

General instructions for the choice of wines and spirituous liquors. Dedicated to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. Part I. describes those wines which are best to be used at the tables of the opulent. Part II. Points out those wines which alone ought to be administered to the sick. Part III. Contains instructions concerning spirituous liquors ... and Part IV. An account of disorders cured by wine ... with copies of letters from personages of distinction ... the whole essentially useful in all families / ny D. M'Bride.

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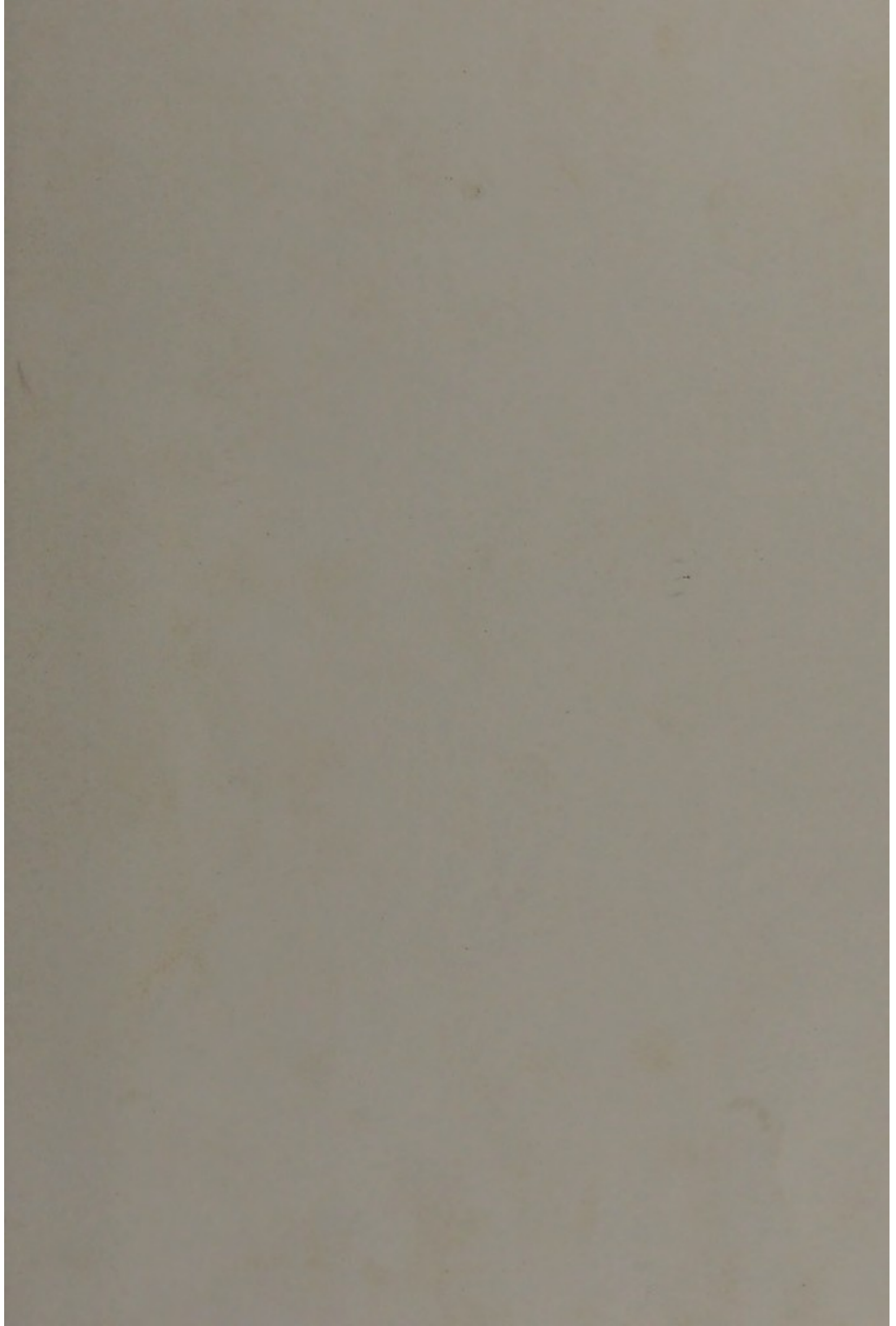
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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THE
CHOICE OF WINES
AND
SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

DEDICATED TO HIS
Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.

PART I.

Describes those WINES which are best to be used at the Tables of the
Opulent.

PART II.

Points out those WINES which alone ought to be administered to
the Sick.

PART III.

Contains Instructions concerning SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, with Me-
thods for detecting Abuses in them. And

PART IV.

An Account of many DISORDERS cured by the WINE, called
TOC-KAY DE ESPAGNA, with Copies of Letters to some great Per-
sonages on the Subject of that WINE; as also Copies of Letters
from Persons of Distinction relative to its extraordinary Effects.

The whole essentially useful in all Families.

By D. M'BRIDE.

Si quis vero Stomacho laborat; non Aquam, sed Vinum, bibere oportet.
CELSUS.

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Sold by J. RICHARDSON, Cornhill; J. DEBRETT, Piccadilly;

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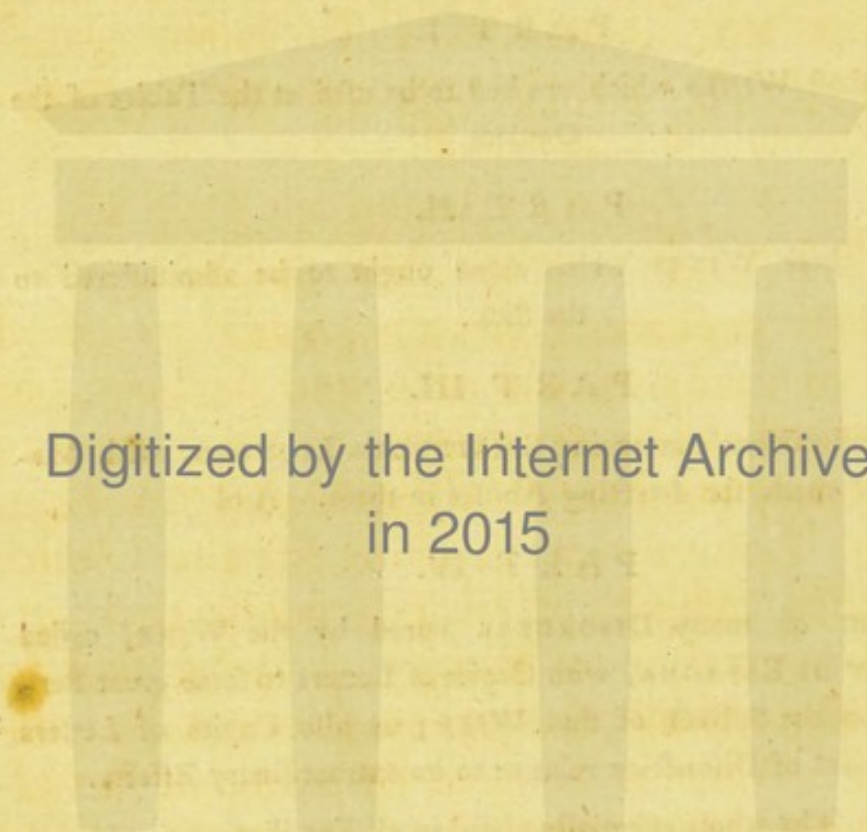
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GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THE
CHOICE OF WINES
AND
SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS

Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES



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TO HIS
ROYAL HIGHNESS
GEORGE PRINCE of WALES.

S I R,

THE patronage you are pleased to afford to many of the arts and sciences has encouraged me to offer a part of my studies to your Royal Highness's notice and protection. I mean, General Instructions for the Choice of Wines, which, if considered in their utmost importance to society, may be said to equal almost all the other sciences put together. Wine is allowed by all to be an essential article of diet; but its great utility is in restoring and preserving health; and, in this respect, certain wines far surpass the power of drugs; but such wines are very rare, and at present almost unknown.

The knowledge of wines in general (especially those proper for the sick) tends greatly to the encrease of population, and consequently to the welfare of the sovereign of any country. *In the multitude of the people is the king's honour: but in the want of people is*

the destruction of the prince. It is therefore, wise and laudable in your Royal Highness, thus to study the welfare of a nation over which you may be destined to preside. A spectator of the busy scene, you have now leisure to observe what is right or amiss in the machine of state, and to lay a good foundation for a happy reign, when in the arrangements of Providence, you may be called to the throne.

I have the honor to be

your Royal Highness's

most dutiful, most

obedient, and most

humble, servant,

DUNCAN M'BRIDE.

Fenchurch-Street,

London,

January 24, 1793.

P R E F A C E.

I KNOW of nothing that springs from the earth so immensely diversified in its nature as the vine. The wines produced by it vary in taste, flavour, and virtues, almost to an infinity. The wisdom of the Creator may be discerned in this plant as in the faces of men, which, though all resemble, yet all differ in some respects from each other. The comparison may be carried still higher; for, as men surpass each other by noble endowments of mind, discernment, wisdom, and virtue; so wines, by gradation, excel in salubrity and other peculiarities with which vines are endued by the Author of nature.

There is in all the different kinds of vines, a distinct inherent principle which may be called the *anima vitæ*, or living principle; and this principle, or virtue, is in the plant, independent of the soil in which it grows, constituting the nature of the vines, on which chiefly depends the quality of the wines made from them, surpassing each other in virtue, efficacy, and value. Though, I say, that

there is in vines what I may call an innate principle, or virtue, peculiar to each species; yet, I do not mean to say that the wines do not partake of the nature of the soil in which the vines are planted; on the contrary, there is nothing more certain than that on the nature of the soil, the climate, and a proper treatment after the pressure, depend greatly the goodness and salubrity of wines, but the most noble or sovereign principle is in the vine itself, which constitutes the great difference there is between one wine and another, viz. its flavour, taste, body, salubrity and efficacy in the cure of diseases; I say, *efficacy* in the cure of diseases; for, though all wines may be more or less wholesome as a mere beverage; yet, very few hitherto generally known are effectual in the cure of bodily complaints, or proper to be administered to the sick. It is, therefore, the intent of this little work, first to point out those wines which are most proper for common or general use, and secondly, those which alone ought to be administered to the sick. In doing this, it is probable that some will take occasion to criticise or censure what I may here advance: but as fire is obtained from flints by striking at them, so, if this little work should call forth some abler pens, that may produce things of greater utility to the public than this, my view and design will be fully answered.

Well might Plato say, that, of all God's gifts to mankind, wine is the most essential and valuable. It is the safest and best remedy in almost every disorder; it strengthens the body, it animates the young, and is the staff and comfort of old age.

No doubt the vine was cultivated in the earliest ages of the world. Moses, tells us, that Noah got drunk with wine, and we may suppose not many years after he had quitted the ark; he doubtless had experienced the good effects of wine, ages before the flood; and, who can tell but all the arts and sciences were in as great perfection before that period as they are now with us. Adam taught his offspring agriculture, and very likely all the other arts. The offspring of Cain were workers in brass and iron. Jubal made the harp and organ, the latter, the most noble and complicated musical instrument I believe we yet have. The longevity before the flood afforded men time for great experience in the arts and sciences, and we may venture to affirm that the making of wine was not neglected.

We are told by Moses, that the wickedness of men became very great upon the earth; but, we are not told the particular kind of wickedness to which the Antideluvians were most addicted. May we venture a conjecture, that it might be an immoderate use of this divine liquor, called wine; than which, in
hot

hot countries, nothing is equal to it for restoring and preserving health; for, we meet with the plant of the vine no where else as a native of the soil, which may convince us that wine is more essentially necessary in those climates than any where else, as hot countries are more subject to contagious disorders, for which wine is the most effectual antidote in the world. I am persuaded that if the Turks were to drink a certain kind of wine, made in some parts of their own territory, their mortality in the plague would not much exceed the proportion of those that die under inoculation for the small-pox with us.

Let us then admire the wisdom and goodness of God, by planting in every climate the things that are necessary for preserving the lives of its inhabitants, and, at the same time, lament the abuse we too often make of God's good creatures given to us in much love.

In all countries, men, highly intoxicated, are more like wild beasts than rational beings, but much more so in hot climates, where they are ready to commit every outrage. It is, therefore, probable that the wickedness of the Antideluvians might, in a great measure, be owing to their drunkenness. Mahomet found that his followers, in a state of intoxication, were quite ungovernable, and ready to commit the most horrid crimes, and, therefore,

fore, by a masterly stroke of good policy, made it in his Alcoran an article of religious faith to drink no wine.

Antient historians mention that the Asiatics first learnt the art of cultivating the vine from the Egyptians; the Grecians from the Asiatics, and the Romans from the Greeks. These two last nations seem to have understood the art of cultivating the vines, as well as most judicious methods of treating their wines much better than is now practised, I believe, any where, if we except the art of adulteration and sophistication, unhappily for mankind too well understood, and too generally practised at the present time, which has rendered the article of wine doubtful and dangerous. This evil, however, might, in a great measure, be prevented by some patriotic exertions; and let me observe, that humanity calls loudly for such patriotism, when it is considered that thousands of useful lives are annually sent to an untimely grave by pernicious liquids, and that the higher orders are no less exposed to this disaster than the lower.

The ancient poets and philosophers delighted in singing the praises of good wines, which were the principal laboratories of the physicians of those times, who endeavoured to ascertain, by dint of experiments, their various virtues and salutary effects on different

con-

constitutions; but our modern physicians seldom prescribe wine, their general practice being by drugs, the frequent use of which soon destroys the powers of the stomach, and thus many perish which good wine would have restored to health. Physicians, however, are not to be blamed for this, as they are not acquainted with those particular species of wines, and, if they were, their patients do not know where to get them. Thus communities, and even nations, in this respect, labour under a very great misfortune.

Though physicians, both ancient and modern, have in general recommended good wine as a most excellent medicine; yet, they have not explained or pointed out with any degree of certainty (as far as I have yet seen) those wines which at all times ought to be preferably administered to the sick. The wines in general use in these kingdoms have not answered the expectations of physicians, as they themselves confess; consequently, they depend chiefly upon drugs.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS
FOR THE
CHOICE of WINES, &c.

PART I.

WE shall begin, as we propos'd, to describe the wines of each country which we think are fittest and best for general use at the tables of the opulent; and first, those of France, a kingdom, though possessing a great variety, yet not equal in that respect to other countries. The best wine known in France, in the course of trade, is the wine called claret, so well known by its bright red colour; but, of this there are a great many sorts, distinguished by the names of the different plantations. The best of these are of the Province of Guienne, and mostly exported from Bordeaux. What are called the first growth clarets were twenty or thirty years ago most excellent wines, but
now

now are very much altered for the worse. Several things have concurred to make this alteration. In the first place, it is a custom with the vigneron to put manure to their vines, which, though it renders them more productive, hurts the quality; they also lower them by mixing them with inferior wines; for the vigneron's profit arises more from the quantity that he makes, than from any difference that happens in the price of wines from one year to another, as they are generally bought up by the merchants of Bordeaux soon after the first fermentation is over; and by them undergo another fermentation and process to ripen them for the table; in the course of which they are often, if not always, mixed with some Spanish wines. The first growths are known and distinguished by the names of the villages or parishes near which they are cultivated. The following are what are now reckoned the first growths, viz. Hautbrion, La Tour, La Fitte, Château Margaux: formerly the St. Julien, Medoc, and some others, were of this class, but now are, with the following, ranked in the second class, viz. La Rose, Rauhan, Durfort, de Roulier, Cantinac, Pauillac, Labadier, Calon: these are the principal second growths, and in some years are equal to the first. I have known the St. Julien, the very best quality of France: when properly ripened it has a fine mellow taste, grateful to the stomach, and a delightful flavour; I prefer it to all the rest for its salubrity, though the four first are of a stronger body: they all differ something in taste and flavour; and, however, degenerated from what they formerly were, they are still lightest and most wholesome to be used at the tables of the opulent after dinner or supper. They assist the memory, give fluency to speech, and animate the mind with real gaiety to enliven conversation. I mean for all such as are in a good habit of body; but, for valetudinarians.

rians, they do not do so well, especially gouty persons, neither should they be used in fevers.

There is a great variety of other inferior clarets of this province, which are mostly sent to the French colonies, and the smaller kind are reduced into brandy.

