. It has been praised up, even by the faculty themselves, as the never-failing restorer of health and vigour to a debilitated constitution ; and yet I have never yet met with a person, who had made use of it to any great extent, that ever after regained the health and strength which he had heretofore been master of. The different medicines,* which I shall mention in the fol-

* These medicines have not of course existed so many years without frequent attempts having been made to analyze them,

lowing pages, will be found entirely to put aside the necessity of having recourse in any instance to this destructive and deadly mineral ; and as these medicines are all made entirely and solely from plants, they will at all events never endanger the constitution of the patient, if unfortunate circumstances should, for a time, hinder their taking the desired effect. Besides, it must be well known to every person, who is at all conversant with the French mode of practice, that it is in the power of vegetable medicines to cure almost every disease with which the human frame is afflicted. At least, they scarcely use any other, and it does not appear that any greater mortality takes place with them than ourselves.

To quote again from the same author to whom I have already alluded, “ though we are still very much in the dark with regard

but entirely without effect. For I defy the skill of any chymist to discover their component parts or ingredients. Not that I wish to retain the knowledge of so valuable a discovery entirely to myself : on the contrary, I have offered it where, if it had been sanctioned and propagated as it ought, it would ere this have been spread far and wide, for the benefit of the afflicted.

to the method of curing this disease (the venereal) among the natives of America, yet it is generally affirmed, that they *do* cure it with speed, safety and success, and *that* without the least knowledge of mercury. Hence it becomes an object of considerable importance to discover their method of cure. This might surely be done by making trials of the various plants which are found in those parts, and particularly of such as the natives are known to make use of. All people in a rude state take their medicines chiefly from the vegetable kingdom, and are often possessed of valuable secrets with regard to the virtues of plants, of which more enlightened nations are entirely ignorant." This, no doubt, many, if not all, my readers will feel inclined to believe, and it would be only just, when I inform them, that I myself was born and bred a West Indian American, to allow that it is possible, if not probable, that I might be acquainted with some of those secrets, which have been so highly extolled. Indeed, it is by the knowledge which I have there acquired, that I am enabled to cure the above mentioned disease through all its stages

and consequences, so far even as to remove strictures of the longest standing, without the application of either bougie or caustic, and merely by the use of medicines produced from West Indian plants. But I will no longer tire my readers with these desultory observations, but by mentioning particular cases, and informing my readers that I have the option of referring any Gentleman to the parties themselves, thus put it out of the power of any reasonable mind to doubt the veracity of my assertions.

OF NERVOUS DISEASES.

THERE are, perhaps, among all the diseases to which the human frame is incident, none more complicated in their nature, or by means of the general practice, more difficult in their cure than those which are termed by medical writers nervous affections. Their appearances are so various and multiform, that it would require an extensive volume even to point them out. They vary so much in different persons, and wear outwardly the general symptoms of so many diseases, that the mind of the practitioner is oftentimes left in doubt and uncertainty, as to the proper mode of treatment. Even the patient, after having recovered one attack of this disease, will often, on its recurrence, feel symptoms that appear to him not in the slightest degree connected with those which he had before experienced. The effects of this disease are not only felt by the body; for the mind becomes weak, irritable, and timorous; the spi-

rits lose their natural vivacity, and grow languid and melancholy : hence many of considerable eminence in the Faculty have been led to look upon affections of this kind, as arising entirely from a diseased state of the mind ; but I should be more inclined to look upon this debilitation of the mind rather as the consequence than the cause of nervous diseases. Many and widely different are the causes from which the origin of this disease may be traced in different persons and different situations of life. In some it may owe its existence to excessive indulgence in pleasure ; in others to great and protracted fatigue. In some to idleness, in others to study ; in some to long fasting, in others to excess in eating and drinking. In short, every thing, which tends to weaken the body and depress the spirits, is well known to give rise to nervous affections, such as drinking too much tea, or other warm weak liquors, unwholesome air, want of sleep, vexation, anxiety, &c.

This disease, in general, commences with wind in the stomach and intestines, a loss of appetite and a great deficiency in the diges-

tative organs. Yet this is not always the case; for on the other hand, some patients have a most unaccountable craving for food, and a quick and regular digestion. But even when this is the case, the food for the most part becomes sour on the stomach, and brings on a vomit of clear or blackish-coloured liquor, or tough phlegm, attended with most excruciating pains about the navel, and a murmuring noise in the intestines. As the symptoms increase, the patient experiences a straitness across the chest, with a difficulty of breathing; violent palpitations of the heart; sudden flushing of heat, or equally sudden sensations of excessive cold; flying pains in the limbs; changeable pulse, sometimes very high, at others excessively low, attended with violent fits of laughing or crying; a sense of suffocation, as if from a stoppage in the throat; the sleep is unsound, never refreshing, and often troubled with the nightmare.

As the disease gains ground, the patient is molested with continual pains in various parts of the body, such as violent head-aches, cramp in the stomach, and the senses of sight

and hearing become impaired, the former accompanied with a pain and dryness of the lids, and the latter with a tingling noise in the head: the mind becomes disturbed by every trivial accident, wild imagination and extravagant fancy, till at length the memory fails—the judgment becomes imperfect—reason totters on her throne, and in some instances, even resigns its habitations for ever, and leaves the unhappy patient either a madman or an idiot.

I have already mentioned that affections of this kind are the most obstinate and difficult with which the Practitioner has to contend, and this may be owing, in no small degree, to the diffidence of the patient, brought on by a constant fear of death, which hurries him from one remedy to another, without giving any, by this means, a possible chance of removing the causes, and accomplishing a cure. Indeed, when the disease has arrived at its last stage, the only object, which the faculty have in contemplation, is the affording of temporary relief without holding out the most distant hope of ever bringing about a permanent cure. But, in no instance, and I have had under me several cases which (as

will be seen) have been considered by the faculty hopeless,—in no instance have I failed in effecting, by my particular mode of treatment, a perfect and lasting cure.

Persons afflicted with nervous diseases ought to be particularly attentive to their diet, as, without this precaution, there is no medicine in the world that could possibly effect a lasting cure. Excess of every kind should be forbidden ; their food should be at once solid and of easy digestion, such as fish, fowl, light puddings, &c. It should be taken frequently, but never in large quantities. All weak and warm liquors, as tea, coffee, and spirits of all kinds, should be discontinued : wine, though it may be baneful when taken to excess, yet tempered by moderation, it at once promotes digestion, and strengthens the stomach, and for this reason, the patient's drink ought principally to consist of Madeira, Sherry, and other white wines.

In effecting a cure, in no disease is exercise more requisite than in those of the nervous kind. Riding on horseback has universally been recommended, as it gives a

gentle motion to the whole body, without rendering it at all fatigued. But this ought to be left entirely to the option of the person, as that is the most likely to be beneficial, which tends most to please the mind, and take it off from brooding on imaginary misfortunes. Long voyages, or journies either by sea or land, as they tend to recreate the mind, are likely to improve the spirits, and consequently by removing one of the causes of this affection, tend to facilitate the cure of the disease. Before I proceed to the means by which I effect the cure of these, generally deemed, incurable affections, I shall transcribe two letters, which I have received from patients of mine, after they had undergone a course of my medicine.