The principal white wines are, Vin de Grave, a light dry white wine. Barsac, not quite so dry as the above, but stronger. Priniac, a pleasant white wine, not quite so strong as the Barsac, but fuller and wholesomer. Sauterne and Langon are nearly of the same quality. These wines should be used chiefly at dinner and supper, but never on an empty stomach, nor given to the sick. The nature of their tartar is such that they prey much on the nervous system.

There are many other white wines of the growth of this province, which serve chiefly for the use of the inhabitants, and some of them are made into vinegar, and others into brandy.

CHAMPAIGN AND BURGUNDY WINES.

These are already so well known that it is almost needless to describe them; however, we shall give our opinion of such of them as we think ought to be preferred, and leave it to those who most admire these wines to choose, or refuse, as they may judge proper.

The Champaign-River wine is a clear white wine, pale as spring water, it is very brisk and sparkling in the glass, and of an agreeable flavour and taste, sits light on the stomach, but, from its volatile nature, its fumes affect the brain, and is apt to make the head giddy; however, this, with all its other effects, soon subside: the frothiness of this wine depends

pende entirely on the manner of treating it before it is bottled.

There are several plantations of this vine along the river, with very little difference in the quality of the wine, those, however, of Epernay and Auvillers are reckoned the best.

Though these wines are pleasant enough, and may not be unwholesome for such as are in a good habit of body, yet we cannot ascribe to them any particular virtue. There is another species of these wines which are cultivated on the mountainous parts of this country, and known by the name of *Œil de Perdrix*, or Partridge Eye: this appellation is given to them entirely from a reddish colour resembling a partridge's eye, which is effected by mixing some red grapes with the white at the time of pressing, by which means the wine is rendered stronger and more durable, and at a proper maturity acquires a soft mellow taste, more cordial to the stomach, and its effects more lasting than any of the other wines; nor does it so soon affect the head, and, upon the whole, is better for health; but, this advantage must be attributed rather to the red grapes mixed with it in the pressing, than to the peculiar nature of the white grapes: the best of these may be had from St. Thiéry and Séléry. The best Burgundies are wines of a deep red colour, they are called *Vins de Garde*, as they will keep much longer than any of the other wines of these provinces. The *Chambertin* is by far the best, and the next to it is that of *Nuits*. When these are new, they have a very rough austere taste, but, if kept in the wood for three or four years, and skilfully treated, they acquire an agreeable taste and flavor, and are a wholesome stomachic potent wine. There are several other wines of this province, called *Primeurs*, and are cultivated near the City of *Béaune*, viz. the *Chassange*, the *Pomard*, and that of *Volnet*:

net: the first is the strongest, and, with proper care, will keep two or three years, but the others not much beyond a year. The colour of these is something deeper than the *Œil de Perdrix*, and they have a strong, fragrant, and reviving, flavor; on account of which, and their spirituous volatile nature, they are much esteemed at *Béaune*, though they very soon decay. But of all the wines of *Burgundy*, that called *Romanée* is most valued. It is cultivated on a spot near *Dijon*, the sole property of the *Prince de Condé*, and was usually laid up for his use. He deemed it of so rare a quality that he thought presents of it worthy the acceptance of kings. When any of it happens to be sold on the spot, it is at so high a price that it could not be brought to *England* at less than a guinea a bottle.*

Vin de Chable is a light pleasant white wine, and not unwholesome to be used at table instead of beer.

The *Côte Rotie* is of the Province of *Dauphiny*, at some distance from *St. Vallier*. It is a red wine, not so deep in colour as *Claret*. When it may happens to be of a good vintage, and that, by skilful treatment, it is brought to a proper maturity, it will be found a very wholesome wine. Also, *Hermitage*, red and white; they are both of a good body: the red is as deep in colour as *Claret*, but different in flavor and taste. The white is more in demand than the red. As to their salubrity, they, in that respect, differ little from other wines in common.

The provinces of *Languedoc*, *Roussillon*, and *Provence*, produce a great variety of wines, both red and white. They have a strong red wine here, that becomes very good when kept five or six years in the casks. The red *St. Dresséry* has a resemblance

B

blance

* We shall give our opinion of sweet wines in general, when we come to treat of those we would recommend to the sick.

blance to Claret, and the red Tavel comes near to some of the Burgundy wines. The Roquemaure, when properly treated, is a very wholesome wine. The red Rouffillon is strong and sweet when new; but, when it comes to a proper age, the sweetness wears off, and then it is very good.

There is a number of other wines of these provinces that are good and wholesome for common use, and might be imported into England as cheap as Port, and much wholesomer.

The white wines are

F R O N T I G N I A C.

A luscious sweet wine, with a strong agreeable flavor, very flattering to the taste, but not wholesome. It is heavy and apt to clog and cloy the stomach. The acid principle prevails in it so much, that, at a certain age, it will taste both sweet and sour.

M U S C A T.

There are several growths of this wine: that of Rivesaltes is esteemed the best: it has an agreeable sweetness, is lighter and better for the stomach than the Frontigniac.

The Picardant and Calviffon are pleasant white wines, they are sweetish when new, and at a proper age acquire an agreeable mellow taste, and are not unwholesome.

The Lunnelle, of Montpellier, is a pleasant-tasted wine, but should be used very cautiously, as it is apt to bring on convulsions, cramps, and rheumatic pains.

Vin de St. d'Azéry is made on a small spot of ground in Languedoc. It is esteemed a most delicate cordial: the demand for it is so great that it is all bought up on the spot, so that scarce any of it circulates in the course of trade. As we have not had an opportunity of making proper experiments on the nature and tendency of this wine, we must leave our opinion of its utility to another occasion.

WINES OF GERMANY.

Rhenish wine, generally known by the name of Hock, from Hockeim, a village on the Rhine.

Hoffman, and other physicians after him, much commended this wine for its medicinal properties. However, in this respect, there are other wines far superior to it. The Rhenish wines, when new, have a poor meagre taste, but grow mellow by age, and acquire strength, flavour, and colour. This is attributed to the nature of the tartar, or essential salt (which prevails in this wine, the oily parts as they say) separating slowly from the tartar, gives it strength, flavour, and colour; be this as it may, it is certain that any wine kept in a great quantity together, (as this is,) will contribute greatly to its strength, flavour, and durableness, and afford a more powerful evaporation of the watery particles, which leave the vinous and more solid tartarous particles together, and consequently render the wine stronger. If the hock-makers would take a new method of ripening their wines, it would save much time and expence; and that is, after they have made their new wines, and prepared them in the usual manner, to lay them out in coolers on a frosty night; and the next day, when the water on the tops of the coolers is congealed, to take off the ice, and put the

wine immediately into seasoned casks for use, they would find their Hock possessed of all its good qualities, and as ripe in eight or ten years as it is now in fifty.* Old Hock is that kind of light wine that people may drink copious draughts of, without being much affected; indeed, all its effects soon subside, so that it has nothing very nourishing, powerful, or lasting; and, consequently, does not yield much support to the constitution, and cannot therefore be very efficacious in fevers, (as some have alledged,) nor in putrid cases can it be much depended on; it wants that cordial corrective and sweetening quality requisite to subdue putridity. In other respects, this wine is very innocent, pleasant, and wholesome to be used by all those in health.

We are sorry to differ so much from those eminent persons who have treated of this wine, and leave it to those who may choose to make experiments, to try the difference between this wine and some others we shall mention, in order to satisfy themselves as to facts. We think the difference between this and the other Rhine wines is not very material to enter minutely into.

The Moselle, though differing in some respects, is much of the same nature and tendency of those of the Rhine.

HUNGARIAN WINES.

This country produces a great variety of good wholesome wines. The soil and climate seem to be more friendly to vines than that of France, or other parts of Germany; but, as very few of those wines
come

* Those in England, who wish to make good strong cider, may try this experiment, they will find it answer.

come to Britain, we shall be brief in our account of them. Toqué, or Tokay, (as some write it,) is much admired for its fragrant flavour, and sweet luscious taste: it is a white wine, rather high coloured, it is very full in the mouth, but, after swallowing it, leaves a disagreeable harshness at the gullet; this is the case also with the Constantia or Cape wine. They seem to be of the same species of vine, and any difference in the wines may be occasioned by the soil or climate. The best white Constantia is as full in the mouth as Capillaire, but the red is the best wine.

Neither of these wines seem to have much of the cordial nature, and consequently, like many other sweet wines, are calculated more to please the palate than to answer any good purpose to the body.

There are several red wines about Buda, that for salubrity far surpass either the Toqué or the Constantia. The pains taken to pick and dry the Toqué grapes contribute greatly to the richness of the wine. The same would be proportionally the case with any other wine treated in like manner, as by drying the grapes, the watery particles are exhaled, and consequently the rich juice remains. There are several growths of this wine, besides what is produced on the mountain, called Toqué, some of which are reckoned better wines than those of the mountain itself.

Formerly Greece and Italy were famous for their wines, but more particularly the Greek islands. Chian, Coan, and Candia, are mentioned by historians as producing superior wines. It must be allowed that some of the Cyprus are yet most excellent wines, and that the soil and climate of those islands are very favourable to fruits in general.

There is no doubt but the same species of vines still exist in various places, and that, by proper exertions, wines of equal virtue and quality with those of the ancients (if not superior) could now be procured by a person of proper experience in the articles of vines and wines; and, indeed, there seems to be great need of something of this kind, from the general depravity in the management of this most valuable article, upon which, in a great measure, depend the health and lives of millions.

WINES OF PORTUGAL.

The Oporto red wines from long habit have been in general use in England, which is a lucky circumstance for the Portuguese, as no other country would take them off their hands; consequently, if John Bull did not receive them, a very considerable branch of commerce would be lost to Portugal.

This wine is of a deep red colour, very full of tartar: it is not naturally of itself a strong-bodied wine, and would not keep were it not for the quantity of strong spirits they put into every pipe of it, which is a sufficient proof of its want of real body. Yet, from the nature, quantity, and quality, of its tartar, is very heavy, heating, and inflaming to the blood. On drinking a glass of this wine, the force of the spirits is immediately felt on the stomach, which most people mistake for the strength of the wine. It is reported to be much adulterated as well in Oporto as in England; a full flattering taste is given to it by means of litharge of lead, and other pernicious ingredients. It is also said, that there is more artificial Port made in England than Oporto produceth in the year, (as Dr. Barry says,) without one drop of wine it. The poorer unfortunate sick,
who

who have recourse to these wines on account of their cheapness, and ignorant of their quality, fall by thousands yearly sacrifices to this deception, without any remorse to the venders. John Bull's palate is so much accustomed to Port, that he can relish none other, and, whether wholesome or unwholesome, he seems not to care; he will swallow it. This depravity of taste may be compared to a strumpet, who supplants her mistress in the affections of the husband, without one good quality to recommend her. It is certain, that wines much wholesomer, and even cheaper than Port, could easily be procured.

The white Port, as a white wine, is better of its kind than the red.

The white Lisbon is a pleasant-tasted wine, but not wholesome: it preys much on the nervous system.

The Carcavello is a white wine of an agreeable sweetness, with a pungent taste: the sweetness rather wears off by age.

Canary, or Sack, is a luscious sweet white wine, formerly much used in England, but now very little of it is imported: the acid principle prevails as it becomes old, so that it will have a double taste, both sweet and sour; it is very bad for the stomach.

The Vidonia is a dry white wine of a good body; it improves greatly by age, and is not unwholesome to be used at table.

The Madeira, so well known in England, is a very good white wine, if that species of it which deserves the name of good wine could be had genuine, but this, I am well informed, by a native of Madeira, is very far from being the case. I shall here give a part of his letter to a friend of his, which is as follows: "About the preparations and imitations of
" wines, I must here observe, in vindication of my

“ plan, that Madeira’s wine-trade is a piece of myf-
 “ tery for any perfon who had not been informed of
 “ its circumftances. This fubject would require a
 “ volume, but I will only throw out fome hints.
 “ That ifland is no more than forty leagues in circum-
 “ ference ; but, in cultivation, can be comprehended
 “ by this comparifon. The ifland being compared
 “ with or to a round hat, only the borders of it are
 “ cultivated, and the reft is wildernefs. The South
 “ fide of it is the place which juftly has acquired the
 “ great repute for wine, but all is not good. The
 “ North fide produces fix times double quantity of
 “ wine, but all weak, thin, and poor, fubject to
 “ turn into bad vinegar. All the produce of this
 “ ifland in wines I may compute to be fixty thou-
 “ fand pipes, whereof fourteen thousand are exported
 “ yearly. The quality of thefe wines is divided
 “ into five claffes. 1. Weft-Indies. 2. Philadel-
 “ phia. 3. New York. 4. London ; 5 Particular ;
 “ thefe two laft qualities being the beft. I do here
 “ affert, that the ifland never produces above a
 “ thousand pipes, which may come under the
 “ defcription of good, without adulteration, prepa-
 “ ration, or imitation. All thefe tricks are made
 “ by the planters themfelves, and more by the mer-
 “ chants. The fame thing happens exactly with
 “ Lifbon, Oporto, St. Ubes, Carcavello, wines ;
 “ and, in Spain, with Xeres, Malaga, St. Lucar,
 “ Tintilla of Rota, &c. &c. Madeira in thefe laft
 “ hundred years never has produced above one
 “ hundred pipes of true Malmfey, but five hundred
 “ are yearly exported. Rota, that little town, op-
 “ pofite Cadiz, in Spain, never after the creation of
 “ the world has produced above fifty pipes of true
 “ Tintilla, and, for all that, more than a thousand
 “ are exported every year. But, coming to my
 “ fubject of Madeira wine, I will fay, that the wine
 “ is

“ is very different, yet produced in the same spot of
 “ ground; the island being divided into thirty-two
 “ parishes. Properly speaking with regard to wines,
 “ twenty-seven are situated on the South side; seven
 “ of which produce, for the greatest part, a very
 “ fine wine indeed, five good enough, six middle
 “ ones, seven inferior, and two very bad or none.
 “ The North side contains five parishes: one pro-
 “ duces wine adapted to every composition or imita-
 “ tion, but pure, and is indifferent. The other four:
 “ their wines are so bad, that they are only fit for
 “ distilling; but, as they are exceedingly cheap, am-
 “ bition very often prevails upon honesty; and this,
 “ as others, are counterfeited, prepared, and mixed,
 “ in such a manner, that they find customers and
 “ go abroad. If the merchants should content
 “ themselves with a reasonable gain, they could send
 “ to London the wines they had received from the
 “ planters under that description, but none of them
 “ behave so; and, mixing one with the other, there
 “ they find their greatest profit. If it happens, that
 “ a beginner ships better wine than others; there
 “ is a complaint against such a fool: and they, being
 “ so few, very easily compromise themselves.
 “ Let it, then, be affirmed and believed, that any
 “ where, let it be where it will, an adulteration, fal-
 “ sification, preparation, and imitation, are made
 “ with wines; and, therefore, no reasonable objec-
 “ tion can be made against my plan.

By this letter we may see the great abuse in the ar-
 ticle of wine, by which the hopes of the sick have
 been so often disappointed; and even the health of
 the stout endangered. The jumble of different
 wines, ardent spirits, and various infusions, cannot
 but be prejudicial to the constitution; and, instead
 of recovering the sick, hasten their dissolution. This
 may be one reason why physicians seldom prescribe
 wine,

wine, trusting rather to medicaments, which, however, soon destroy the powers of the stomach, and death ensues. This is the case in more than ten thousand instances, where a real cordial wine would restore to health.

WINES OF SPAIN.

This country produces the greatest variety of excellent wines of any kingdom in Europe, but the inhabitants are most ignorant as well of the proper treatment of wines as of their different virtues; and the foreign houses, there, know nothing more of wines than to distinguish the strong from the weak, the sweet from the dry, and mixing up different wines together, to supply their demand, by which means the Spanish wines, (formerly so much famed,) have lost their character. When the Greeks and Romans spoke of the goodness of their wines, they compared them to the Spanish as the standard of excellence. Wine is now become so extensive an article of commerce, that the dealers in it have recourse to mixing one sort with the other, to make it go as far as possible to supply their demand; for, over all the wine-countries, there are more than twenty tons of poor weak wines to one ton of good.

In Catalonia, the Eastermost province of Spain, there is a great variety of wines, both red and white, but very few of them are had in estimation, especially of the red. The major part of these wines is sent to their colonies in the West Indies and America.

Mataro is a red wine, between the quality of Port and Claret, but harsh tasted.