Mr. F. S. a Cashier in the Bank of England, was violently afflicted for upwards of four months, with a stoppage at the stomach, attended with a total loss of appetite, violent sickness and loathing of food, his legs were violently swelled, his eyes dim, and he had every appearance of immediate dissolution. His case was considered hopeless, and he was

given over by a most respectable gentleman of the faculty, but he has now happily recovered the use of his limbs and appetite, and attended his business without intermission for these last six months at the Bank of England. Mr. S. is 56 years old.

This cure was effected by following Mr. Lynch's directions, and by the use of his medicine.

May 8, 1811.

F. S.

Witness, T. N. Pay Clerk of the Bank of England.

W. D. Ditto

Ditto.

ANOTHER CASE.

Croydon.

SIR,

I have been for a length of time much afflicted with shortness of breath, but more so within these last two years, insomuch that I could not lie down in my bed, and was very much troubled with a cough and phlegm. Since the 4th of December last, I was not able to do any thing, and was at times so bad, that I did not expect to live.

I had a great deal of advice, and took many things, but which were of very little service. I always dreaded going to bed, as I was obliged to sit nearly upright in it. As soon as I was in bed, my cough and phlegm troubled me for an hour, and sometimes longer; when I turned I had a fresh fit of coughing. On Thursday, Nov. 7, you were so kind as to let my wife have a phial of your most excellent Botanical Oil; the oil I applied at night as directed. The first night I found relief, and have kept getting better, so much so, that on that day week I could lie down in my bed and turn with ease, without having any return of the cough all night, and have continued so ever since.

I am,

Your most obedient Servant,

Jan. 15.

G. W.

This case may appear more like an asthmatic affection than a nervous one, but as it was attended with general debility, and lowness of spirits, I felt warranted in treating it as a nervous case, and was happy to find that my efforts were successful.

MEDICINES.

If the patient's habit of body is costive, he ought to take some mild purgative, and never suffer it to be bound for any length of time. But every species of violent purgative, as aloes, jalap, &c. should be carefully avoided. I have always found a dose of my Aperient, as it tends at once to cleanse the stomach and bowels, and purify the blood, attended with the most beneficial consequences whenever there is the least irregularity in the powers of either the stomach or intestines. When the digestion is bad, or the stomach relaxed or weak, I have generally, with the most advantageous results, ordered the patient to take a wine glass of Botanical Decoction three times a day, fasting, about two hours before dinner, and at bed time. If the patient experiences a tightness across the chest, I have always found or afforded relief by bathing the part with the Liniment, and keeping it constantly covered with flannel.

Many patients are frequently attacked with a sense of suffocation or cramp in the

stomach: when this is the case, by taking half a pint of the Botanical warm, and another half, half an hour after, they will not only obtain an immediate relief, but, by continuing the use of it for a few days, effectually hinder the recurrence of this painful, and oftentimes fatal disorder.

Opeates have by the generality of practitioners, been highly extolled, in maladies arising from nervous affections, but as they can, at all events, only obtain temporal relief by afterwards encreasing the symptoms of the malady, I would in no instance advise or allow a patient of mine to make use of any; for when once had recourse to, it grows up into a habit, and becomes as necessary as his daily food.

OF THE HEAD-ACHE.

THIS is a disease of such frequent occurrence, that it is no longer looked upon with that degree of commiseration or fear to which it is undoubtedly entitled.

This disease has, by medical writers, been divided into four principal kinds. When the whole of the head is affected, it is termed *cephalæa*; when one side, *hemicrania*; when a particular part, *cephalalgia*; and when a fixed pain is felt only in the forehead, *clavis hystericus*. This disease is sometimes original, and sometimes symptomatic, and it likewise varies according to the state of the constitution of the person affected. If the patient is of a phlegmatic habit, the pain is accompanied by a sensation of heaviness and stupidity, together with a coldness in the part. If on the other hand the patient is of a bilious habit, the pain experienced will prove highly acute, accompanied with a burning heat and throbbing of the part affected.

Whatever interferes with the free circulation of the blood through the vessels of the

head, is most likely to produce a head-ache. It likewise often proceeds, in persons of a full habit, from the suppression of accustomary evacuations. It may likewise arise from any cause that determines an excessive flux of blood towards the head, as coldness of the extremities, occasioned by having got the feet wet, or by hanging down the head for any considerable time together. Moreover, whatever tends in the slightest degree to prevent the return of the blood from the head is likely to affect the part, such as wearing any thing tight about the neck or head. This pain is frequently produced by the retrocession of the gout, erysipelas, measles, or any other eruptive disease.

Vertigo is a fixed and almost intolerable head-ache, accompanied with the greatest debility of both body and mind, brought on by a continual incapability of taking any sleep. It is likewise frequently attended with dimness of sight, a noise in the ears, coldness in the extremities, vomiting, and sometimes convulsions, epileptic fits, &c.

When the patient suffers a violent head-ache to proceed, without making use of any

means in order to remove the disease or abate the symptoms, it will not unfrequently terminate in blindness, deafness, apoplexy, palsy or epilepsy. When the head-ache arises from a hot bilious constitution, bleeding in the jugular vein, or cupping, has almost always been had recourse to ; but as I have always given the patient relief by a few doses of my Aperient and Botanical Decoction, I have never recommended or had recourse to any other remedy. In the cure of every stage of this disease, a cool regimen ought always to be recommended. The diet ought chiefly to consist of such emollient substances as may tend to keep the body gently open, and at the same time to correct the acrimony of the humours. The drink ought to be made up of any diluting liquor, such as barley water, or infusions of mucilaginous vegetables. The feet and legs of the patient ought to be kept constantly warm, and the head never suffered to be in a low position. By taking notice of these directions, and by taking for a few weeks a dose of my Aperient every other night, and a dose of the Bota-

nical Decoction twice a day, except when the Aperient is taken, I have always been enabled in a very short time, to give the patient the most unexpected relief, which, by continuing the medicine for a short time after the disappearance of the symptoms, has always been followed by a permanent cure.

OF BILIOUS DISEASES.

These are diseases of frequent occurrence in Britain, though certainly not so alarming or fatal with us, as in countries where excessive rains are succeeded by sultry heats. But many persons, who are exposed to the night air, or forced, from their situations, to weather all the different changes of the seasons, are in England, particularly towards the change of summer, frequently attacked by this disease. It is generally accompanied by a remitting or intermitting fever, attended with copious and almost continual evacuations of bile, either from the stomach or bowels ; but in many instances the body is completely bound, and by this means the bile retained in the bowels produces the most violent pains about the region of the stomach, and on account of the natural evacuation being stopped occasions the most frequent vomiting that is oftentimes very difficult to restrain. This disease is generally attended with a de-

jection of mind and difficulty of breathing. As the distemper gains ground, the vomiting becomes almost continual, and the natural motion of the bowels is so far overturned, that if the disease does not, when it has advanced thus far, meet with a speedy check, there will be every reason to fear an impending iliac passion.

I shall here introduce one, out of many instances, wherein the patient has received the greatest relief from the use of my medicine and mode of practice.

SIR,

I am very much obliged by the favor of hearing from you in Mrs. C——'s letter, and have by this post requested she will purchase two bottles of your medicine, which you will please to forward to me by the coach, safely packed, and I hope to receive from them that benefit I am led to expect from my friend's favorable account.

I have had the complaint upon me upwards of twelve months, and at times with such a degree of violence, that I have repeatedly

expected my dissolution was approaching. Giddiness had seized me, accompanied by violent sickness and retchings, and though I have taken vast quantities of medicine, still the fits now and then return, though not with such violence as formerly, yet bad enough to make it truly disagreeable, and to render me now and then incapable of business. The medical gentlemen, here, say it proceeds from a strong tendency of blood to the brain. I have frequently been cupped and bled with leeches, and my regimen has been so strict for many months, that my food was nothing but a small portion of vegetables, and my drink water: this was my practice for a long time, till I was so reduced and weak, that I then was permitted to take something more solid, and I now eat moderately of almost any thing, but drink no wine, spirits, or malt liquor; nothing but water with a toast in it. My business requires the exercise of writing, and stooping I find often affects me, and the giddiness comes on, and when I raise myself up to recover, there seems a pressure in my stomach which affects the head, so that I am as bad off that way; and I have almost a

constant noise and hissing in my ears like the simmering of a tea kettle, which is truly distressing. I am inclined to be costive, but nightly take one of Dr. Hugh Smyth's antibilious pills, which operates very well with regard to keeping the bowels open. The last time I was cupped, about a month since, my blood was deemed to be in a very good state, but thick.

I do not know, Sir, whether I make myself clearly understood, however, I will try your remedy, and should it have the wished-for effect, I shall be happy. I should have mentioned my age is near 63.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. G.

Margate.

After having persevered in the use of my medicine for a few weeks, I had the pleasure of receiving the following satisfactory letter.

SIR,

I am happy in being able to add another name to the numerous attestations already made in favor of your excellent Bilious medicine, having been completely relieved from a bilious complaint of long standing, accompanied with the most distressing symptoms, but which I have the happiness to say have now completely subsided, and left me in full possession of that invaluable blessing, health. The truth of this I shall be happy to authenticate to any afflicted enquirer.

I am, Sir,

Your very faithful,

and obedient Servant,

W. G.

MEDICINES.

It has been the general practice, when there are any symptoms of inflammation at the commencement of this disease, to bleed the patient, and put him upon the most diluting regimen. Against the latter I have no objection to make, but I have never found it necessary to have recourse to blood-letting, as my Aperient not only keeps the patient's body gently open, but carries off the fever by purifying the blood, and giving to the bowels their regular evacuations, and to the stomach its proper tone. By repeating the Aperient for two or three weeks, every other night, together with the use of the Botanical Decoction three times a day, except when the Aperient is taken, for then twice will be sufficient, I have always found that a complete cure has in a very short time been effected. But after all the symptoms have been removed, proper care should be taken to prevent any return of the disease. To this

end it would be advisable for persons, who have lately been subjected to bilious affections to continue the use of the Botanical Decoction for some time after the entire disappearance of the disease, and likewise to return to it for a few days towards the close of the following Autumn. They should likewise be careful against eating unripe fruit; drinking new liquors, and, in short, avoid every thing that is in the slightest degree flatulent.

INFLAMMATIONS.

All inflammations are highly dangerous ; because, if speedy relief be not obtained, mortification generally comes on, and in that case, certain death will be the consequence. Many are the forms under which inflammations make their appearance ; but I shall at present confine myself to those, that attack the stomach, liver, and intestines.

INFLAMMATION OF THE STOMACH.

This disease may be known by the patient having a violent heat and fixed pain in the stomach, accompanied with great restlessness and anxiety of mind ; short breath, continual thirst and sickness ; coldness in the hands and feet, and clammy sweats over the whole of the body. The stomach becomes much enlarged, and feels hard to the touch, generally putting the patient into the most

violent pain upon his having taken any thing either too hot or too cold. The most frequent cause of this disease arises from persons having drank cold liquor when they were warm, and by this means obstructing perspiration, or driving inwards any external eruption. It may likewise arise from the acrimony of the bile, or from having taken strong vomits or purges. The same effect is not unfrequently produced by the stones of fruit, or other hard indigestible substances having been introduced into the stomach. Inflammation of the stomach may also arise from the gout having been driven from the extremities by cold, or improper treatment, and thus settling in the stomach.

Patients afflicted with this kind of inflammation cannot be too particular as to the nature and quantity of their food. Every species of acrimonious or irritating diet should be avoided with the greatest attention, and the patient should subsist entirely on food that is at once light and of easy digestion. Thin gruel or weak chicken broth, taken in small quantities, and never either too hot or too cold, but only warm, is the most proper

and safe nutriment that can be recommended. The drink should be barley water; water in which toasted bread has been boiled, or decoctions of emollient vegetables.

MEDICINE.

I know that it is the universal practice of the Faculty to have recourse to blood-letting in every species of inflammation and violent fevers, but I have not found it necessary, at least in inflammations of the stomach; for the medicine that I make use of, without this violent process, tends to purify the blood, and remove every kind of inflammatory affection. The first thing that I recommend to a patient who applies to me in cases of inflammation of the stomach is a dose of my Aperient, to be repeated every third night. The stomach and bowels should at the same time be bathed night and morning with the Liniment, provided the patient is not in the morning in

a violent perspiration, for it should then be deferred till night. A glass of the Botanical Decoction should likewise be taken fasting in the morning, at noon, or about two hours before dinner, and a wine-glass of the Botanical Oil, with only a tea-spoonful of spring water at the bottom, every night, except when the Aperient is taken. By pursuing this course for a short time, I have never failed of bringing about a speedy and lasting cure.



INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER.

The circulation being much slower in the liver than in any other of the viscera, it is, on this account, less subject to inflammation; but, when it is attacked by this disease, it is generally very difficult to hinder suppuration from taking place.

This disease will arise from any of the same causes that may produce inflammation of the stomach; but besides these, excessive fatness, obstruction of the course of the bile

by stones ; violent vomits, when the liver is affected ; drinking strong wines or liquors, or using hot spicy aliments, &c. are likely to induce an inflammation of the liver.