Ribas and Reus, red wines, are much of the same quality, with some little difference in the strength; some of these were sent to different parts

parts of Britain about seventeen years ago by a certain British house at Barcelona, much amended in quality; but, since that time, they have never been able to bring any of them to the same perfection, and I believe they never will; though they have made many efforts to persuade their friends to the use of them; their ignorance of the peculiar treatment necessary to those wines must for ever disappoint them. Most of all the red wines of this province have a disagreeable earthy taste, which require much time and judgement to correct, and ought not to be attempted by mixing them with other wines, as is the general practice of those *quack* wine-doctors.

Garnacha and Tinto de Montanas are two strong but sweet red wines, used chiefly to heighten the colour and strengthen other red wines.

WHITE WINES.

Vino Blanco de Vals is sweet when new, but as it gets age the sweetness wears off.

Macabeo is a sweet white wine, which, by age and proper treatment, improves very much, and is not unwholesome. Xarello, a dry white wine, not very good. Sitges, a sweet white wine, with a very agreeable taste and flavour, from a village of that name, about fifteen miles to the Westward of Barcelona: this I believe to be the real Malvasia, from the ancient Epidaurus, a city of Greece, which, they say, was at first brought thence into Spain. Though they give this appellation to several other sweet wines, this, I may venture to say, is, for excellence of quality as well as salubrity, far superior to any of the others; but much depends on the vintage being favourable, and a proper treatment in bringing it to maturity.

Next

Next to this we may class the Muscadell, which is also a wholesome stomachic sweet wine.

W I N E S O F A R A G O N .

There is a variety of good wines in this province, but very few of them come to the sea-coast. The principle are the Saragosa, a rich red wine, very cordial. Another is the Carinena, nearly of the same quality.

N A V A R R E W I N E S

Are Peralta, Tudela, Taffolla, Puente de la Reyna, &c. all good wines; but, being so far inland, few, if any of them, reach the sea.

W I N E S O F V A L E N C I A .

The soil and climate of this province are very favourable to wines, and, if the inhabitants knew how to avail themselves of this advantage, a very considerable source of commerce would accrue to them.

Benecarlo is a thick strong red wine, which improves greatly by age; it is chiefly bought up by the Bordeaux merchants to strengthen their Clarets.

Vineros, another red wine, not so strong as that of Benecarlo.

Murviedro is much of the same quality as that of Vineros.

Tintos de Alicante are sweet red wines, which are mostly sent thence to Bordeaux, to amend their Clarets. Some of these, in their genuine state, are very cordial and wholesome.

GRANADA WINES

Are Malagas, or Mountain, so well known in England, and are of two sorts, the dry and the sweet: that of the sweet, called Malmsey, is luscious and flattering to the taste. Another of them, called Pedro Ximenes, is also a rich sweet wine. These are heavy and cloying to the stomach: the dry Malaga is best to be used at table.

There is more wine sold in Britain under the name of Mountain than Spain produces in the year, which is made up of Cider and Honey, or Mead; and is so artfully managed, that it requires a person of judgement to distinguish it from real wine.

WINES of ANDELUSIA.

Xerez, or Sherry, a good dry white wine, in general use in Britain, and much admired. San Lucar, also, is another white wine of the same district, reckoned not so good as the Sherry: but, whether this is owing to the nature of the vine, the soil, or the manner of making of the wine, is a matter I have not yet been able to ascertain; however, there is yearly much more of the San Lucar made than of the Sherry, and being cheaper is mixed with the Sherry; but, whether mixed or separate, a moderate use of them at table is not unwholesome.

Montilla is a light white wine, the chief beverage at Seville.

Paxarette is a rich full-tasted sweet wine, which will keep a long time, and, in its nature, not unwholesome.

Tinto

Tinto de Rota, the wine we call Tent, is a sweet red wine, very pleasant tasted, cordial, and very wholesome, if genuine; but much depends on a proper treatment in bringing it to maturity.

WINES of CASTILE.

Valdepenas, a very wholesome red wine, with an agreeable taste and flavour: it is light and pleasing.

Foncaral is another red wine nearly of the same quality as the above.

Cuidad Réal is also a very good wine and much esteemed.

Ribadavia, of Rioja, is a very pleasant white wine.

La Mancha, a most excellent red wine of that city: in short, almost all the wines of Castile and La Mancha are of an excellent quality, are light, and do not oppress so much as many others do. The land-carriage of these wines, to any part of the sea-coast, together with the wastage, must render them high-priced when brought to Britain. I shall conclude this part of the work with mentioning one other Spanish wine, which has occasioned much jealousy and misrepresentation by some, and much admiration and praise by others, and that is the wine called Toc-kay de Espagna. — In my travels in Spain, about fourteen years ago, I was for some time in company with a Spanish nobleman, an officer in the army, who, upon parting, gave me a letter of introduction to his brother, then father-guardian to a monastery in an interior part of the kingdom, where, after staying there some time, I discovered this wine; and, not without some difficulty and at an extravagant price, obtained a vintage of it. The great distance from this place to the sea-coast,
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the wastage, expence of land-carriage, and its remaining several years at an unfrequented part of the coast, before an opportunity could be had to bring what then remained of it to Britain, have rendered the cost much more than any price that has yet been set upon it. However, the numbers who have confessed that it has been the means of saving their lives in many grievous disorders, gives me much more satisfaction than if I were even to have profit by the sale of it. This vine, (they say,) was brought at first, by some of the order, from Palestine; and, what has given me much concern, is, that I have not yet been able to get some saplings of it transplanted at proper places near the coast, in order that its efficacy might be more generally known and extended to millions of our fellow-creatures, who may stand in need of the relief it is capable of affording in almost every complaint that attacks the human body. For, I do aver, that the virtues discovered in this wine infinitely surpass any thing that we have on record relative to wines.

Some of the London wine-merchants have made inquiry for this wine in various parts of Spain, and, not being able to find it out, have roundly asserted that there is no such wine in Spain; but, as the British consul's certificate of the district from which it was shipped, with other concurring circumstances, will fully refute every suggestion of this kind, I shall give myself no concern about what may be said on that head, as long as they do not pretend to deny its virtue and efficacy.

It is a wine of a very strong body, which improves greatly by age: the taste of it alters according to the different degrees of heat or cold. The frost has such an effect upon it, that persons, tasting it in cold weather, have thought it to be sour. This was the
case

case when the Spanish ambassador had a sample of it, he thought it so unpleasant, that no persuasion could prevail on him to taste it afterwards. This circumstance has tended to prejudice the minds of many of the nobility, though the cold makes no alteration in the quality or efficacy of the wine; the warmth always restores it to its beautiful colour, flavour, and taste; and such is its durability, that it may be kept years, an ullage in your decanter, without spoiling, which may evince the peculiar nature of this wine.

No doubt the misrepresentations of some have deterred many from having recourse to this wine in various complaints; but that is their misfortune, and, as the old proverb says, it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, so the middling and poorer ranks have gained by this circumstance; for, had the more opulent part of the community been persuaded of its virtues, I should not, by this time, have had a bottle of it to spare; and, I do declare, that I am so well acquainted with its extraordinary efficacy, that I would not part with the last dozen of it for a thousand guineas, unless by dire necessity.

Some years ago, one of the king's purveyors wanted to purchase all I had of this wine, I offered him two pipes for the use of their majesties; but he would have all or none; I therefore rejected his offer, as I could not answer to myself for depriving many, who might be, and have since been, relieved by its inestimable benefits; especially as it hath pleased heaven to confer on me this discovery, it is my duty to extend its benefits as far as possible to the public. It is with this view that I have confined its use chiefly to the sick, being uncertain whether or not I can ever procure more of it; and, if I even could, it must be
many

many years before it is at the same age and perfection it now is.

Many are the peculiarities of this wine, which few, except those who have experienced them, will believe. Would any one believe, that persons, highly intoxicated and sick with other wines, would be sobered and their sickness overcome by a few glasses of this wine, in the space of a few minutes; which contradicts what some physicians have asserted, that the medical effects of wine are totally lost to those who use wine to excess; but they must be pardoned this error, as they were not acquainted with any wine of the same nature and tendency of the Toc-kay de Espagna.

“ Baccius mentions, that some of the Spanish
 “ wines were in great estimation at Rome, in his
 “ time, and were exported in large quantities to dif-
 “ ferent countries, on account of their superior qua-
 “ lities; that, such was their delicate fragrancly,
 “ even the smell of them quickly revived the spirits;
 “ and, taken in a moderate quantity, was particu-
 “ larly useful to sick persons in a low and languid
 “ state.”*

What Baccius says here ought to convince the world that there are virtues, in some of the Spanish wines, that have not been discovered in any others, and that their inestimable benefits have been lost to mankind for ages, through the ignorance of those who have had that commerce in their hands. It is hoped, however, that when the surprising efficacy of the Toc-kay de Espagna, for the cure of diseases, is generally known, (and stubborn facts have conquered prejudice and incredulity by ocular demonstrations,) some laudable efforts will be made to cultivate this very singular vine, in order that its effi-
 C cacy

* Dr. Barry, on the Wines of the Ancients.

cacy may be extended to millions of the human race.

P A R T II.

*Wines which should be preferred by the Sick,
where better cannot be had.*

We may observe, that physicians, for the most part, recommend Spanish wines to their patients in preference to any others. Sir William Temple found Spanish wines peculiarly useful in the gout, as well as in other inward complaints. It must be allowed that some of them agree with the stomach much better than either French, German, or Portugal, wines, especially when the body is out of order. Whether this is owing to the nature of the vine, the soil, or the climate, or inseparably to all three, is a question I shall not pretend to determine, though I am of opinion, that the most essential quality is in the vine itself, on which chiefly depends the wholesome or unwholesome quality of the wine made from it; for, different species of vines, planted in the same spot of ground, will produce wines differing in taste, flavour, quality and tendency; which proves that the quality of the wine does not depend on the soil, so much as on the nature of the vine.

Hippocrates, and Galen, after him, took great pains to ascertain the different species of wines
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and their different effects on the constitution. The former, by mixing them with water in various proportions, used wine with great success in almost every complaint; and he has been followed, in this practice, by many of our modern physicians, Hoffman and others. Several of our most eminent English physicians have declared, that good wine is the best medicine in the world, and nothing but the adulterations in that divine liquor prevents its becoming still more essentially useful to mankind, by farther discoveries of its various virtues.

Hoffman insists on the efficacy of Old Hock in low and intermitting fevers, and thinks it is also endowed with an antiseptic quality. There is no doubt but it may be administered to the sick, in most cases, with great safety; but I think it should not be diluted with water in either of the above cases; for, though it will affect the head, if copiously taken, it sits light on the stomach, and all its effects soon subside. It has not that cordial, mild, and lasting, warmth, that strengthens the body and animates the spirits, neither is it apt or powerful in throwing out the sweat, which is the best relief in fevers; otherwise it is innocent and may do good, where a more powerful remedy is not to be had.

If that peculiar species of Madeira could be had, (of which there are only about a thousand pipes made in the year,) it would be much more powerful, in the above cases, than Old Hock; but, as this is hardly to be expected, the London Particular, being the best in the course of trade, should be used, well cleansed from its tartar, and at a good age.

To receive benefit from Hock, it should be taken in large draughts, and often repeated; but this, persons, in a weak state, could not bear; a less quantity of good Madeira will operate more effica-

ciouſly in the above complaints. At the ſame time, I do not think that either of theſe wines are much to be depended on, where the ſituation of the patient is critical.

OF TENT WINE.

Tent Wine, if it be genuine, is of an agreeable ſweetneſs, and pleaſant to the taſte: it is more cordial and generous in its nature than either Hock or Madeira, and more efficacious in fevers; it does not affect the nerves ſo much as moſt white wines do, if it ſhould be from ten to twenty years old, ſo much the better, provided it has been ſkillfully treated in its progreſs to that maturity. The quantity to be given ſhould be in proportion to the ſtrength of the patient, and as often as he ſeems deſirous of it. If it increaſe the thirſt, it ſhould be diluted with water that had been boiled and cool again, but not to exceed one fourth part.

Where Tent is not to be had, the ſweet red Alicante wines may be uſed in the ſame manner. If they are rightly choſen, they are not unwholeſome nor improper in fevers.

CYPRUS WINE.

This is a white wine of a high colour, ſweet, and pungent, very potent, and will keep ſound and good a great many years, poſſeſſing a good deal of the cordial quality; and, conſequentlly, very proper in fevers; and, if from twenty to forty years old, ſo much the better.

SITGES WINE.

This is a white wine that is as pale and clear as spring-water when new, with an agreeable sweetness, which wears off as it advances in age, acquiring a high colour, and a pleasant mellow taste: it is wholesome and very proper for the sick. Much, however, depends on a favourable vintage and skilful treatment in bringing it to a proper maturity.

WINES PROPER TO BE USED IN MAKING WHEY FOR THE SICK.

Any of the before-mentioned wines may be preferably used in making whey, except Hock; and, where these are not to be had, the following are recommended: viz.

Paxaret, Muscadel, Malmfy Madeira, Macabeo, Vino Blanco de Vals, Muscat, Malmfy Malaga, and Calcavella.

White Lisbon should not be given to the sick; it preys much on the nervous system; nor yet White Port. Red Port and Claret, and, indeed, most of the French wines, from the nature of their tartar and acids, have a tendency to inflame the blood and increase the fever; and, consequently, should not be given to the sick: especially those who are subject to the gout should not use them.

Of all the wines, imported and generally known in these kingdoms, the above are those which we would recommend to the sick, who cannot procure such as are of a more exalted quality.

All these wines have been tried over and over in chronic and acute diseases, but very seldom have they

they proved effectual in eradicating stubborn and painful complaints, it is most rare and difficult to meet with a wine endued with the virtue of removing such disorders; but, that there are and have been such wines, appears very evident from ancient records, as well as from experiments lately made. From Dr. Barry's treatise on the wines of the ancients it appears, that Hippocrates, Galen, and others, spoke highly of some Asiatic wines endued with peculiar virtues and efficacy in the cure of diseases. Among these, the Lebian, the Pramnian, and the Maronean, wines, were much commended. Pliny, also, speaks of the Falernian wine, as being of a very rare quality, and fit to be drank from ten, fifteen, to twenty, years old; but there is now nobody that can tell, whether any of the vines, which produced these wines, exist any where at present.

Though Dr. Barry has said a great deal on the subject of the wines of the ancients, as well as on some of our modern wines, yet I do not see that he has rendered that work so useful to the public as a work of that kind ought to be.

Some modern travellers, in their way through Palestine, make mention of an extraordinary fine wine they drank at a Greek monastery near Sidonijah, which was cultivated on the mountain of Hermon, or Lebanon, in that neighbourhood, to which peculiar virtues are ascribed. Perhaps the vines, brought, by the Spanish monks, into Spain some years ago, which now produce the wine called Toc-kay de Espagna, may be from that place and of the above species: if so, it must be allowed to be the most valuable wine ever known in any country, for its wonderful efficacy in restoring and preserving health, as appears by the numerous cases in which it has been experienced. This wine is of that nature and tendency, that it may be freely administered to the sick

in almost any case whatever, from the sucking infant to the most advanced age. It operates in every case, as the state of the constitution requires, by promoting all the evacuations or restraining the irregular ones. When the stomach is loaded with bile or any putrid matter, it will prove the best emetic, and will dislodge the bile when the tartar emetic fails to do it, and, at the same time, correct and sweeten whatever is vicious in the stomach. It acts as a purgative, when the state of the bowels require it, in the most mild and gentle manner, without any of that strain or uneasiness that physic occasions, and yet it is the most effectual remedy for fluxes of every kind, and has cured those who had struggled with that disorder in their bowels for many years, in spite of all that the skill and efforts of the ablest of the faculty could do for them. Several of the faculty themselves, who, in desperate cases of their own, have had recourse to this wine, and saved their lives by it. In the cases of gout in the stomach, from half a pint to a pint of this wine, taken in bed, will quickly remove it, and, in the space of a few hours, the disorder will be felt at the soles of the feet, as experienced by several of the nobility and others. The gout seems to be a vicious subtle humour mixed with the blood and juices of the body, which, when the atmosphere is heavy, cold, and damp, affects the body, and sets that subtle humour in motion, just as the air acts upon the mercury in the barometer, and brings on the fits of the gout more or less frequent, according to the state of the constitution.

Nothing has ever yet been discovered to equal the Toc-kay de Espagna for laying hold of that subtle humour and for giving relief in that disorder; for, as it pervades the whole system, it forces whatever is vicious out at every pore of the body, strengthening the debilitated vessels, correcting and

sweetening whatever has a tendency to form vicious humours in the habit : in short, there is little doubt, from what has been already experienced, but that a course of this wine might overcome and eradicate the gout in many persons.