The symptoms of this disease vary much according to the part of the liver which is affected, and likewise according to the degree of inflammation attending it. When the lower part of the liver is affected, the pain is oftentimes so inconsiderable, that it is scarcely imagined by the patient that inflammation can possibly exist. But when the convex part of the liver is touched, the patient finds the greatest difficulty in lying on the left side, on account of an acute pain extending from under the false ribs to the shoulder, together with a sense of weight or fullness of the part, shortness of breath, great thirst, loathing of food, and a pale or yellowish colour of the skin, more particularly under the eyes. This disease, if it is properly treated before suppuration takes place, unless it be attended with constant hiccuping, violent fever, and excessive thirst, can generally be speedily and effectually removed. But even when a scirrhus of the part has taken place, the pa-

tient may, with proper treatment, live a great number of years, without any particular pain or uneasiness, provided he is careful not to indulge in strong liquors or animal food ; for if the greatest moderation be not used, the scirrhus will degenerate into a cancer, that must, without the least doubt, speedily prove fatal.

The same regimen is necessary for inflammation of the liver as for that of the stomach. The food should be light and thin ; and the drink barley water, whey, &c.

MEDICINE.

The treatment of inflammation of the liver differs but little from that of the preceding. Bleeding I have never found necessary at the commencement of the disease ; but have experienced the most beneficial effects by ordering the patient, after the disappearance of the more alarming symptoms, to lose about ten ounces of blood. The bowels should be kept gently open, and, as all vio-

lent purgatives are, during the more advanced stage of inflammation, highly dangerous, it will be found, by taking a dose of the Aperient every third night, that the body will be brought to perform its functions regularly, without exposing the patient to any risk, which almost always ensues from taking the common opening medicines. The part of the side affected should be fomented twice or thrice a day with the liniment, and constantly bound round with flannel. No medicines tend to carry off inflammation more than those which promote the secretion of urine; to this end a glass of the Botanical Decoction warmed should be taken fasting in the morning, about two hours before dinner, and a dose of the Botanical Oil at bed time, except when the Aperient is taken. When there is a strong inclination in the patient's body to perspiration, it ought to be promoted by taking plenty of diluting liquors about milk warm, but never by means of sudorifics. By pursuing this plan for a week or ten days, I have generally been enabled to convince the patient of his speedy recovery, and thus encourage him to persevere. For

although many species of medicines may, at first, give the patient great relief, it is, in all cases, absolutely necessary, not only that the medicines and diet should be continued while the least symptoms are remaining, but likewise for a fortnight or three weeks after: thus the patient may secure himself from the risk of a relapse, which oftentimes turns out more fatal than the first attack.

INFLAMMATION OF THE INTESTINES.

Of all the diseases to which mankind are liable, there is none more painful, and, at the same time more dangerous, than inflammation of the bowels. The causes which give rise to it are, for the most part, the same as those that produce inflammation in the stomach. But besides these, it is sometimes brought on by the opposing sides of the intestines growing together from a schirrous humour therein, or from rupture. Many are

the names, which have been given to this disease according to the part of the intestinal canal which is affected, as *enteritis*, *illiac passion*, &c. but as the treatment for the most part is the same in all, I shall not perplex the general reader with terms, that none but the profession can properly understand. The only difference in the symptoms accompanying inflammation of the stomach and intestines is, that in the latter affection, the pain is generally seated lower, more severely acute, and accompanied with more violent vomiting and oftentimes an obstruction of urine. But while the pain changes from one part to another, and the vomiting is not continual, there is every reason to hope for speedy relief; but if the patient, after a long obstruction, obtains a black foetid stool, accompanied with clammy sweats, a small intermitting pulse, and an entire cessation from pain, it is more than probable that mortification has commenced, and that the next change, which is to be expected, will be that of death.

The regimen for this disease differs so immaterially from that of inflammation of the stomach that there is no need of entering

into any detail more than that the food should be thin, light, and given in small quantities the drink weak, diluting, and abundant.

MEDICINES.

In the place of bleeding, I have always given the patient relief by bathing the whole of the bowels and stomach with the Liniment, and if this does not succeed in a few hours, by keeping the part affected constantly moist with flannel wrung out of the Liniment. When there is an obstruction of urine, the patient may obtain certain relief in about the space of one hour, by taking half a pint of the Botanical Decoction warm; and if it does not operate, by renewing the dose in half an hour. But as the principal pain and danger of this disease arises from the lodgement of the fœcæ in some part of the intestinal canal, every means, which might tend to bring back the bowels to their natural motion

should, without the least delay, be had recourse to. All strong purgatives, by irritating the bowels, will often increase the contraction, and consequently defeat their own intention; but about half a pint of my Botanical Decoction, to be repeated in two hours, if it should not operate, will at once relieve the pain, relax the spasmodic affection, and be very likely to have a very happy effect in staying the vomiting. As I have never failed by pursuing these means to give the patient relief, I shall not stay to mention the general methods of placing the patient in a warm bath up to the breast, or immersing the lower extremities in cold water; these, no doubt, when every other means have been found ineffectual, deserve a trial, but as I have always succeeded without them, I have never had an opportunity of trying their effects on a patient of mine.

STRICTURES.

The very great and alarming progress which this disease had made upon the human constitution induced me, some years since, to devote no small share and portion of my attention and time towards discovering some effectual means for stopping its encreasing and destructive effects. Nor have my researches been in vain ; for I have the satisfaction of avowing that I thereby became the discoverer of a most certain remedy for this hitherto incurable complaint. But I would be understood to apply the word *incurable* only to confirmed stricture, for I am prepared to allow that, in its incipient state, viz. when the seat of the disease is only at the entrance of the urethra, a cure may be effected, though not without some risk, by the means in general use. But these means will be found no longer to avail when the disease has become confirmed, that is to say, after it has reached the prostrate gland.

When a patient applies to a medical man for the cure of this complaint, the immediate plan pursued is the introduction of a Bougie, which in some cases requires the previous preparation of local warm bathing, &c. in order to facilitate its introduction. From one of the smallest size, the Bougie is gradually increased to the largest which the patient can bear. This he endures with the hope, and in fact the expectation of a permanent cure. Thus he continues the use of it, little suspecting that the unremitting pain, which he endures in the adjacent parts, can arise from those means, which are held out to him, as the most effectual and certain for producing a lasting cure. But how great is the disappointment and anguish which he experiences on being told, after this lasting cure, as it is termed, has been effected, that he must still, from time to time, have recourse to the introduction of the Bougie. Nor is this the only inconvenience to which he is exposed; for he soon finds the most distressing pains return, accompanied with a continual desire to make water, that daily increases, and consequently, through its

continual irritation, at length renders the parts as well as the whole constitution debilitated and impotent; thus the unhappy sufferer is left tottering on the brink of an untimely grave.