Let it be observed, that this wine must not be diluted with water in any case whatever, but administered in its pure and genuine state. In high-raging fevers, from half a pint to a pint (according to the strength of the patient) should be drank off at a draught, and repeated every two or three hours, or until the fever is subdued, which is generally within twelve hours. In like manner it should be liberally administered to those in the first stages of phrenzy or madness, from its power in soothing and composing the animal spirits. Though this is contrary to the general practice of physicians, we are not without instances where, in this case, wine has had the desired effect. Women in labour should use this wine pretty freely, especially, when the labour is long and difficult, it will be found amazingly to strengthen and facilitate the birth: this we insist on, as deserving the most serious attention. It should also be the first thing put into a child's stomach after being born, as it will set every vital spring of its tender frame in motion, and nourish more powerfully than even the mother's milk. How many men of rank and fortune have lost the hopes of their families and bosom companions, perhaps, for want of a single bottle of this wine ! We are authorized to say this from the number of infants and others it has rescued from the verge of death, in the small-pox, measles, fluxes, decline, fevers, &c. as appears by several declarations, made by well-meaning persons, in some of the public papers.

The following is copied from the paper of the Star.

WE, William and Mary Ann Elliott, of Virginia-street, London, do certify, that our infant daughter, about six weeks old, was, for upwards of a month of that time, continually restless, getting scarce any sleep, but crying night and day, and wasting away in the white flux and a fever, in spite of all that those of the faculty could do for her. In this situation a gentleman sent us a small phial of the wine called Toc-kay de Espagna, which, on giving the child a few tea-spoonfuls of it, she instantly fell asleep, and is now as quiet and thriving as any child need be, being, by the wine, effectually cured of both the flux and fever. We make this public declaration, persuaded that thousands of infants, in similar cases, might be relieved and preserved by this wine.

Signed, WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
MARY ANN ELLIOTT,

London, Feb. 14, 1792.

WE, Finlay and Margaret Blair, of East Smithfield, London, do certify, for the information of the public in general, that our infant daughter, about four months old, had been ailing from her birth, and for the last three weeks of her illness was afflicted with a violent flux and fever, which had reduced her to skin and bone, in spite of every assistance we had from those of the faculty: the violence of the fever had inflamed her mouth and tongue so, that the skin was totally off, neither would any thing stay on her stomach. In this situation we expected nothing but death could relieve her, when we procured
some

some of the wine called Toc-kay de Espagna, which, in a most miraculous manner, restored her to perfect health. We also declare, that in a few days after this, three others of our children were dangerously ill of a putrid scarlet fever, to whom we applied this wine, and to which we attribute (under God) the preservation of their lives; whilst many of our neighbours were dying in these disorders. We make this public declaration for the sake of all those who may have children in similar cases, and earnestly recommend this wine to all those in the small pox and measles, as the most safe and effectual remedy in these as well as in many other cases.

Signed, FINLAY BLAIR.

MARGARET BLAIR.

London, Jan. 18, 1793.

A lady in Westminster, who came often for some of this wine, related the following circumstances.

“ A gentleman in my neighbourhood had, by a
 “ first and second marriage, twenty children: his
 “ present wife is a relation of mine, and had been
 “ troubled with a complaint in the stomach for many
 “ years, though she had every possible assistance from
 “ an eminent physician and an apothecary who usu-
 “ ally attended the family; but, finding no relief,
 “ some of her neighbours, who had experienced the
 “ Toc-kay de Espagna, advised her to try a bottle
 “ of it: on this, she consulted her husband, who
 “ with some warmth said, Have you a mind to quack
 “ yourself? do you think that any body can have a
 “ better assortment of wines than you have at your
 “ command? With this reply she seemed satisfied,
 “ and it was not until some time after that she re-
 “ solved

“ solved to try this wine, unknown to her husband
 “ (for persons in her situation are willing to try every
 “ thing, in hopes of relief). Consequently she applied
 “ to me to procure her a bottle of it, which I did :
 “ and from it she received the desired relief. Late-
 “ ly she had two children down in the measles ; a
 “ girl about three years old and a boy about two
 “ years. The physician and the apothecary attended
 “ them ; but, the disorder having struck in upon
 “ their vitals, they were pronounced past recovery :
 “ the boy died in the evening, and the apothecary
 “ said to the nurse, on going out, the girl will be
 “ dead before morning, so you will have them both
 “ to bury at the same time. It was not until now
 “ that the mother thought of the wine, and recol-
 “ lecting that she had the remainder of a bottle,
 “ which had been in the house at least a year and a
 “ half, she (on tasting it and finding it still good)
 “ resolved to try to get some of it into the girl’s
 “ stomach ; which being effected, we soon found
 “ that she began to revive : we then gave her of it
 “ more liberally, and before morning the fever was
 “ off her, the disorder thrown out, and in a fair way
 “ of recovery. The apothecary, on meeting the
 “ nurse, said to her : Well, nurse ; the girl is dead !
 “ — No, not dead ! no, she is better ; better ;
 “ wonderful ! — Did any body give her any thing ?
 “ — Yes, my mistress gave her something. —
 “ What was it ? — I don’t know. — We had resolved
 “ to tell nobody what we gave, for fear of being
 “ reflected on. — There being but a few glasses in
 “ the bottle, I came here that day to get another
 “ bottle, which certainly saved her life. She be-
 “ came so fond of it, after the bottle was used, that
 “ she called for it when we thought she did not need
 “ it, and that any other wine might do ; we therefore
 “ gave her some fine White Port ; but, soon after,
 “ she

“ she complained that it made her very sick, and
 “ that we gave her four trash. We then gave her some
 “ fine old Madeira; but, still she complained. Last-
 “ ly, we gave her some choice Red Port; but, be-
 “ fore we were aware of it, she was in a high fever;
 “ the mother alarmed; I came here, in great haste, for
 “ a bottle more; which, on given her a few glasses,
 “ corrected the bad effects of the other wines,
 “ and soon subdued the fever, and in two or three
 “ days we sent her to the country, where she
 “ had been scarce a fortnight when she took
 “ the small pox, but it was a very fine pock,
 “ and she got well through it without any
 “ thing. On this we thought proper to inoculate
 “ another of the girls; but that turned out a very
 “ bad pock of the watery kind, and, had it not
 “ been for your wine, we are persuaded she would
 “ have died; for, when we found that the things the
 “ apothecary sent us did no good, we gave her the
 “ wine and nothing else, which kept the disorder
 “ out and allayed the fever. The mother now la-
 “ ments that she had not thought of giving this wine
 “ to her only son, persuaded that it would have sa-
 “ ved his life. So great is the mortality of children
 “ in this family, that, of twenty, they have only
 “ three living: notwithstanding all this, we durst
 “ never tell the father what we had been doing, for
 “ great is his prejudice against any thing that is not
 “ ordered by the doctor. The bottle I had here
 “ two days ago was for a lady of my acquaintance,
 “ who has been bad with the dropsy for these three
 “ years past; she was so over-charged with the wa-
 “ ter, last Sunday, that she was thought by the phy-
 “ sicians to be past any remedy; but she has received
 “ such relief from that bottle, that she thinks the
 “ two bottles, I am now going to carry to her, will
 “ set her once more on her legs.”

This

This narrative we have given simply, as related, that those in similar cases may (if they choose) profit by it.

There is one thing, we think, worth remarking in regard of the two children in the small-pox; that the one, who had used the wine in the measles, had the pock very favourable, which may be owing to the wines having sweetened and corrected the vicious humours in the system; whereas the other, who never had any of the wine, until after she had taken the disorder, was with difficulty preserved.

N. B. The lady above alluded to, who had the dropsy, called lately, and declared the wine had saved her life, and expressed much gratitude; she lamented that its virtues were not universally known. Seeing her so warm in wishing its benefits to others, we asked her if she would make a public declaration of her case. After hesitating a little, she said she would with all her heart, were it not that an eminent physician and an apothecary have attended the family for many years, whom she did not wish to disoblige. Thus private interest overcomes public utility!

We observed that, by the bills of mortality last year, 6556 children died under two years old, and from five to ten only 589. It would seem that by far the greater part of the human species only peep into the world, and are consigned to the earth. That the mortality amongst children should be so vastly beyond any thing that we have observed in the brute creation, must be owing to some cause or causes for which physicians have not been able to discover an effectual remedy.

By a paragraph in the Morning Chronicle, of the 8th of February last, some gentleman or other, ascribes various causes for the mortality of children, in
which,

which, we believe, he is well founded. The milk, sold in and about London, (and as we are told in various parts of the kingdom,) is more than half water, thickened with lime or whitening; and alum, with powdered bones of animals, makes a part of the bread. These being the chief food of children with tea, which throws them into a nervous habit, are amply calculated to destroy them: the lime in the milk and the alum in the bread contract their tender stomachs, prevent digestion, and throw them into convulsions. The parents apply for drugs, these only add to the disorder, and death ensues.

We have had opportunities of knowing much of this by the numbers that apply for the *Toc-kay de España*, which has been found the most effectual remedy for children in every case and situation.

If the police of this nation were put upon a proper footing, might it not prevent, in a great measure, the abuses practised in many of the necessary articles of life? If it be true, that population is curtailed, that the human race are murdered in the bud by the avarice of individuals, what have those to answer for? Or, is there no remedy for such inhumanity? Do parents consign their children to the grave without regret? — Certainly not. — And yet, what steps have been taken by them to prevent this evil? The strength of a nation and its respectability depend, in a great measure, on the number of its inhabitants. If nine-tenths of the human race are cut off before they arrive at manhood, who can tell what genius and talents are lost to the world in them? The gifts of infinite wisdom, however varied, are not exhausted. Some have foolishly said, that there are people enough in the world already. These pretend to be wiser than their Maker.

Is it not more reasonable to suppose, that, when the scale of beings is completed, not one more will be added

added? If the inattention of men to their own offspring tend to retard the completion of the works of nature, they only are to blame. The brute creatures set a laudable example before them, in the care they take to rear and preserve their young: but it would seem that nations exert their skill more by inventions to destroy mankind, than by nurturing and preserving them. A nation that is often at war, like Great Britain, should pay great attention to population: a well-regulated and effective police is of vast consequence to it, especially to the overgrown city of London, where the gallows groans with wretched victims, who, by a strict police, might otherwise be made useful to the state. It is much better to prevent crimes, than to punish after they are committed. The latter is always a double loss to the community.

Were the Christian powers, instead of waging cruel wars against one another, to enter into commercial schemes, (which have been found the best means of civilizing uncultivated nations,) they would find the advantages, arising to themselves and to their subjects, vastly to surpass all that they have ever gained by bloody wars among themselves; the frequency of which has caused the Christian name to be had in the utmost abhorrence by Jews, Mahometans, and Pagans. I say, if they were to unite in forming settlements on the coast of Barbary, where the soil and climate are so favourable to the fruits of the earth; where the richest fruits in the world are produced, with scarce any trouble, except gathering of them; where the wild vines, that are scattered through that vast country, even in their uncultivated state, would yield the richest and the most wholesome wines perhaps in the world; what a source of commerce would this country open to Europe; particularly to Great Britain, for its manufactures? nor do I think that settle-
ments

ments here would be attended with so much difficulty and danger as those who penetrate into the wilds of America. It would only require to make the chiefs of this people sensible, that it would be their interest to have free intercourse and commerce with Europe; and, treating the people with honesty and kindness, would wean them from their abhorrence of the Christian name; and, through time, pave the way for the blessed Gospel making its way to their hearts. They are a keen sensible people, worship the same God, and naturally are not uncharitable. Attempts of this kind, in our opinion, would do more honour to the Christian powers, and be of greater advantage, than all that they have gained by murdering each others subjects, in bloody battles, for near eighteen hundred years.

We are aware that these propositions will make little or no impression on those who wish to gratify their avarice by war. They argue, that wars have been from the beginning, and will be to the end, of time; and that war is necessary to disencumber the earth of its inhabitants. We shall only urge against this, that it depends on men themselves to maintain universal peace: that he, who gave life, alone hath a right to take it: that the spirit of the Gospel, as well as all that the Prince of peace did and taught, is contrary to all war and every kind of cruelty; and that those, who are for disencumbering the earth of its inhabitants, would not choose themselves to be the first that were planted before cannon, for the purpose of easing the earth of its supernumeraries.

P A R T III.

OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

AND FIRST, OF BRANDIES.

The French brandies have always been deservedly esteemed the best, but whether this is owing to the soil, the nature of the vines, or the method of making them, is a question not easily solved. It is most likely, however, that it may be owing more to all the three together than to any one of them singly. — The best French brandies are shipped from the Bay, commonly called the Bay of Biscay. That most esteemed in England is the Cogniac, which, for its fine flavour and agreeable taste, is far superior to all the other brandies made in France, though in general very good: yet the Cogniac is made from a very poor meagre wine, but possessing much of the oliaginous quality, which prevails the more in the brandy as it gets age, acquiring a yellowish colour from the wood.

That, which I have found to come nearest to the quality of the Cogniac, is made in the island of Oléron; and the next in order to these are those of Charante, Marenne, Bordeaux, Nantz, and Bayonne, these are the principal Bay brandies. There is also very good brandy made at Certe and Montpellier; but I believe none of these are imported into Britain, except what may be smuggled.

There is a great deal of brandy made in Spain, particularly in Catalonia; but in general not so good.

in quality as the French, not that they are less wholesome, but that the Spaniards have not equal skill with the French in distilling their brandies.

When I was in Catalonia I distilled a few pipes of wine by way of experiment, which underwent a certain process before distillation, and turned out extremely well. I gained fifteen per cent. over the common method of distilling by the previous process; and the brandy I thought as good as Cogniac. It sold on the spot at as high a price as the Cogniac does in France, which shews how much the Spanish brandies may be improved by proper management. There are brandies made in many other places, but are mostly very bad.

Distillers in England make great efforts to imitate foreign brandies, and have succeeded so well, that British spirits are sold in some of the first taverns for Cogniac brandy. The deception is so dexterously performed, that he must be a real judge of brandies who can distinguish the difference. The way that they effect this is, they first distil a pure tasteless spirit, and afterwards colour it with burnt sugar or extract of logwood, &c. and then give it a flavour with dulcified spirit of nitre, &c. but, after all, we cannot recommend it as a wholesome spirit: it affects the brain very much. They succeed better in imitating the Hollands Geneva, though they cannot equal the Dutch in that article. This, I suppose, may be owing chiefly to the difference in the quality of the barley, and the right method of using the juniper. Some of the Scotch whisky is very wholesome, especially that which is distilled from the best barley. I have tasted some whisky, made in Argyleshire, of an extraordinary fine quality, which I attribute chiefly to the nature of the barley. They have there the fine rich red soil, which, when they have a good harvest, yields very fine
barley

barley and oats, in which the oliaginous quality prevails much. Another advantage is, that they mostly use small stills, which do not require such force of fire, and consequently the spirits come over cooler and better than the large stills. This spirit will make very pleasant punch, and is more wholesome than any foreign brandy, as it does not so much affect the nerves; and, if they had there the art of applying the juniper to it, it would be equal, if not superior, to the best Geneva made in Holland. It must be observed, that the best Geneva is made from barley malted, but gin is made in Holland from various other fermentable juices, just as brandies are made in England, viz. from cider, potatoes, turnips, oats, &c. The gin made from oats is of a very pernicious nature, and ought, on the score of humanity, to be totally prohibited: it may be known by its fiery and clammy taste in the mouth. A great deal of this is smuggled into England and sold for real Geneva. Though oatmeal is wholesome food, yet spirits, extracted from malted oats, are the very reverse, on account of their volatile fiery nature.

O F R U M.

Rum is the produce of the West-India islands, and made from molasses, or immediately from the juice of the cane. The rum made in Jamaica has always been esteemed the best both for flavour and taste: when it gets age it becomes very mild, with a pleasant oily taste, and is very wholesome to be used in punch. The best rum is that which is made directly from the cane juice, usually called cane spirits. Barbadoes is remarked for this kind of spirit. It is likewise made in all the other islands with different degrees of perfection. The rum made from molasses is very infe-

rior to the others. All the rums, made in the different islands, may be distinguished by their different flavours: so may also all the brandies made in Europe.

OF ARRACK.

There are two sorts of arrack made, the Goa and the Batavia. The Goa arrack is the juice of the cocoa-trees; and the Batavia is made mostly from rice, and by far the best: it may be known by being paler, clearer, and better flavoured, than the Goa arrack. An equal proportion of old Cogniac brandy and old Jamaica rum will make as pleasant punch as arrack, and much wholesomer, if these are had genuine; but the tricks practised by retailers, for many years past, have rendered spirituous liquors a dangerous article to the consumers.

The following stratagem has been long practised by dealers in spirituous liquors. They choose an agreeable tasted cider, which they mix with their spirits; and, as this reduces them much below the standard of Hollands proof, and consequently would at once discover the cheat, they have a method of incorporating aqua-fortis or spirits of nitre, with this mixture, so as to make it always hold the bubble, which deceives the buyer as to its real strength. Every one, who drinks of these spirits in punch or otherwise, must be sensible of their pernicious effects. They cause a burning and a loathing in the stomach, and the brain is disturbed by an acute pain in the head, the consequence of which is often very fatal.

Physicians have remarked, that, for thirty years past, a greater number of persons are attacked with madness than were at any prior period, and attribute this

this to pernicious volatile liquors. Nothing, therefore, is more likely to occasion this disaster than the use of aqua-fortis in liquids; and those, who practise this deceit, can only be considered as destroyers of the human race. And, as artificial Port and other wines are made up and strengthened by these spirits, the evil is not confined to drinkers of punch alone, but is extended to all ranks. I would recommend to those who use much spirits in punch or otherwise, instead of buying Hollands proof, to buy the double spirit or the oil proof: in these they are less liable to be imposed on as to their real strength, as the venders can gain nothing by putting aqua-fortis to them; but, as by far the greater part of the community cannot procure double spirits, I shall endeavour to point out some methods for detecting frauds in Hollands proof spirits of either brandy, rum, gin, &c. First, take a glass of the spirits you are going to buy, and with a syringe raise the bubbles on it, three or four in height, which should be about the size of a pin's head. If these go off gradually and not too quick, it is a sign that it is proper Hollands proof; but, if the upper bubbles go off quick and the lower stand strong and large, it is a sign that the spirit is something above Hollands proof, or that it is mixed with aqua-fortis or spirits of nitre. To discover which of these may be the case, reduce the spirit, by adding three parts and a half of water to one of spirits: then taste it; if it be too weak for punch, it is below Hollands proof, and consequently mixed with either aqua-fortis or spirits of nitre: if the latter, the spirits will have something of a soapy or oily taste; if the former, it will have a dry fiery taste, biting the tongue. Oil proof signifies a spirit of such strength, that, on dropping a drop of oil into a glass of it, the oil will sink to the bottom of the glass, and the quicker it goes down, the stronger are the spirits.

Double spirits may be known by taking a spoonful of them; in which put some gun-powder, then set fire to the spirits, which, when they burn to the powder, if the powder flash off at once and leave no moisture in the spoon, it will be real alcohol or double spirit. Let it be observed, that double spirits will hold no bubbles on them, neither will old Hollands proof spirits; for, it is only spirits that are not properly mellowed by age that will hold bubbles on them. Dealers colour their brandies, in order that they may pass for old brandy; but it is seldom (in the course of trade) that brandies are kept so long as to acquire the colour in the cask. Those, who use much spirits, would do well to buy the pale, and keep them in a cask, putting a quart of roasted wheat into a hoghead of brandy, which will give it a mellow pleasant taste; and, leaving the hoghead two or three gallons less than full, will also hasten its maturity and colour. Rum or any other spirits may be treated in the same manner.

It is probable, that dealers in these articles will not think themselves obliged to me for these discoveries; but, as it is the cause of humanity, and that I am occupied for a public and universal good, (which, I think, ought at all times to take the lead of private or individual interest,) I have no doubt, but an impartial public will commend my best efforts to serve them, while the selfish may be calumniating.

P A R T IV.

A new discovery by a wine-merchant in his travels in Spain, which, for its surprizing efficacy in restoring and preserving health, has not been equalled by any thing yet known in the annals of mankind, as appears by the following affidavits, as well as the testimony of other respectable persons of both sexes in a vast variety of cases.

Guild-hall, July 5, 1791.

As many persons in a bad state of health are unacquainted with the virtues of the wine called Tokkay de Espagna, the proprietor, D. M^c Bride, at No. 3, Little Mitre-court, Fenchurch-street, thinks it a duty he owes to humanity and the public in general, at once to ascertain its species and virtues; and, therefore, maketh oath, before the Right Hon. John Boydell, Lord-Mayor of London, that the said wine is the genuine juice of a peculiar species of grape, the growth and produce of Spain, and that it has been found, from numerous experiments, most efficacious in nervous cases, fevers, fluxes, agues, dropfy, debility, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, complaints in the stomach and bowels, kidneys, gout in the stomach, rheumatism, decline, &c. as many of the nobility and others have frankly confessed.

D. M^c BRIDE.

*Sworn at the Guild-hall, London, the 5th Day of July,
1791, before me, John Boydell, Mayor.*

As many worthy personages of both sexes have lamented that the virtues of this wine are not more generally known, the proprietor has taken the above method to remedy, in some measure, this misfortune, and informs the public, that, having accidentally discovered this most valuable wine in his travels abroad, he imported it with a view of doing good to his fellow-creatures, and wishes to confine its use chiefly to the sick, persuaded that there are many more of that class than the quantity he has to spare would extend to, and who might expect, from the trials already made, and the numbers restored by it, to receive the wished-for relief. But, that such may not deceive themselves, by classing this wine with the tribe of advertised medicines, with which the public papers are usually filled, the proprietor warrants the efficacy of this wine in all the above complaints, as far they have proved so to others.

Soothing where other wines have a tendency to irritate and inflame, it is peculiarly serviceable to women in child-bed, as no fever has yet resisted its power forty-eight hours. In short, experience has proved its virtue and efficacy to be such, that every family, who regard their own and children's health, should have it at hand in case of need, as there is scarce any thing that attacks the constitution, but it may with safety be applied as the best remedy, having been tried by several thousand persons of both sexes, from the sucking infant to old age, in such a vast variety of cases, and with such unexpected success, as would fill some volumes to give a full account of them and of their different complaints.

In bilious, nervous, and rheumatic, fevers, or fevers occasioned by cold or other accidents, or the gout in the stomach, half a pint of the wine (more

or less, according to the strength of the person) taken in bed, will diffuse such a pleasing glow through the whole body, so as to set every vital spring in motion, opening obstructions, and causing a perspiration, (if the state of the body require it,) infinitely more safe and efficacious than what are commonly the effects of powders and other violent medicines usually given, which often leave the body in such a weak and languid state, that it requires a strong and youthful constitution to resist them; but this wine strengthens the constitution as it carries on the perspiration, and, when it has brought the body to its proper tone of strength, the sweating ceases of course, though the patient should drink ever so much of the wine; yet promoting the insensible perspiration, as well as all the secretions, which is a convincing proof of its peculiar excellence.

Many persons have been surpris'd to find, that from half a pint to a pint of this wine will bring on a profuse sweat when the body is out of order, and a gallon will not cause the visible sweat when the body is in full health; so that it is only those, whose frames are out of order, who are fully sensible of the wonderful effects of this very extraordinary wine.

Infants, attacked with a lax habit or bloody flux, have been cured by a few glasses of this wine, after every other remedy had failed, and were observed greedily to swallow it; while they shewed the utmost aversion to rhubarb and other drugs, before administered without effect. This has been proved in so many instances, that the proprietor pledges himself for its safety and efficacy, and strongly recommends a plentiful use of this wine to all those in the small-pox, especially in the unfavourable or fatal kind, as it is found to surpass all other things for throwing out, by a rash, all those disorders that press and prey most on the vitals, such as the gout in the stomach, rheumatism,

rheumatifms, &c. This has been experienced by persons above eighty years of age, who afterwards enjoyed better health than they had done for many years before.

The reason why this wine is more effectual in rheumatic complaints, than hot or fumigating baths or other outward applications, is, that it operates from within, sending a generous glow through the whole system, from the points of the fingers to the toes; opening all obstructions; strengthening the relaxed fibres; setting every vital spring in motion; and, in a manner, renovating, with a tonic power, the whole human frame: this is what persons of high rank and others, in a very advanced age, have experienced and frankly confessed. Whereas the hot baths, operating on the external skin and flesh, may sometimes give a temporary relief; yet, as these in a manner parboil the body, and consequently leave it in a very tender situation, so that the least cold stops the perspiration, and the remedy often becomes worse than the disease was before. But nothing of this kind is to be apprehended from the effects of this wine, taken inwardly; for, as it removes the cause, it, at the same time, fortifies the constitution against all attacks, if, in this case, it be used liberally.

Several ladies of very delicate constitutions, some of them who had struggled twelve years with complaints in the stomach, which had baffled the power of drugs, as well as the various waters recommended to them both at home and abroad, were restored to their usual health, spirits, and *complexion*, by the use of this wine; some of them, who were in the constant habit of taking laudanum, were enabled to dispense with that delusive drug; delusive, because those, who unhappily are forced to have recourse to it to raise their spirits, must be from time to time augmenting their dose; and, though it raises the
spirits

spirits to an unnatural height for the moment, yet they soon flag and fall after it so many degrees lower than they were before, and thus the unfortunate patient is deluded out of life : whereas this wine affords every natural and necessary assistance, to both body and mind, without any of the pernicious effects of laudanum. This is evident, by its weaning those from laudanum who were habituated to it. Physicians, therefore, would do well to recommend this wine, in every case, instead of laudanum, (except in those cases where stupifying doses are requisite,) and, in so doing, they would soon find their success, and consequently their reputation much advanced. Such of the ladies as had a putrid colluvie in the stomach, it caused them to reach until it had sweetened and corrected whatever was vicious in the habit, and soon restored their *complexion* from a deep yellow to its natural state. They used it by taking a gill in the morning, fasting, which did not affect the head ; as much at noon, which gave them appetite ; and rather more in bed at night, which composed to a natural rest.

Persons afflicted with stoppage of urine and complaints in the kidneys have been relieved from most excruciating pains, and restored to their proper functions, in a few hours, by the use of this wine. One instance of this, among others, is that of a clergyman, who declared he had not slept for six weeks, notwithstanding he took opiates every night, which made him so delirious, that he was often on the point of throwing himself out of the window. In this situation he had remained for near six months, until he had drunk a few glasses of this wine during night, which gave him rest and sleep, and the next morning his urine flowed from him without the help of a catheter, which before he was obliged to use for several months ; and, how extraordinary
foever

Soever it may seem, he was able to go about his affairs in a few days, and has continued well and free from that complaint now for six years.

Another instance of a gentleman of the faculty, who, from a complaint in his kidneys, was subject to frequent faintings. He was often found in his apartment in some of those faintings, and could not tell how long he had remained in them, but by the use of a few bottles of this wine he was radically cured, and frankly confesses the relief he had from it. Indeed, those, who drink this wine in common, perceive its diuretic property much beyond any other wine, but most astonishingly so to those who have the *dropisy*; and, it is thought, that if any thing is an absolute cure for that disorder, it must be this wine; for, a thing that dispels the water both by urine and sweat, and at the same time nourishes and strengthens the debilitated powers, must be best calculated to effect the cure.

The following is a copy of a gentleman's letter from Bath, who, in the last stage of the dropisy, was cured by this wine, and may serve as a proof of its efficacy in that disorder:

Mr. D. M^cBRIDE.

Bath, June 26, 1789.

S I R,

I must desire you will immediately send me, by the same conveyance as before, another dozen of Toc-kay de Espagna, having almost drunk that formerly sent. In the onset, the wine caused a perspiration in the night and the making of more urine than I had lately been accustomed to do, but its sudorific effects seem much to subside. I generally take a glass about one o'clock, two or three glasses

at

at and after dinner, and two glasses at night upon going to rest. I will send you a remittance the moment the wine comes to hand, which I must beg you will forward as soon as possible.

I am,

S I R,

Your very humble Servant,
W. F——r.

Answer to the above letter.

S I R,

Agreeably to your order of yesterday, I have sent you the dozen of Toc-kay de Espagna, as formerly, and hope it will come safe and in good time to your hands. That your sweating gradually subsides, is what you ought to expect from the effects of this wine, as a sure sign that your constitution gains strength, and, consequently, in a fair way of recovery. It is the peculiar property of this wine to strengthen the constitution as it carries on the perspiration: this is evident, from its stopping cold clammy sweats, whereas other sweating portions relax and weaken the body. You may rest satisfied, that this wine yields the most powerful nourishment to the body, as some have lived many days entirely upon it, and could not perceive that they were in want of any other food whilst they continued the use of it. You will also find its diuretic effects to subside gradually as the cure advances.

I remain,

Very sincerely,

S I R,

London,
June 27, 1789.

Your most humble Servant,
D. M'BRIDE.

P. S.

P. S. I am of opinion that, in your case, the wine should be used more liberally than you have yet done.

S C U R V Y.

“ Persons, having the scurvy broke out over their
 “ bodies, have been cured by bathing the ulcers,
 “ or keeping a linen cloth over them, wetted with the
 “ wine, which sweetens and corrects the vicious itchy
 “ humours, and brings the scaly skin as smooth as any
 “ other part of the body, and this without throwing
 “ the disorder in upon the system, as other things
 “ are apt to do. A powerful instance of this in a
 “ young man, who, for ten years, had one side of
 “ his face corroded by twenty ulcers; the disorder
 “ had seized his eye, nose, and mouth, and he was
 “ long given over by the physicians as incurable,
 “ some of whom thought it to be the evil, and
 “ others the leprosy; but which ever of them it
 “ was, by taking the wine fasting, at proper in-
 “ tervals, and bathing his face with it, the ulcers
 “ were healed up, and his face became quite smooth.
 “ This is four years ago, and he has conti-
 “ nued well ever since. His parents had expended
 “ considerable sums to the most eminent physicians,
 “ as well as for quack-medicines, without relief.

“ From the numerous experiments that have
 “ been made in these and similar cases, it is evi-
 “ dent that this wine would be most essentially useful
 “ to all ships going on foreign voyages, not only for
 “ its efficacy in restoring those attacked with the
 “ scurvy, but also for its astonishing power in car-
 “ rying off fevers, fluxes, agues, and serving as an
 “ antidote against contagions incident to various hot
 “ climates, and would be found of more real utility

“ in these cases than all other medicines put together :
 “ for, though malt has been found of use in long
 “ voyages, as it counteracts, in some measure, the
 “ effects of the salt provisions, by keeping the body
 “ more open ; yet, as it does this, it diminishes the
 “ strength, and cures not the disorder ; whereas this
 “ wine, not only possessing the antiscorbutic virtues
 “ in a much higher degree than the malt, but also
 “ the antiseptic ; and, at the same time that it ex-
 “ hilarates the animal spirits, strengthens and invi-
 “ gorates the whole human frame, sweetening and
 “ correcting whatever may be vicious in the habit,
 “ beyond any thing else in the world that we yet
 “ know off.

“ Much has been said in parliament about the
 “ best means of preserving the lives of slaves from
 “ the coast of Africa to the West Indies, and re-
 “ wards proposed to masters and surgeons, as a
 “ spur to their humanity in that respect ; but, if it
 “ were recommended to those carrying on that com-
 “ merce, to have this wine administered to their
 “ sick crews and slaves, it would be found infinitely
 “ more effectual in preserving their lives, and in pre-
 “ venting those infectious disorders, occasioned by
 “ suffocating stench and confinement, than all their
 “ stock of other medicines put together, and, upon
 “ the whole, much cheaper. When we say this,
 “ it is not with a view to promote the sale of
 “ this wine, but from compassion to thousands of
 “ our fellow-creatures, and a full persuasion of its
 “ utility ; for, we know that the proprietor of it does
 “ not wish any one to have a bottle of it, but such as
 “ may receive all the wished-for relief from its use.
 “ Moreover, as we daily see that this wine cures
 “ disorders and restores to health, in a vast variety
 “ of cases, those who had long tampered with every
 “ kind of drugs, and tried a great variety of other
 “ wines,

“ wines, which they found, in their distressed situa-
 “ tion, to do them harm instead of good, we are
 “ convinced that it is possessed of singular virtues,
 “ and, for any thing we yet know, peculiar to it-
 “ self. We also know, that no plant whatever is so
 “ immensely diversified in its nature as the vine; and
 “ that, notwithstanding all the chemical experi-
 “ ments, made of late years by the faculty at Paris,
 “ the salubrity of wines are only to be ascertained
 “ by their effects on the human body. It would,
 “ therefore, be a laudable undertaking, and well
 “ worthy the public patronage, that any person,
 “ who is acquainted with the different natures and
 “ different effects of wines on the constitution, would
 “ give general instructions for the choice of wines,
 “ and point out such of them, as in their nature
 “ approximate most to the Toc-kay de Espagna,
 “ (as it seems to be friendly, if not an absolute re-
 “ medy, in every complaint,) to serve as a guide to
 “ those physicians, who prescribe wines to their pa-
 “ tients, where the Toc-kay is not to be had. This
 “ appears the more requisite, as we now can scarce
 “ meet with any wine, in the course of trade, but
 “ what tends rather to shorten than extend the thread
 “ of life, when administered to the sick.”