Now it cannot possibly require any great penetration to foresee the many pernicious effects, which must naturally proceed from such an irritating mode of treatment. I say irritating, because the Bougie, whether metallic, medicated, or of whatever else it may be composed, cannot act upon such a tender surface as the Urethra when in an inflamed state, without producing very violent irritation. But I am aware that it is said that the Bougie does not irritate the part, because it does not act upon it, but merely passes over or by the inflamed surface. But then let me ask, what, in the name of common sense, can be the object of introducing the Bougie, if it is not to act upon the diseased part; or is there any magical power in the approach of a Bougie, that its touch alone can effect a cure? surely none. And I am perfectly satisfied in my own mind, that there cannot be one member of the faculty who, if he spoke

his real sentiments, would not acknowledge that the greatest advantages must arise from putting aside the necessity of using the Bougie. But as this is the only means by which they can possibly effect a cure, it is natural to expect they would say every thing in their power in order to protect it from coming into disrepute. The same arguments will apply with double force against the use of Caustic : indeed I believe that the faculty themselves begin to see the dangerous consequences of its use.

Stricture is a disease of rather slow growth in the beginning ; but, after its first stage, its symptoms are of the most rapid and alarming nature. It consists in a hard and unyielding substance, situated in, and generally ulcerating the urinary canal, and likewise frequently affecting the rest of the passage with spasmodic affections. The first stage of this complaint is discovered by the stream of urine becoming diminished in size, and twisted. But when it has passed this stage, the feelings alone of the unhappy sufferer will be sufficient to inform him of his situation, and warn him to have speedy recourse to a sur-

geon for relief. Stricture arises, for the most part, from violent Gonorrhæa, but it is sometimes produced by the introduction of a Bougie with the intent of removing a Gleet. In either case, or under whatever circumstances Stricture may have arisen, I feel the utmost confidence in assuring my readers, that, by a steady and regular observance of my plan, a person in the very last stage may obtain speedy relief, and an ultimate cure. But to this I would wish to make one exception, in order that I may stand acquitted of any intention of holding out to the unhappy sufferer hopes, that it is impossible should ever be realized. The exception, which I would make, is this; when the disease does not arise from any other disease, but is primary or constitutional, for then it is absolutely incurable. Under every other circumstance I feel no small share of honest pride in saying, that my mode of treatment and medicine have never, unless through the irregularity of the patient, failed in producing a real and lasting cure, and in proof thereof I shall mention the following cases:—

CASE I.

Burton.

SIR,

Observing your advertisement in a London Paper, of a certain cure for Strictures of the Urethra, unless such strictures are constitutional:—and as I have been for some time troubled with that complaint, but am incapable of judging whether my case is what you term Constitutional, or not, I have therefore underneath described it for you to decide whether I may expect relief from your mode of cure or not. If you think it will meet my case, I shall be much obliged to you, to give me that information, and I will send the sum you charge, with a direction how to send the parcel.

The first symptom for six or seven years was, a smaller stream than usual on making water, which has continued slowly to get worse: but, the inconvenience was so trifling that I paid no attention to it, till about the last half year, when it began to become pain-

ful in making water, with an increased number of times, to about six or seven in the day, and as often in the night, and sometimes an increased quantity of pale urine, together with an involuntary discharge, so far as to render my linen wet and uncomfortable. I have likewise, for some time past, observed a slight inflammation in the glands of the groin, attended with itching and stranguary, particularly after riding long journeys which my employment as Land Agent obliges me to make. I fear my case is made out in a very lame way, but hope you may understand it. My age is seventy.

Your humble Servant,

May, 1817.

W. H.

This may appear to be neither a very intricate nor alarming case, and yet when we take into consideration the great age of the person and the number of years the disease had been permitted to remain unchecked, it must be allowed that a cure was not very likely to be easily effected. But, in about four months,

as will appear from the date of the two letters, without any other criterion to go by, than the above statement, I received the following letter.

Burton.

SIR,

I have sent you on the other side of this letter, a cheque, the amount of your charge for a box of medicine, which came safe,—I did not return from my journey till Saturday, but found no inconvenience from travelling part of the time on horse-back. I continued the Diuretic Decoction the whole time, and the other medicines pretty regular, as long as they lasted. I continue quite as well as when I wrote last. In fact I consider myself cured, but shall trouble you with another letter, provided I feel any return.

Your obliged and humble Servant,

September, 1817.

W. H.

The next will be found a case of a more dangerous and confirmed nature.

CASE II.

Chatham,

30th July, 1818.

SIR,

Having seen advertised that Strictures are cured by you, I beg to acquaint you that in the month of May, 1817, I had the gonorrhœa, and applied to the surgeon immediately, who gave me injections for the cure; but after using them eight weeks without relief, I applied to a physician, who condemned the treatment I had received and ordered me pills, &c. which stopped the discharge, but every time I made water, small pieces of semen came from me, and finding that I did not get well after two months, I applied to another physician, who treated me for a seminal weakness for about a month, and then the discharge came on again as violent as ever, but without any pain; he then ordered me to use Bougies, which stopped the discharge, but still the semen came from me when I made water, and finding that I did not get well, I was induced to apply to a third physician, who gave me

muriated acid of iron, and ordered the use of a cold bath three times a week, but after using the acid of iron a few days, the discharge came on again. He then introduced a Bougie, and found a stoppage in the urethra, and desired that I would continue the Bougie until I was well, which I have done for the last two months, but the discharge is now come on again without a scalding pain, but extreme anguish. I have to observe that there is a titillation in the urethra as if something was creeping.

I have therefore to request you will be pleased to inform me by return of post, if in your opinion my case is a Stricture, and if it is, whether I shall wait upon you, or whether you can send the necessaries for my cure by coach.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. H.

Answer to the second Case.

Mr. LYNCH.

SIR,

Being fully sensible, from experience, of the valuable effects of your medicine, and mode of treatment in cases of Stricture, I take this means of gratefully acknowledging it; and if for public good, I shall be happy to communicate to any enquirer, the great service rendered by you to,

SIR,

Your obedient humble Servant,

CASE III.
Hinckley, March, 1818.

SIR,

Perhaps you may recollect two gentlemen calling upon you about 7 or 8 weeks since, relative to your medicine for the cure of Strictures, and requesting a reference to some gentleman of respectability who had

tried its efficacy, and you gave me the address of Mr. G. at the Pay Office, and I have since written to him, and have received so satisfactory an account, that I shall not hesitate, under your directions, to give it a trial immediately. I understood from you that care should be taken not to catch cold while taking it; I have therefore postponed it till I close my hunting, which I have now done for this season, with the exception of one more day.

I have had a Stricture for many years, and have been under the care of Mr. P. and remained under him till he passed his largest size Bougie, and till the Stricture was considered removed; it has since returned, and I have now been, for this last year, in the habit of having a Bougie passed occasionally. When I ride I am worse, and I have a pain about the part; it is far back, and Mr. P. said, just upon the seminal vessels; I have also at all times a great tenderness in my testicles, and to prevent their hurting me, I ride in a truss, purposely to keep them up, otherwise they are relaxed. It is also neces-

sary for me to state to you, that I have, for several years past, laboured under a dreadful nervous disorder, and a particularly weak stomach. I am obliged to be most careful in what I eat and drink, as well as the quantity, otherwise if I eat any thing that disagrees with my stomach, or if I overload it (and my appetite is particularly good) it directly brings on my nervous disorder, and appears to fly to my head ; if therefore your medicine should disagree with my stomach, I am afraid I shall not be able to persevere in its use ; this however I shall trust to you. You will have the goodness therefore, on receipt of this, to write to me with your directions, and say what I must remit you for the medicines you intend sending, and I will remit it to you upon its receipt. I would have you forward the medicine without delay.

I remain, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

C. J.

P. S. I intend being in London about the second week in April ; I will call and consult with you, and shall in the mean time be able to judge whether the medicine will agree.

Answer to the third Case.

DEAR SIR,

I feel it my duty to make some acknowledgment for the great service that you have been to me, in restoring me from a state of continual uneasiness to sound and perfect health.—I will only add, you are at liberty to make whatever use you please of my name. Allow me, dear Sir, to return you my best thanks, and remain, with the greatest respect,

Yours truly,

C. J.

CASE IV.*Leicester, July 16th, 1820.*

DEAR SIR,

I have received yours of the 16th instant, and am glad you have hopes of curing me. I am happy to say my honourable friend Mr. J. has not the least doubt of your success, although I have had

every assistance I possibly could procure from all the medical men for more than three years, and am sorry to say, that the disease is not yet eradicated, though I am considerably better than I was. In the beginning of my complaint, nearly all the medical men differed in their opinion : some said bilious, some bad digestion ; some a liver complaint, &c. which caused a determination of blood to the head, for which I had most severe physicking, perpetual blistering, emetics, repeated bleeding, both by cupping and leeches, mercury three different times, till it very much affected my mouth ; sometimes calomel, sometimes mercurial, and what they call the blue pill, which blue pill, I think, did me an injury, as it always irritated the stricture, and which was found out by Dr. Alexander to be the cause of all my disease in the stomach and head ; he has treated me as under, and given me great relief, but, I think, at great risk, and sometimes suspect he never can cure me. I have had Bougies passed for more than nine months, made by Mr. White of Bath. At first, it was very difficult to pass one three quarters of an inch in circumfer-

ence, but now can pass one of two inches sometimes, and at other times not so large. Whenever the part is irritated, I am very bad in the stomach, and have black specks before my eyes, and trembling in them; numbness in the legs, and sometimes the hands, and, in short, very ill. Cannot void any thing only by small quantities, if by physic, not without little hard lumps, but with great straining, and a pain in the back, about six inches up the rectum; the fæces seems to stop, and without perpetual physicking, I am quite ill. Castor oil I find to be the best thing, which I am obliged to take from three to five times every week, sometimes half of a table-spoon full; sometimes a full one: there is a stoppage in passing the Bougie, about six inches up, and sometimes again about nine inches, but the latter seems to be gone; the first makes a dent on the Bougie, about from half an inch to an inch long, but not always alike, and appears to be on the right side. I frequently void a small quantity of yellow slime, about once a fortnight or three weeks, before which, for some days, I am more costive, and not so well, but afterwards have more copious

stools and feel much relieved in the head and stomach. I do not recollect any Gleet appearing, though sometimes feel as if something was left behind after making water, but never saw any thing, and sometimes cannot make water so freely as at others, particularly when there has been a Bougie passed, or any irritation in the stricture ; or if costive, and also a little smarting in the passage near the end for a few minutes, as if there was gravel. If I neglect making water too long it gives me great pain, and, at the same time, cannot make water so freely, but dribbling, and in general can make water pretty well. My age is nearly 42 years ; my diet at present is, and has been for the last year, black tea in the morning, batter pudding and roots for dinner, cocoa in the afternoon, and a little milk at night ; have never taken beer, wine, or any sort of spirits ; butter, cheese, or any kind of meat, fish, or pastry. At certain times I am bilious, but not so much as I used to be ; am very nervous at times ; writing very much affects my eyes, hands, and head, and any sort of study and perplexity the same.

I have inclosed 5*l.* payable in London, and beg your earliest attention, as my hon. friend Mr. J. is anxious, as well as myself, that I should lose no time.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S.

P. S. Please to have the goodness to give me your directions how to diet, &c. which shall be strictly attended to.

Answer to the fourth Case.

DEAR SIR,

Though I may say, that your medicine has entirely eradicated every vestige of the Stricture with which I suffered so much for so many years; though this complaint has entirely disappeared, yet I find so much use from your Botanical, that I shall occasionally trouble you for a few bottles, as I find it the best medicine I have ever met with to keep the habit of the body in a healthy condition. Let me return you thanks for your attention, and believe me,

Yours sincerely,

J. S.

CASE V.

Kensington, Jan. 2, 1818.

SIR,

For some months past I have observed your advertisement in the *Morning Chronicle*, in which you state that you have discovered a new method of curing urethral Strictures. Notwithstanding I have long been a great sufferer under this dreadful malady, yet so great is my dread of making trial of any new method, that I have hitherto taken no notice of your advertisement; but having read in the *Chronicle* of yesterday a letter signed Charles Tanswell, I am induced to submit my case to you, relying upon your candour and honour to inform me whether you think you can afford me relief.

In December, 1806, I arrived in England, after a long and fatiguing journey through Finland and Sweden, and having contracted a venereal complaint in Russia some months before, which I imagined had not been properly treated. Shortly after my arrival in London, I applied to a medical gentleman,

who had for years attended my family, for advice, when he told me, as my mind was uneasy, that I had better see a surgeon who confined his practice chiefly to venereal cases, and accordingly he introduced me to a fellow named D——, who resided at that time in Bruton Street, Bond Street. This was early in 1807. Among other questions which he put to me, he asked me if I had a stricture. I replied that I did not know what he meant, when he explained himself. To make short of my story, after a great deal of reluctance on my part, he introduced a bougie, which passed immediately into my bladder, without, as I imagined, meeting with any obstruction whatever. Mr. D——, however, was of a different opinion, and told me that he should apply caustic. Having an implicit confidence in him, in consequence of the introduction, I replied that he might do as he pleased. I was under his hands about two months, when he declared me perfectly cured. I remember I replied that I never in my life experienced the least difficulty in making water before he burnt me with caustic. He said that arose from the tenderness of the

parts, and would go off as soon as they had healed, which certainly was the case; for in a few days after, I was quite well, and continued so for about two years, when I felt a difficulty in making water, but very trifling. I immediately flew to my friend D——, who said, after examining the urethra, that he had not effectually destroyed the stricture. This happened in March 1809. I was under his hands about six weeks. One day, after being burnt, I found in my return home, that my shirt was bloody, and I was besides in great pain. I now began to feel alarmed, and being in total ignorance upon the subject of strictures, I sent my servant to procure me a work upon that subject, which I accidentally saw advertised in the papers. Next day I told D—— that I had seen a publication, which censured the indiscriminate use of Caustic. He replied that Sir E. Home, Mr. Cline, and all the first surgeons recommended it, and that without it, no permanent cure could be effected. This assurance satisfied me. In the following June, I put myself under his care again, and was under his hands till the commencement of October, when the caustic was applied every other