FLUXES.

An eminent apothecary, who was reduced to skin
 and bone by a flux, a fistula, and a complication of
 disorders, with which he had struggled for upwards
 of six years, in spite of all that his own shop afforded
 or all that the most eminent physicians in the king-
 dom could do for him, after despairing of ever
 meeting with any relief, accidentally heard of the
 Toc-kay de Espagna, and resolved to try a bottle of

it, which he did, the effects of which surpris'd him very much; for, after taking half a pint of the wine, it purged him not less than eight times the first day, by which it brought from him such a mass of filth and corruption as astonish'd all about him, it likewise brought on a profuse sweat; but these evacuations gradually decreased as the wine carried on the cure. This is his own account of the matter.

Case of a lady, in Piccadilly, as related by herself.

“ I have been for a long time afflicted with a pain
 “ in my stomach, which nothing could remove; and,
 “ to add to my misery, I have, for above two years,
 “ struggled with the most severe and uncommon
 “ flux, I believe, that ever any body had; and, not-
 “ withstanding that I had the advice and assistance of
 “ doctor after doctor, still I had no relief. I then
 “ had recourse to quack medicines, vegetable syrups,
 “ balsams, &c. without the least alleviation of my
 “ pain. Growing still weaker, I resolv'd to go to
 “ Margate, to try if the sea air would do me any
 “ good; but, being extremely weak, the journey
 “ had fatigued me so much that life was scarce sup-
 “ portable. On my arrival I sent for a physician,
 “ and, when I told him my deplorable case, his
 “ answer was, that he did not think any thing he
 “ could prescribe would be of any use. Finding no
 “ relief at Margate I returned to London, when I
 “ said to my husband, my dear, I find myself so
 “ weak and exhausted, that I cannot now be with
 “ you but a few days; for, what with a total loss
 “ of appetite, a nervous and intermitting fever,
 “ hard racking stools, (for what come from me was
 “ a hard substance, long and black, which gave
 “ me exquisite pain in passing it,) I could not have
 E “ supported

“ supported life much longer; but, the next day,
 “ my husband happened to be at a coffee-house in
 “ the city, where he heard of the Toc-kay de Espa-
 “ gna much commended, and resolved to have a
 “ bottle of it, which was brought home, and insisted
 “ on my trying it. I reminded him, that all the
 “ wines I had tried before did me more harm than
 “ good; but he said that this was something very
 “ particular, and that I must try it; which I did, and,
 “ before I had used the bottle, I found such altera-
 “ tion for the better, that I was induced to try more,
 “ and had not used above six bottles before the said
 “ hard stools were softened, the fever subdued, my
 “ appetite restored, the complaint in my stomach re-
 “ moved, (for I found the wine to fight and struggle
 “ with it,) my strength and spirits recruited, and in
 “ a fair way of getting quite well, after despairing of
 “ ever meeting with any relief.”

Another lady, in King-street, Covent-garden, in
 a similar case, with which she said she had struggled
 above six years, was relieved by this wine much
 about the same time as the above lady, after having
 expended considerable sums to men of eminence of
 the faculty without effect.

The following are copied from the paper of the
 World.

“ Mrs. Sarah Fay maketh oath and faith, that her
 “ infant son was attacked with a violent lax, which
 “ soon turned to a bloody flux, and, notwithstanding
 “ the medicines given by those of character of the
 “ faculty for upwards of a month, the disorder still
 “ increased, so that nothing but fatal consequences
 “ were apprehended. At this crisis, a glass of the
 “ wine

“ wine called Toc-kay de Espagna was given to the
 “ child, who, to the surprize of those present, gree-
 “ dily swallowed it, though before he shewed the
 “ utmost averfion to the drugs usually given. The
 “ confequence was, that he instantly fell afleep; du-
 “ ring which the fever, as well as the flux, left him,
 “ and is now in perfect health and fpirits. For the
 “ fake of humanity ſhe wifhes this to be univerfally
 “ known, as ſhe believes this wine to be the moſt
 “ fafe and ſpeedy cure poſſible for that diforder.”

SARAH FAY.

*Middlefex to wit. Sworn before me, this 26th day of
 September, 1788, Edward Webſter, Juſtice of the
 Peace.*

“ From motives of humanity, I, Patrick M'Lean,
 “ of the Strand, London, do hereby declare that
 “ I am radically cured and relieved from a violent
 “ attack of the bloody flux, by a few glaſſes of
 “ the wine called Toc-kay de Espagna, after other
 “ remedies had failed; and do believe it, from what
 “ I have experienced, the moſt fafe and ſpeedy
 “ cure for that diforder. In witnefs whereof I here-
 “ unto ſet my hand and ſeal the 6th day of Febru-
 “ ary, 1789.”

PATRICK M'LEAN.

N. B. The virtues of this wine, in ſtopping flux-
 es, are not attributed to its aſtringency, but to the
 peculiarity of its nature and high cordial quality.

NERVOUS CASES.

A gentleman and his lady, in Biſhopsgate-ſtreet,
 were both in a deplorable ſituation, with a compli-
 cation of the moſt cruel nervous diforders for near

five years, so that life could scarcely be any longer supported. They were afflicted with a constant fever, indigestion, a total loss of appetite, and such lowness of spirits, that, at times, they would weep for hours. In the course of their illness they had taken almost every medicine, and tried all the variety of wines that came within their knowledge, without the least relief. And when they told the physician, who last prescribed for them, that they had so long taken of his prescriptions without any benefit, his answer was, that, if the last prescription did not restore them, he knew nothing in the world that would. Then, said they, there is nothing but death for us! Having settled their worldly affairs, a friend of theirs called, to whom they told of the melancholy prospect before them. He recommended to them the Tockay de Espagna; but they made light of it, as they had already tried so many wines, without any good effect, but rather the contrary. However, on his observing that this wine had done good where both drugs and other wines had failed, and that a bottle for a trial was no object; they, in consequence, procured a bottle, and, by the time they had used it, they found such alteration on themselves, that they were induced to order two dozens; on which they lived upwards of a fortnight, as it served them for meat and drink all that time; nor could they perceive that they were in want of any other food, whilst they continued the use of it, which soon relieved them of all their complaints, subduing their fever, restoring their appetites, recruiting their strength and spirits, in a surprising manner. The lady declared that, notwithstanding her great weakness, the wine did not affect her head after the first or second time of using, and then but very slightly, though she often doubled her quantity. But what is more remarkable of this lady is, that though she for five
years

years had no child, she was brought to bed in the course of this year; and, as to her husband, he continues in full health and spirits, fat and lusty, now for six years since this affair happened.

P A L S Y.

Several persons, in paralytic complaints and low spirits, have been wonderfully relieved by this wine: one lady, in particular, who had one of her arms benumbed by that disorder, was restored by taking half a pint of the wine in bed at night, which, in a few nights, entirely removed it. One may judge from this case what must be the power of this wine in removing obstructions and rheumatic complaints.

I N T E R M I T T I N G F E V E R S.

This wine has been found the most effectual cure for fevers and agues in a great many instances, where the usual remedies, applied by those of eminence of the faculty, had failed of success, as appears by the following Affidavit; and, indeed, were we to mention all the testimonies that we have of its efficacy in this disorder, it would swell this book to an enormous size.

A F F I D A V I T.

“ I, Edward Nixon, of Tooley-street, London,
 “ do make oath, that I have struggled with a fever
 “ and ague for upwards of four months, and, notwith-
 “ standing the medicines I received from those of
 “ St. Thomas’s Hospital and others of the faculty,
 “ reckoned

“ reckoned eminent in their profession, still I recei-
 “ ved no relief, but was reduced so much that I could
 “ scarce stand on my legs ; when, fortunately, a gen-
 “ tleman gave me to drink some of the wine called
 “ Toc-kay de Espagna, which threw me into a pro-
 “ fuse sweat ; and, in a few days, effectually cured me of
 “ the fever and ague, after every other remedy had
 “ failed. I wish this to be publicly known for the
 “ sake of such as may be in my very distressed situ-
 “ ation.”

EDWARD NIXON.

Sworn at the Mansion-house, this 3d day of October,
1789, before me, William Gill, Mayor,

EFFECTS OF THE TOC-KAY DE ESPAGNA IN RA-
 GING FEVERS,

Case of the Minister's Butler.

Mr. Pitt's butler was laid up in a fever for up-
 wards of two months, during which time he was at-
 tended by a physician and an apothecary, who, when
 they had got the fever partly subdued, plied him
 with bark and pills for several weeks with a view to
 strengthen him ; for, the fever had brought him very
 low ; but the bark, disagreeing exceedingly with his sto-
 mach, instead of strengthening, tended to weaken and
 keep the fever on him, with cold clammy sweats, and a
 nervous trembling, which always came on after taking
 the bark. In this situation (with a total loss of ap-
 petite) he was, when a person urged him very much
 to take some of the Toc-kay de Espagna, and it was
 with great diffidence that he took a large rummer
 full, in bed, at night, consoling himself with the fol-
 lowing

lowing soliloquy. If I die before morning, I shall be relieved from my distress! But the wine had given him such a comfortable rest and sleep during the night, that in the morning he found the fever and cold sweating subsided, and his body much refreshed and strengthened, so much that he could not help being surpris'd at it, and from that hour laid aside his bark and drugs, and continued to use the wine without saying any thing to his doctors, who were surpris'd, in two days after, to see him down stairs, and, no doubt, attributed this sudden change to the effects of their drugs. Indeed, many other patients have deceived their doctors in like manner by this wine, and the above case sufficiently proves that this wine ought to be used in all cases as a strengthener, in preference to the bark; for it seems to have, in itself, all the virtues necessary for restoring health, be the complaint what it will, without any of the bad effects of drugs.

The powerful effects of this wine in subduing fevers, has astonish'd many, who, had it not been for ocular demonstration, would not have believed it,

In January, 1790, a strong young man, (piper to the Highland society,) was seized with a raging fever, so that two men could scarce hold him in bed, and, notwithstanding, every remedy had been used, he was several nights without rest or sleep. In this situation the doctor, after blistering, ordered him some Port wine, which was administered; but, after taking it, he became more and more restless and raging. At last, by order of the secretary to the society, a bottle of the Toc-kay de Espagna was procured, and half-a-pint given, which, in a few minutes, threw him into a profound sleep, and, in less than a quarter of an hour, brought on a profuse sweat, so

that the fever was fairly subdued, in twenty-four hours, by the single bottle, and, in two days, he was out of bed.

Another extraordinary instance of this wine.

A gentleman, in Fenchurch-street, on the 1st of June last, was seized with a violent swimming in the head, so that he staggered from side to side like a drunken man, with a fever encreasing, until the evening, when the doctor prescribed a strong emetic, which he took, and was thought to have operated well, yet the patient got no rest nor sleep that night; and, the next morning, the fever was very high and the swimming in the head, such that the world seemed, to him, to turn round like a water-wheel. In this situation, the patient had been calling for the Toc-kay de Espagna; for, it seems that he had before experienced it, but, the doctors, who had ordered blisters, and not knowing the nature of this wine, objected to it; saying, that any wine would be present death. The patient, however, refusing to take any other remedy, some of the wine was procured, and a pint poured out, which he drank at a draught, and, in half an hour after, he began to reach, and brought up much bile from the stomach, like unto yolks of eggs. Here it is remarkable, that the tartar emetic, taken the evening before, had not the power to dislodge any of the bile, and proves that this wine operates as an emetic, when the state of the stomach requires it, with much better effect than any other vomits whatever. After this he drank the remainder of the bottle, which stayed on his stomach, and brought on a profuse sweat. He continued taking a pint of the wine every three hours, and, in twelve hours, the fever was fairly subdued,

duced, and the swimming in the head greatly subdued. The sweating continued for twenty-four hours, and, in two days and a half, he was on his legs; during which time he tasted neither food nor drink, but the wine alone. These cases prove, beyond a doubt, that this wine is most powerful, as well as most safe, in subduing raging fevers, not only in throwing off the disorders by every necessary evacuation, but also by strengthening the constitution as it carries on the cure.

“ It is pleasing to see the effects of this wine on
 “ women in the first stages of their pregnancy,
 “ who are often sick, squeamish, and reaching.
 “ Sometimes the sickness is so very severe as to pre-
 “ vent the operations of nature from taking due
 “ effect. In this case, it has been found that a
 “ single glass of this wine will put away the sickness
 “ in a few minutes, at the same time that other
 “ wines have been found to increase it. How plea-
 “ sing must it then be to any woman in this situation,
 “ that, instead of sending for the physician or the
 “ apothecary, to have recourse to her bottle, and
 “ take a glass or two of this most safe and simple
 “ medicine at any time that she finds herself unwell,
 “ which will give immediate ease and prevent any
 “ bad consequences that the sickness might other-
 “ wise occasion: thus, she may be her own phy-
 “ sician, and even her husband not know that any
 “ thing ailed her. Some will probably make very
 “ light of this, and even treat it with ridicule, but
 “ we think, that whatever tends to avert sickness
 “ and assist nature in her work, is of very serious
 “ consequence, especially in the case now before us.”

A confidential servant declared that her mistress had a complaint that generally proved fatal to women, but was radically cured by this wine. We, from delicacy, leave that complaint to be guessed at.

The

The following letters are inserted to corroborate the foregoing facts, which ought to convince the unprejudiced of the singular virtues of this wine, and how much it concerns every family, and, indeed, every individual, to be possessed, if but of a few bottles of it, in case of need, to prevent severe and malignant disorders, which, when not checked at the beginning, are often attended with painful, if not fatal, consequences.

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton to D. M^cBride, Fenchurch-street.

S I R,

I hope you will excuse my not answering your's sooner, as I have been from home, otherwise should have acknowledged the receipt of the wine in course. Mrs. Hamilton's health, previous to the time that she had recourse to the Toc-kay de Espagna, had been, for near four years, very indifferent. She had long complained of want of appetite, and was troubled with bilious complaints, rheumatisms, and, in fine, such a general relaxation and decay of the system had taken place, that a rapid consumption was dreaded. In November last, she caught a bad cold, and afterwards always complained of chilliness and shiverings. Rheumatisms, to a violent degree, succeeded these pains; the want of appetite and rest at night, occasioned by a chilly coldness, which nothing could remove, had reduced her so much, that she could not walk from her bed to a chair without assistance. Being at that time in London, I accidentally heard of your Toc-kay. I gave little credit to the account at first, but after trying a bottle of it, I was induced to try more, and must acknowledge the effects, on Mrs. Hamilton,
were

were astonishing. After drinking about half a pint milk-warm in bed, she felt a comfortable warmth diffuse through the whole body, and slept sound generally the whole night. She used to drink, also, a large glass, about eleven in the forenoon, which never failed to give her a keen appetite for dinner. After continuing the use of it a short time, she felt her strength amazingly recovered, and her nerves, formerly weak to an amazing degree, firm and strong. She is now able to walk about, and hopes, by persevering a little longer in the use of the wine, to be as well as ever. The doctor, after marking the effects of the Toc-kay on Mrs. Hamilton, much approved the use of it, and strongly recommended it as the best strengthener that could possibly be used.

I am, S I R,

Uxbridge,
Sept. 30, 1788.

Your most humble servant,
ROBERT HAMILTON.

P. S. I have only to add, that the wine had occasioned a rash all over Mrs. Hamilton's head and face, being the disorder that preyed on her vitals. I had also forgot to mention the peculiar effects of the wine, in carrying off the fever, which used to come on every night; but after using it a few nights, it gradually abated, and soon went off.

To his Excellency the Imperial Ambassador,

S I R,

Seeing, by the public papers, the state of the Emperor's health, I thought it the cause of humanity to acquaint your Excellency, that I am possess of a peculiar kind of wine, which has restored many persons here to health after every other remedy had failed; and, as far as I can judge of the Emperor's complaint, I am persuaded the use of it would restore
him

him to perfect health. I, therefore, offer your Excellency one or two dozens of this wine to be sent to his imperial Majesty, (if you should think proper to take that trouble,) with a letter from me on the subject of it, a copy of which I inclose for your Excellency's perusal.