day. I then found myself better, that is, my urethra dilated, but dreadfully sore, and by his advice, desisted from the use of the bougie altogether. In April 1810, I found my urethra in a worse state than it had been before, and D—— himself seemed surprised at it, and this fellow, either through ignorance or inhumanity, persuaded me to give the caustic another trial, and assured me solemnly that he was advising me for the best, and was confident of effecting a complete cure. I was weak enough to be persuaded. I was under his hands till the first week of September following. I suppose I was burnt above fifty times during that period, when, finding I got worse instead of better, I refused to submit to torture any longer. I have since applied to another gentleman who reprobates the use of caustic ; and his opinion is, that when I had the misfortune to be introduced to D——, I had no stricture whatever, or if any, so slight, that the application of caustic was the most unnecessary thing in the world. He candidly stated that it was not in his power to restore the urethra to its former healthy state, or to dilate the strictured part materially, if indeed at all, the injury it

had sustained from the caustic being so great; he was, however, of opinion that the urethra might become less irritable in the course of time.

I have now passed seven years of misery and the stricture more contracted than ever, and my life has been several times in danger from a suppression of urine arising from spasm. The stricture commences two and a half inches from the orifice of the urethra, and extends about an inch; in which space there are seven distinct hard substances, and at present I am only able to pass a fine catgut bougie through them. The first hard substance occurs at two and a half inches down the urethra, the second about a quarter of an inch further on, and the third at about the same distance. As soon as the bougie passes through the third, it will proceed on to the bladder without difficulty; indeed, I never pass one further than about four inches, as I find that distance quite enough for the purpose of obtaining relief. Since I left D—— I have never used the bougie with any other view than that of assisting the discharge of urine: indeed for some months past I had discontinued it altogether. The stricture is

at this moment in a state of soreness arising from cold, and I am in fact under the care of a medical gentlemen who does not profess to effect a *cure*, but merely to lessen my sufferings, and to enable me to pass my life with as much comfort as is compatible with the nature of my complaint. I am under the necessity of writing, being confined to the house with a cold, which, while it continues, aggravates the unpleasant symptoms of my complaint. I wish you to understand that mine is a case of severe injury done to the urethra by the application of caustic, and I wish to know if your method can be applied to a case of this kind, with any prospect of success. If you think it can, and will be so good as to state the nature of your remedy, I mean your method of treatment, I will put myself immediately under your care. Have the goodness to favor me with your answer by to-morrow, Saturday evening's post.

If your method of treating strictures should be successful in my unfortunate case, I shall certainly agree with you that it is the greatest discovery that ever has been made.

I remain, SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. G.

Answer to the fifth Case.

Mr. LYNCH,

SIR,

After having undergone so many martyrdoms from the efforts of others to eradicate my Stricture, I should be greatly wanting in gratitude were I not to return you my most sincere thanks for the great advantage I have received from your directions and medicine. I had for a long time so much dread of the Bougie and Caustic, that I resolved rather to endure the pain arising from the stricture than ever again undergo the torture of passing a Bougie, or permitting myself to be burnt. But your method has, without giving me the least pain, accomplished a perfect cure, and this I shall be willing to certify to any respectable gentleman whom you may think proper to refer to me.

Believe me, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

J. G.

These cases I hope will be sufficient to induce every unbiassed reader to acknowledge the efficacy of my mode of practice for Strictures of the Urethra, and that I have not mentioned one case in which I have not been successful I pledge my word and honour. But Strictures do not only attack the Urethra ; for, as will be seen by the following case, the Rectum, though not so often affected as the Urethra, is still as liable to the disease.

CASE VI.

SIR,

Having often observed an Advertisement in the Morning Papers concerning Strictures, of ever so long standing, (except constitutional) cured by a Medicine which you have to sell, I should be much obliged by your answering me the following questions:— Do you mean Strictures in the Urethra as well as in the Rectum or Intestinal Canal? have the goodness also to explain what you deem *Constitutional* ones, and

what not? and also the manner of exhibiting your Medicine, and whether the parcel of £4. value is generally sufficient to cure the complaint, if not very violent? I certainly have some Obstruction in the Rectum or further up, as the Fæces, when of a proper consistence, generally come from me flat and compressed; and if I do not take the precaution of keeping my body moderately open, I strain a good deal before I can excavate. I have been also subject a good many years to a Chronic affection of the Liver, and for which I have taken almost every thing without being able to get rid of it, and as it is evidently owing to a deficiency of Bile, occasioned I have no doubt by Obstruction and hardness of that Viscus, be so good as to say whether your Medicine would at all interfere with this complaint; or whether there may be a probability of its being of service to it. I have to mention that alterative Medicines agree with me best; but it is my firm opinion that the Obstruction in the Rectum must aggravate my other complaint, as from the opening Medicine which is necessary to prevent straining, must of

course weaken me much: indeed I complain of much debility, and cannot take any Tonic Medicine to be of service to it, as it interferes with the Obstruction of the Liver. I have been chiefly under my own care, having been regularly brought up to Physic, but have not practised these twenty-four years. My age is fifty-eight, but probably of as good a constitution as you will generally see. You will I hope excuse the liberty of requesting your answer to this letter, as I am very anxious to take any thing to get rid of such troublesome complaints.

I remain, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

P. H.

P. S. If you have had any case similar to mine, viz. where there has been an Obstruction in the Liver at the same time, and where your Medicine has been successful, I shall be obliged to you by mentioning it.

Answer to the Sixth Case.

SIR,

I have the satisfaction of informing you, that by adhering to your direction, I have entirely got rid of both my complaints. The Chronic affection of the Liver is, as far as I can judge, entirely removed; and as for the Stricture in ano, I have not for some weeks past known any more about than if it had never existed. I therefore return you my sincere thanks for the cure which you have effected. But though I find that many gentlemen cured by you, have in gratitude permitted you to use their names, yet I must request that mine should never meet the public eye. Still, should any of my friends or acquaintance stand in need of the same assistance, be assured, that in gratitude to you and kindness to them, I shall recommend you, with the utmost confidence and earnestness. Permit me once more to thank you, and to sign myself,

Your obliged Servant,

P. H.

I shall now proceed to my mode of treatment, first remarking that it will be necessary to observe the most cool and sparing diet.

MEDICINES.

I have already expressed my opinion concerning the pernicious effects of the use of the Bougie or Caustic, I shall therefore dwell upon the subject no longer. In order to remove the effects of Stricture, which often influences the Stomach and Intestines, I always give a dose of the Aperient, the first thing, to be repeated every third night. The Diuretic Decoction should be taken every day, about two hours before dinner. In order to remove the soreness of the passage, a dose of my Botanical Oil should be taken two hours before breakfast; and at bed-time, the day after the Aperient. On the succeeding night I give a night mixture, and the Diuretic Decoction on the next morning. I have likewise an Injection of my own in-

vention, of the most harmless nature, and yet of the utmost efficacy in healing the parts as soon as the other Medicines shall have removed the contagion, by cleansing the whole system, and more particularly the part affected. But I find it necessary in order to accomplish my object, that the Injection should be used not only in the Urethra but also in ano. By pursuing these means, I have been enabled in a few months to remove Strictures of twenty years standing, which the Faculty have in vain endeavoured to relieve.

CONFIRMED LUES.

When this disease has got so far into the system as to become confirmed, the whole of the body, according to the habit of the patient, is likely to be infected. The glands of the neck, arm pits, groin, and mesentry, become hard, callous, and moveable tumours. Various parts of the body, especially the head, break out into scabs resembling a honey comb, with corroding ulcers in various parts of the body, commencing in the throat, and extending to the palate, and thence to the cartilage of the nose, which is soon eaten away if the disease is not immediately removed. The middle of the bone likewise puts forth exotoses with spongy brittle ends, or soft and wax-like. The eyes are red and painful, and sometimes deprived entirely of sight. The ears are constantly affected with a tingling noise, or even deafness; in short, the patient losing all his animal, vital, and natural, functions, falls into a wasting consumption,

that speedily terminates his miserable existence. Some short time since, a gentleman, who had almost all the above symptoms, applied to me for relief for the cure of the stricture, supposing that it all arose from that cause. Indeed his case was one of the most deplorable that I ever witnessed. It was with the utmost difficulty that he could walk—he spoke with pain ; each side of the head, a little above the temples, was covered with a large eating sore, of such a depth, that portions of the bone occasionally came away. He had taken the first medical advice without any effect, and said he called on me only through the reiterated and earnest solicitations of a friend of his, who had received benefit from my medicines, not hoping, in the smallest degree, that I could be of any service to him ; but in less than a week, the ulcers changed their appearance, and put on a less angry look, and in about two months, an exfoliation of the forehead took place, and after the sores had healed, he obtained as healthy a state of body as he ever enjoyed in his life. This was brought about by the following medicines, and by keeping the patient on a thin, but at the same time nourishing diet.

MEDICINES.

There is but little difference in the mode of curing this disease, and that of stricture, except that it is necessary to take the medicine in larger quantities, and to continue it for the most part for a greater length of time.

Mercury has been generally allowed to be the only certain cure for this disease; but as I have already mentioned, I in no instance have recourse thereto. The medicines that I make use of for eradicating this complaint, though a little changed according to the constitution of the patient, are of the same nature as those which I have hitherto mentioned. The Aperient should be taken at first, every third night, and the Diuretic Decoction and Botanical Oil, the same as for Stricture, except in larger quantities. By these simple and safe means, without the risk that arises from mineral compositions, a patient afflicted with the most inveterate species of Confirmed Lues, may be firmly assured, in a few months, not only to be relieved from every distressing symptoms, but ultimately regain the greatest strength and vigour, both of body and mind.

APPENDIX.

ON THE DISEASES OF WOMEN.

I do not design in this short treatise to enter into any length of detail relative to the diseases that are incident more particularly to women, but only to point out the great benefit they might derive from the occasional use of my medicines. Indeed, it would take a volume of treble the size of that which I now present to the public to treat of, even in a summary way, the many diseases which women are liable to, through the confinement which their domestic habits naturally lead them to indulge themselves in. For it is, for the most part, the want of proper exercise that weakens their minds, relaxes their solids, and destroys the natural functions of the body. It is from this that the whole host of nervous and bilious affections take their origin; for how seldom do we hear those, who are from their situations in life necessitated to

take regular exercise, ever complain of that numerous train of nameless disorders, which renders many in more affluent circumstances a misery to themselves, and, by their whimsical and ridiculous complaints, a burden to all around them. These diseases have been already treated of under their respective heads, and I shall therefore now confine myself to those which arise immediately from the peculiar structure and formation of females, and of these I shall only mention pregnancy and child-bearing, wishing it at the same time to be understood that no medicines have more efficacy in removing every species of irregularity and obstruction incident to females, than those which I recommend under the following heads.

PREGNANCY.

This state cannot properly be called disease, and yet it is often, through want of proper management, attended with so many

complaints, that it is highly deserving of attention. Some few females indeed never have better health than during the time of gestation, but their number is very few ; for the majority are, during the whole time, frequently, if not continually indisposed. Yet the number of fatal diseases that happen at this period are but few ; indeed, may be limited to one, viz. abortion. To this every woman is more or less in danger. It may happen at any period of pregnancy, but more frequently in the second or third month. The most common causes of abortion are the death of the child, violent exertion or great indolence ; in short, every thing that produces any great effect upon the body or mind. To hinder abortion, women of a relaxed habit ought to avoid weak and watery liquors ; take frequent exercise, but never so long as to produce fatigue ; to rise and retire to rest in good time. On the other hand, when the habit is full, the female ought to make use of a spare diet, and shun every thing which might increase the quantity of blood. In such cases bleeding is generally recommended, but I have never found it necessary, for by taking a dose of

my Botanical Decoction from time to time, the functions of the body are constantly kept regular, and thus the sources of the many complaints, as vomiting, looseness, head-ache, and the other affections, of which women in this state generally complain, are entirely cut off, and the strength of the body left unimpaired, to bear up against the pains of child-birth.

OF CHILD-BIRTH.

During the labour pains little management is absolutely necessary, for nature, when left to herself, will generally expel the *fœtus*. But it is after the birth of the child that care is required in order to the recovery of the mother. This, in natural cases, may easily be performed by keeping the body and mind as quiet and easy as possible. Should an excessive hemorrhage occur, a powder of mine will always, in a short time, remove it without interfering with the health of the patient.

I shall not mention the many diseases which often follow child-birth, but only observe that by the use of my medicine they may all be avoided.

OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN.

The most frequent diseases of children arise from irregularities of the bowels. This may be obviated by giving the child a small quantity of the Botanical Decoction, or if the infant cannot be made to take it internally, by rubbing the bowels with the Botanical Oil ; by this means, the bowels will regain their natural functions. Indeed almost, if not all the diseases of infants are brought on by giving them indigestible drugs, and improper diet, and, consequently, whatever may tend to remove these, will be most likely to afford relief. And this I have always found to be practicable by one of the above methods, as they tend to promote evacuations, and it

is evacuations that constitute the greater part of the medicines of infants ; and which will, when judiciously administered, and of proper ingredients, seldom, if ever, fail of proving successful. Now the Botanical Decoction being entirely made from wholesome herbs, it is thus the most safe and efficacious medicine that can be administered to children in almost every disease, to which the delicate structure of their bodies makes them more particularly liable.

FINIS.