I have the honour to be

Your Excellency's

Fenchurch-street, Most humble Servant,
London, July 14, 1789. D. M'BRIDE.

To his Imperial Majesty, Joseph the Second.

Most august Sovereign,

The enlightened mind, free from prejudices, makes no distinction between those of whatever country, nation, or people, but considers the whole human race as its kindred, consequently loves and wishes to do them good: this is to imitate the great JEHOVAH-TA,* who maketh his sun to shine on all alike. Your Majesty's universal benevolence has long since founded through all the states of Europe, and it is with concern that I now hear you do not enjoy your usual good health, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of physicians. I hope your Majesty will forgive me, when I offer what I flatter myself will at once prove the physician and the cure, which is only a few bottles of a peculiar species of real good wine.

I

* Some clergymen have been at great pains to explain the word Jehovah, though it seems that they themselves did not understand it. It is a Celtic term, and well understood by every peasant in the Highlands of Scotland: every syllable of it has a distinct signification, JE signifies God, HO, or HOAS, above, VAH, was, and TA, is; that is, God above, that was and is. The reason why the TA has been omitted by translators may be, that, in the Gallic language, the voice falls so very soft on the last syllable that it is scarcely heard.

I have experienced most of the wines of your Majesty's dominions, which are very various, as well as most of those of the known world, and solemnly declare I never met with any wine possessed of such virtue as that I have now the honour to offer your Majesty. It has restored many here, (some of them of the first rank,) after every other remedy had failed; and, as it is nothing but the pure juice of the grape, there is this advantage and safety in the use of it, that, if it does not actually cure the complaint, it will be no hinderance to any one's recovery, be the disorder what it will.

It is generally used by taking from half a pint to a pint, in bed, at night, a few glasses in the morning, fasting, and as much at noon, which, for the most part, carries off any fever in forty-eight hours, and most astonishingly strengthens the constitution, removing obstructions and pains from every part of the body. Such has been its efficacy here: that it may have the same good effect on your Majesty, is the sincere wish of your Majesty's

Most humble servant,

D. M^rBRIDE.

N. B. The ambassador refused to send the wine, and the consequence was, that his master died in a few months after. His disorder was a nervous intermitting fever caught by dampness, which the wine would have infallibly carried off, if it had been sent to him.

To the Queen's most excellent Majesty.

MADAM,

Prompted by ardent zeal, as well as a full persuasion that nothing upon earth can be more agreeable

to

to your Majesty, than the knowledge of any thing that might contribute to the King's health, I most humbly offer your Majesty a sample of a peculiar species of wine, called Toc-kay de España, which, if any wine is thought proper for his Majesty, I pledge my life, (having nothing more dear to offer,) that no wine, ever known in these kingdoms, is more safe and efficacious than that which I have the honour to offer. By the enclosed printed bill, may be seen various cases, in which it has proved most efficacious, verified by solemn declarations; and, as I am the only person, in this kingdom, possessed of this wine, I thought it my duty, as a loyal and affectionate subject, to offer your Majesty a sample of it. Convinced, by long experience, that such is its great utility, that no family should be without it, in case of need.

I remain, MADAM,

Your Majesty's most dutiful, most

London, Obedient, and most humble, servant,
April 28, 1789. D. M'BRIDE.

Copy of a letter from a lady of quality to D. M'Bride,
Fenchurch-street.

S I R,

Having experienced a bottle of your wine, called Toc-kay de España, I request you will send me two bottles more of it, with a note of the amount and a direction. I was rather surpris'd to see the bottle I have had without any mark to distinguish the the medicine from other wine, as it is a thing of such consequence to health.

I am,

S I R,

London, Your most humble Servant,
August 3, 1789. H. M. B——r.
Mr.

Mr. D. M'BRIDE.

S I R,

In the last autumn, I caught a very severe cold, attended with an inflammatory fore throat and a slow fever, of which I did not get the better in less than two months. For upwards of ten days I could swallow nothing but a little barley-water or tea in a tea-spoon, and had no inclination to eat or drink. I continued in great distress, without sleep or perspiration, for six weeks. If I laid down, but for a few minutes, I was in danger of suffocation, from the swelling of the glands about the throat. I sent for two bottles of your wine, called Toc-kay de Espagna, and drank a rummer-glass full of it at going to bed, which regularly brought on a gentle sweat and a sound sleep, by which I was very much relieved in a few nights. I think it but justice to your wine, to make this public declaration, that others, in my situation, may be benefited.

R. IRVINE.

Fenchurch-street, London,

April 12, 1790.

Than the above case, there cannot be a more striking proof of the great difference in the nature and quality of this wine from that of all other wines. The physicians had strictly forbidden any wine whatever, in this case, as it would tend to increase the inflammation, and consequently be death, which any other wine than the Toc-kay would have endangered. But this gentleman chose to encounter death itself, rather than continue longer in his painful and desperate situation, and, contrary to advice, had recourse to the Toc-kay, and soon got well.

To

To D. M^cBride, Fenchurch-street.

S I R,

Though I have never seen you, I have taken several bottles of your Toc-kay de Espagna, and think it does me much good; all which I have paid for; and desire you will send me, by the Richmond coach, half a dozen more, as I am now in the country, and will pay you for them when I come to town in the winter.

Who am,

S I R,

Richmond,
August 5, 1790.

Your most humble Servant,
H. D——ty.

N. B. The said gentleman is eighty odd years of age, and has had of the wine several times since the above letter, though possessed of all the variety of other wines known in this kingdom, being very opulent.

To D. M^cBride, Fenchurch-street.

S I R,

I am much obliged to you for your attention. It will be proper to inform you that I am at an age, that little can be expected of one at my time of life. A cough has attended me the greatest part of my time, but of late years, and now, is exceeding bad, with a violent discharge, which wastes my flesh, occasions violent pains and spasms. The wine is exceeding good; I take it, when I get up at noon, with some cake, and use it at night. It is much more agreeable

agreeable to me than any thing else. My doctor approves of it very much.

I am,

S I R,

Alton, Hants,
April 17, 1792.

Your obliged humble servant,
JAMES RODNEY.

The above gentleman is a captain in the navy, and brother to the celebrated Admiral Lord Rodney, who, for the sake of others, has permitted me to publish the foregoing letter in this work.

A person of distinction concludes his letter in the following manner :

My physicians approve of the wine very much, but the apothecary does not like it at all; it prevents the shillings from tumbling in. — It is plain, by the above declaration, as well as many others we have had, that, in whatever case this wine is used, the apothecary's drugs are quite needless. We have observed that the prescriptions of physicians are generally composed of various ingredients to constitute the doses administered to the sick: that vegetable syrups, balsams, tinctures, drops, &c. with the other numerous train of quack medicines, require many mixtures and decoctions to accompany their use; but, the Author of nature has poured such wonderful virtue into the vine, which produces the Toc-kay de España, that it requires no help nor mixtures of either vegetables or minerals; and, if it does not restore to health, in whatever complaint it may be applied, it is much to be feared that nothing else will produce the desired effect.

This wine has been found to give great relief in scorbutic complaints and violent pains in the eyes, by

F

bathing :

bathing them and keeping a linen bandage wetted with the wine over the eyes at night, as also in nervous distortions of the face.

I, Nelly Campbell, of St. Catharine's, London, do certify, for the information of the public, that my infant daughter was attacked with a complication of disorders, which, for upwards of four months, baffled every remedy. She was in a deep decline, had a hard swelled belly, no appetite, and one of her eyes shut up with a complaint which caused the water to run down her face in such a manner that I thought the eye must soon be exhausted. Indeed, I had lost all hopes of my child's recovery, until I procured some of the wine called Toc-kay de Espagna, which, in a few days, removed the hard swelling of the belly, subdued the fever, restored her appetite, stopped the running in the eye, and restored it as well as the other. In short, the wonderful effects of this wine astonished all that were witnesses to the deplorable situation my child was in, and I do think it the most invaluable blessing that heaven has bestowed on mankind for the restoration and preservation of life.

N. B. I did not bathe my child's eye with the wine, which makes the cure of the eye appear to me the more extraordinary.

(Signed)

NELLY CAMPBELL.

I, Robert Wheatly, of Whitechapel, cabinet-maker, do certify, for the satisfaction of the public, that I have been afflicted with a complication of
dis-

disorders for upwards of twenty years; notwithstanding the advice of physicians, and the great variety of medicines I have had recourse to, during my illness. In spring last I was at the point of death by a flux, debility, loss of appetite, and pains all over my body: the physicians told me that my liver was affected, and, that unless the country air relieved me, no medicine would do me any good. In this situation I was reconciling myself to death, when my wife accidentally heard of the wine called Toc-kay de Espagna, and urged me much to try a bottle of it, which I did purely to please her, for I had no expectation that any thing would do me good; more especially, as on tasting the wine, we did not find it so flattering to our palates as we expected, we concluded that we were imposed on; however, my wife warmed about half-a-pint of it, which I drank off at night in bed, which gave me such sound sleep and rest, that, when I awoke in the morning, I was astonished to find myself relieved of almost all my pains. I continued to take it morning, noon, and night; and, in a few days, I was able to re-assume my usual occupation; it restored my appetite, and my complexion; it stopped the flux, exhilarated my spirits, and strengthened me most astonishingly; it relieved me of the giddiness in the head, as well as of my nervous complaint; and, I believe it a most excellent remedy for the scurvy. In short, the relief I have experienced from this wine, is beyond my ability to describe, and must confess that I think it the most powerful restorative that was ever yet found out in the world. And this is my true declaration, which I make for the sake of all such as may be in my situation,

ROBERT WHEATLY.

London, ff. Appeared, this 30th day of January, 1793, before me, Sir James Sanderfon, Lord Mayor of the City of London, the above named Robert Wheatly, and made oath that the above declaration is true.

Sworn at the Mansion-House, London, the 30th of January, 1793, before me,

J. SANDERSON, MAYOR.

Doctor Edwards, in his great and important discovery of the eighteenth century, proposes to the public three universal sciences of humanity, viz. agriculture, mental civilization, and medicine. “ These
 “ are the three most beneficial sciences to mankind,
 “ for they are what afford us food; what inform and
 “ direct the mind; what preserve health, or cure
 “ disorders: and they not only perform these im-
 “ portant services, but they afford them to every
 “ individual, and are, therefore, denominated uni-
 “ versal; differing from the other useful and practical
 “ sciences of public welfare, that they necessarily and
 “ essentially want in society, for the benefit of each
 “ citizen who composes the community.

“ From medicine, and as this may be considerably
 “ improved, and its blessings much more widely ex-
 “ tended, man, in general, of whatever station, does
 “ at present, and may still much more so in future, in
 “ himself, in his offspring, in his connections, and
 “ in his family, experience numerous and most in-
 “ estimable advantages; for, by the above means,
 “ his health may become more certain, or less pre-
 “ carious; his diseases much fewer, much less severe,
 “ much less dangerous; his life, in general, prove
 “ much longer than what it is, and old age become
 “ again natural to man. This refers to the improve-
 “ ment

“ ment of medicine, which, in honour of one of
 “ the greatest characters, we wish to call the Frank-
 “ linean improvement, because he predicted the
 “ state of medicine. The private opinion of Doctor
 “ Franklin was, he should not live to see the time,
 “ but that it would not be long deferred after his
 “ death, when the severity of disease, in general,
 “ would be mitigated, and made to desist from its
 “ present ravage and destruction, and man, in
 “ general, happily live to the destined period of old
 “ age.”

If ever Doctor Franklin's prediction is to be ac-
 complished in the world, we firmly believe it must be
 in, and by the cultivation of, the vine which pro-
 duceth the Toc-kay de Espagna; for, from the nu-
 merous instances we have of its efficacy in restoring
 to health, not only in every stage of manhood to old
 age, but also in every stage of infancy; operating in
 every case as the state of the constitution requires;
 whether the complaint be in the stomach, the bowels,
 or, in general, through the whole system; causing the
 necessary evacuations, whether by sweat, if the state
 of the body require it, or by urine, if that be
 necessary, or by emetic, if the state of the stomach
 require it, or by purging, if the state of the bowels
 require cleansing, or by restraining all these if they
 are irregular and hurtful. Notwithstanding all these
 different effects, those in full health, who drink this
 wine in common, perceive no difference in it from
 any other generous wine.

Whoever will attend to the different cases in this
 book, will find all the above, as well as many other,
 cases verified by respectable testimonies; which should
 constitute this wine the most universal beverage, as
 well as the most efficacious medicine yet known in
 the world; possessing in itself almost all the virtues we
 expect from the different combinations of herbs,
 roots,

roots, plants, flowers, barks, or minerals, and may be, for any thing we yet know, Nature's utmost effort in the vine, and her best gift to mankind; for, where the powers of life are to be recalled or roused, this wine is beyond all price or value, as many persons have found a single bottle of it to be worth all the world to them.

What a pity then, that this vine is not planted in a thousand different places, for the benefit of mankind, instead of being confined to a set of monks, who are not yet acquainted with half its virtues!

We will venture to affirm that the general use of this wine would complete, in a great measure, Doctor Edwards's benevolent design with regard to medicine, and add millions yearly to society.

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Doctor Buchan to Mr. John Campbell, Strand.

S I R,

I Have attentively perused your observations concerning the *Spanish Toc-kay*, which, though a wine little known in this country, seems to be of an excellent quality. It possesses all the essential properties of good wine, without any of those pernicious ingredients with which this useful liquor is so often impregnated.

Wine is not only an important article of diet, but a powerful medicine. To answer either of these purposes, however, it must be genuine, and of a good quality. But where, alas, is such to be found! The baneful compositions, sold in this country for wine, have no more resemblance to the genuine juice of the grape, than the basest of metals have to the most pure gold.

The social companion, while he thinks he is quaffing nectar, is in reality swallowing a deadly poison; and the unhappy invalid, who trusts to this liquor as a generous cordial, will find his strength and spirits gradually decline, and that, instead of retarding, it will only tend to accelerate the approach of debility and death.

Indeed the celebrated *Lewis Carnaro*, who lived till he was above a hundred, found that wine was the most reviving of all cordials: but this was the wine of his own country, made under his own eye, and not the poisonous stuff manufactured for sale, without possessing one drop of the genuine juice of the grape. This may tend to waste and destroy the powers of the body, but it will never restore the appetite, recruit the strength, nor prolong the period of human existence.

We will venture to affirm, that there is no substance possessed of so many medicinal qualities as good wine: it exhilarates the spirits, increases the strength, and promotes all the secretions; where it can be obtained, there is little occasion for any other medicine. This you observe is the case in that part of *Spain* where the *Toc-kay* is produced, and, I make no doubt of its being so, as the specimen which you have sent to me comes the nearest to my idea of genuine cordial wine of any I ever tasted. I shall therefore recommend it to all my patients, where I think that remedy proper, and likewise to my friends, being fully persuaded that I cannot do them a greater favour.

You observe, that this wine will keep for any length of time, even in the warmest climates. Though this is a sufficient proof of its strength, yet I do not find that it is at all heating or heady. It sits easy on the stomach, is friendly in the bowels, and occasions no sickness or head-ach, even when drank freely. These qualities render it an extremely proper liquor for hot countries, particularly for the *East Indies*, where I am persuaded it would prove one of the best preventive medicines for bilious and other complaints incident to that climate.

There is no medicine which so frequently disappoints the hopes of the physician as wine: nor is this to be at all wondered at. The compositions generally administered under this name, in these parts, being only a *jumble* of vapid cider, juice of elder, and base spirits; with such other ingredients as are necessary to give it a resemblance of the particular species of the wine wanted. This vile drug, instead of acting as a generous cordial, serves only to irritate the nerves, injure the stomach, and obstruct the necessary secretions; by which means the patients recovery is generally retarded, if not rendered quite impracticable.

This evil calls loudly for redress, and I certainly shall resume the subject on some future occasion, in order to shew the pernicious effects of the wines commonly in use in this country; and likewise to point out the advantages which might be derived from importing those of a more generous nature, and better quality; such as I am convinced that is, which is sold under the name of *Toc-KAY DE ESPAGNA*.

Mean time I think the public are highly obliged to the proprietor for finding out and importing such as are wholesome and fit, not only for general use, but also for the important purposes of medicine.

I am, Sir, with great regard,

Yours, &c.

W. BUCHAN.

OBSERVATIONS CONCERNING THE MEDICAL
VIRTUES OF WINE.

S I R,

Your letter to Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL, Strand, concerning the medical virtues of the *Toc-KAY DE ESPAGNA*, having accidentally fallen into my hands, I immediately resolved to make trial of it on some of my patients; and, as its success has far exceeded my most sanguine expectations, I beg leave to communicate to you some of the most extraordinary cures which, under my eye, have been performed by its use.

I agree with you, in thinking that there is no production of art or nature which possesses so many medical virtues as good wine. But when I say wine is the best medicine in the world, I am sorry to add, that no one thing is so difficult to be obtained genuine and of a good quality. This circumstance, which often disappoints the hopes of the patient, and blasts

the character of the physician, has rendered wine a very suspicious medicine, and sunk its reputation even with those who wished to support it. Wine has of late become so extensive an article of commerce, that the inducements to adulterate it are too powerful to be resisted; besides, the modes of sophistication are so numerous, and of such difficult detection, that there is reason to fear very little, if any, genuine wine is to be obtained in the course of trade.

If by adulteration wines were only rendered weaker, the consequences would not prove so pernicious; but it is beyond a doubt that many hurtful, and even poisonous, ingredients are used to restore spoiled wines, and to render them fit for the market. Litharge, and other preparations of lead, are said to be in general use for restoring wines, which, by running into the acetous fermentation, have become sour or pricked; while it is affirmed with equal confidence, that the mercurial sublimate, and even arsenic itself, is often mixed with the sweet wines. That I may not be thought to exaggerate, or to speak from prejudice, I beg leave to insert the following remark, taken from the Dictionary of Chemistry, a work which no one will suspect of partiality*.

I am far from extending this censure to the wine which you have been pleased to recommend. I know your candour too well to question the truth of any thing

* Sugar of lead, as possessing the property of forming, with the vegetable acid, a salt of a sweetish and not unpleasant taste, which does not alter the colour of the wine, and which likewise tends to check fermentation and putrefaction, is very proper to remedy the sharpness of wine, if lead and all its productions were not highly pernicious, by inevitably exciting the most horrid colics, and even death itself, in those who have the misfortune to take them internally. Any wine-merchant, aware of the destructive qualities of such drugs, who is capable of employing them for the sake of gain, ought to be treated as a public assassin. *Dict. de Chymie*, vol. ii. p. 636.

thing you assert. But as the most conclusive proofs of the virtues of a medicine are drawn from its effects, I shall, after enumerating the beneficial consequences of generous wine on the human constitution, adduce a variety of cures which have happened under my own eye, and which amount to a full demonstration that the Toc-kay de Espagna possesses all those excellent medical qualities for which the best wines have ever been celebrated.

Effects of Wine on the Human Body.

GENEROUS WINE, taken in a moderate quantity, is found, in the first instance, to act as a stimulus to the stomach and bowels. Hence it promotes digestion and increases the nervous energy, by which the body feels refreshed, the mind soothed, the strength recruited, and the spirits exhilarated. The celebrated Van Swieten elegantly observes, that the stimulus of wine upon the human body, when taken in moderation by those who are not accustomed to it, is truly astonishing, not only exciting all the functions of the body, but even restoring fresh vigour and alacrity to the mind, when exhausted with deep study or attention.

Wine not only acts as a stimulus to the stomach and bowels, by which means it exhilarates the spirits and restores the actions of the system; it likewise exerts a tonic power, by means of which more lasting effects are produced on the constitution.—From this quality of good wine flow all its beneficial effects, in bracing the solids, increasing the strength, and rendering the body more firm and robust.

The secretion of urine and the insensible perspiration are likewise promoted by the moderate use of generous wine. But this property, the ingenious

Dr. Lewis observes, all wines do not possess in the same degree ; that some are quite destitute of it, and that others are endued with an opposite quality ; that the Rhenish wines prove not only diuretic, but likewise open the body. The celebrated Hoffman also asserts, that the Mosell and Rhenish wines prove more beneficial, in consequence of their tendency both to keep the body open and to increase the insensible perspiration.

Generous wine not only acts as a stimulus to the stomach and bowels, increases the tone and vigour of the solids, and promotes the different secretions, but likewise tends to nourish and support the body. Physicians have been less attentive to the nutritive qualities of wine than to its powers of promoting secretion, in consequence of which it is not so generally prescribed as a restorative as it ought to be. It must indeed be acknowledged, that the nutritive powers of wine depend in a great measure on the qualities it possesses of exciting the appetite and strengthening the organs of digestion ; but as these are of the utmost importance to life, wherever a nourishing wine can be obtained, it ought, in decayed and debilitated constitutions, to be administered.

Influence of Wine as a Preserver of Health.

FROM the effects of generous wine, both on the solids and fluids, its influence, as a preventive medicine, will be obvious to every one. Whatever induces a regular and free circulation of the blood, while it promotes the different secretions, must be conducive to health. But the influence of wine, in preventing diseases, depends more on its effects on the mind than the body. The most eminent physicians, of all ages, agree in thinking, that the most fatal diseases are often induced

induced by grief, sadness, excessive fear, and other depressing passions and affections of the mind, which it is the province of generous wine to remove. Hoffman asserts, that the debilitating and enervating influence of fear is so great, as even to prove more fatal in the plague than the contagion itself; and the celebrated Rivinus carries this idea so far, as to say, that contagion is nothing else besides the operation of fear. Though this is carrying the matter too far, yet nothing is more certain, than that wine-drinkers are less liable to be attacked by infectious diseases, than other people. The late Dr. Gilchrist, speaking of a contagious fever which raged in his neighbourhood, says, "It was the poorer sort, and those a degree above them, who were subject to this fever. I knew but few instances of it amongst those who lived well; and, of wine-drinkers, do not remember that there was one seized." Mr. Coldon, in his history of America, makes the same observation, with regard to an epidemic fever which raged in those parts. His words are, "It was observable, that though many people were seized with this distemper, no one Madeira-drinker had it."

Wine is not only an antidote to infectious diseases, but, by counteracting the tendency of the climate, it is often known to keep off intermitting and other fevers, incident to the inhabitants of low marshy countries. Of this Dr. Gregory, in his lectures, gives a remarkable instance, in twenty-five British students, at Leyden, where an intermitting fever was epidemical. Of these, twenty-four drank two pints of wine at dinner every day, and one drank only water. The water-drinker alone was seized with the fever.—It is necessary, however, to observe, that all the beneficial effects of wine depend on the manner of using it. All excess is to be avoided, otherwise wine will do more harm than good. Nothing, Ramazini says, strength-

ens the body so much as the moderate use of wine, or weakens it so much as excess. He compares it to fire, than which nothing is more beneficial or more destructive. The celebrated Pliny seems to have been of the same opinion. His words are, "Nec viribus corporis aliud, si modus adest, utilius; nec aliud perniciosius vino, si modus absit."

Influence of Wine in the Cure of Diseases.

THOUGH the influence of wine, in the cure of diseases, may be inferred from what has been already said, yet, it may not be improper here just to name a few of those maladies, in the cure of which it has been found the most successful, and at the same time to throw out a few hints concerning the manner of using it.

Diseases are sometimes excited, and often aggravated, by means of a putrid colluvies lodged in the stomach, or from an excess or too acrid a quality of the bile. Few things are more likely to relieve the patient in this situation, than the liberal use of some generous diluting wine. This serves at once to stimulate the stomach, to correct the putrid tendency of its contents, and to carry off the redundant bile.

But the action of wine, in diseases, is by no means confined to the first passage; it extends to the whole vascular system, renders the circulation more free and uniform, removes spasms in the smaller vessels, excites the action of the nerves, and promotes the secretions and excretions in every part of the body; nor are physicians wanting who say, it has the power of correcting a putrid state of the blood. Though this idea may be too extravagant, yet, there can be no doubt, but that good wine is possessed of very great antiseptic qualities.

On the supposed antiseptic quality of generous wine, is grounded the idea of its usefulness in putrid and pestilential fevers; but the benefits derived from it in these dreadful maladies would be with more justice attributed to its cordial than its antiseptic qualities; nor can its place here be supplied by any of the shop-compositions. These may answer the purpose of the prescribers, compounders, and venders; but they will disappoint the hopes of the miserable patient, and suffer him to sink into an untimely grave.

Most modern authors allow, that wine ought to be given in fevers; and the fevers which have for some time prevailed in this country being chiefly of the nervous and putrid kind, there can be no doubt but this advice ought to be followed.—Pringle says*, “For a grateful and efficacious cordial there was nothing comparable to wine; indeed, so great is the virtue of it, that I have seen many recover by its free use, from the lowest condition.” Hoffman expresses himself in words to the same purport; and Huxham in the following manner:—“In these fevers † I cannot but recommend a generous red wine, as a most noble, natural, and subastringent, cordial; and perhaps art can hardly supply a better.”

In fevers, attended with the following symptoms, it will generally be proper to administer wine, and indeed pretty freely; languor and weariness, a defect of the voluntary motions, a countenance sad or pale, dullness of the eyes; a pulse weak, unequal, small, and frequent; loss of appetite, dejection of mind, trembling of the hands and tongue, giddiness, frequent faintings, starting of the tendons, spasmodic contractions of the eyes and other parts, disorder of the senses, constant delirium, restlessness, stupor, deafness, forgetfulness, noise or ringing in the ears,
indif-

* Diseases of the Army.

† Huxham on Fevers.

indistinct vision, coldness of the extremities; low, frequent, and deep, breathing; cold or clammy sweats; low, inarticulate, or muttering, voice.—The more violent these symptoms are, the more they shew, that the powers of life are diminished; that the patient is in imminent danger, and stands in need of the reviving influence of generous wine.

The quantity of wine to be given must be regulated by the violence of the symptoms, the effects it produces, and the former habits of the patient. There is no better criterion for the administration of wine in fevers, than the appetite of the patient himself. Where the inclination for wine is strong, there is generally reason to believe it will do good; but it ought seldom to be given where there is an aversion to it. Pringle observes*, when the fever is protracted, with a low and slow voice, the sick have a particular craving for something cordial; and nothing is so acceptable and cordial as wine.

To enumerate all the cases in which wine is proper, would be to recount half the diseases incident to mankind. Suffice it to say, that in all cases of morbid debility, or wherever the powers of life are to be roused or supported, generous wine, properly administered, will be found the best medicine.

The manner of administering this cordial will depend so much on the age, strength, and other circumstances, of the patient, that it must, in a great measure, be left to the discretion of those who attend him. Pringle says †, he allowed each soldier about two pints a day. Gregory and Whitaker recommend a more free use of it; and I have often administered wine in twice the quantity mentioned above. The best way is to give it often, and in small quantities; when

* Diseases of the Army.

† Ibid.

when the wine fits easy on the stomach, refreshes the patient, does not overheat him, renders his pulse more full and regular, removes anxiety, disposes him to rest, takes off delirium; when it is swallowed with greediness; and the patient seems to desire more; it may then be considered as the safest and best medicine he can take, and ought to be administered with a liberal hand.

It may seem strange to recommend wine in delirium and violent affections of the head; yet, in these states of fever, I have often seen it succeed wonderfully; and Gilchrist*, a man of observation, is of the same opinion. His words are—"This I can confirm, from my own experience, having given wine in high ravings, head-ach, tossing and watching, and where the eyes were much inflamed, with wonderful success; the sick having been composed by it, and sleep procured, when opiates failed me, or I durst not give them."

Account of some remarkable Cures performed by the Toc-kay de Espagna.

THE first patient on whom I had an opportunity of trying this wine was a gentleman aged eighty-four, worn out in the service of his country, and, like many others, meriting a better reward than starving on an ensign's half-pay. This gentleman had for several months been afflicted with a severe disorder in his bowels, attended with gripes and a constant diarrhœa, which had reduced him to skin and bone. He had taken great quantities of tincture of Rhubarb, and other medicines which had been recommended to him, without effect. I mentioned to him the

Toc-kay

* Med. Ess.

Toc-kay de Espagna, and begged he would make trial of a few bottles of it. He followed my advice, got well in a few days, and, as far as I know, has continued well ever since.

C A S E II.

The success attending the Toc-kay de Espagna in the above case, induced a young lady, who lived in the same family, and was subject to complaints of the stomach and bowels, to make trial of it. This lady is of a very delicate nervous habit, weak bowels, low spirits, and is very much afflicted with indigestion and bile. She had not used the wine long before she found her spirits and appetite restored, and, by continuing to drink three or four glasses of it every day, she enjoys better health than she had done for many years before.

C A S E III.

I shall only mention one other affection of the bowels, which was likely to have been productive of the most serious consequences, being not only attended with gripes and violent purging, but bloody stools, loss of strength, appetite, &c. This patient having heard that the Toc-kay de Espagna was good in complaints of the bowels, asked my leave to make trial of it, to which I very readily agreed. The first night he drank half-a-pint of the wine at bed-time, which threw him into a profuse sweat, and stopped the flux. Having taken no wine the following night, he did not sweat, and the flux returned. This induced him to return to the use of the wine, which, being repeated for a few nights successively, entirely carried off the disease.

C A S E IV.

This wine seems not only to possess extraordinary powers in removing disorders of the stomach and bowels, but likewise in obstructions of the urinary passages. I notice this the more particularly, as wines are seldom administered with this view. It is without a doubt, however, that several patients of mine, and some of them of a very advanced age, have been cured of obstructions in the urinary passages by the Toc-kay de Espagna, after immense quantities of laudanum and other narcotics had been administered in vain, and when no urine had been discharged for many days without the assistance of a catheter. In these cases a few glasses of the wine generally induce sleep, which removes the spasm, and, when the patient wakes, he passes his water with ease. In all the cases where I have seen this tried it has succeeded, and I think it a much safer medicine than ardent spirits, or dosing the patient with laudanum.

C A S E V.

I have not had occasion to try this wine in a great variety of fevers, but notwithstanding have had sufficient proofs to convince me of its being a very powerful febrifuge. — A young lady, who, for near a twelve-month, had laboured under an intermitting fever, had taken the usual medicines by the advice of men of character in the profession, without the least effect, was at last advised by me to make trial of this wine; a few bottles of which effectually removed the complaint, and she has continued well ever since. I wish this practice to be taken particular notice of, as many obstinate agues would, I make no doubt, yield to the
use

use of a generous wine, which promotes all the secretions, where the bark and other astringents either fail of success or tend to render the disease more obstinate.

C A S E VI.

The only opportunity I have had of using this wine in a fever of the low or nervous kind, was in a man far advanced in life, who seemed to be in that situation where the astringent wines are generally recommended, but not always with judgement, as they obstruct the secretions, and sometimes increase the tension of the skin. But the Toc-kay de Espagna, while it acts as a generous cordial, takes off the tension and spasm from the cutaneous vessels, and promotes all the secretions.—That a wine possessed of these properties should succeed better than the common red port is not any matter of wonder. It had indeed the most happy effects upon this patient, who, notwithstanding his advanced age, recovered more speedily than I remember to have seen any one do in similar circumstances.

C A S E VII.

I have recommended this wine to several of my patients in the gout instead of Madeira, and, wherever wine was proper, it answered extremely well. One gentleman in particular, who had the gout in his stomach, was greatly relieved by taking a gill in the morning fasting; as much at noon; at dinner he drank it in negus, and half-a-pint at bed-time without water. He has now used the wine pretty freely for several months, and finds it agree so well with him, that he is in hopes of getting quit of the gout altogether.

gether. Indeed there is reason to believe, that, by a proper use of this wine, the gout might in many habits be greatly mitigated, if not wholly removed. I have not had sufficient experience of its effects in this disorder to speak with confidence, but a medicine which acts as a tonic, while it promotes all the secretions, is certainly well calculated to obviate or remove a complaint which arises chiefly from debility.

C A S E VIII.

To relate all the cases which have fallen under my eye where this wine has proved an effectual remedy, would swell this letter to an enormous size; I shall therefore conclude with mentioning the deplorable condition of a respectable citizen and his wife, who, by a complication of the most cruel nervous disorders, had been reduced to a state wherein life could hardly be any longer supported. They were afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and lowness of spirits, to such a degree that they could not keep at times from crying. Their weakness was so great as to render them unable to go abroad, and absolutely incapable of managing their business at home. With such a complicated load of affliction had this worthy couple struggled for several years, during which period they had taken almost every medicine, and had even tried a vast variety of wines, without effect, as none of them would remain on the stomach. Hearing the Toc-kay de Espagna mentioned, they resolved to make trial of it, and found it very soon succeed to their utmost wishes. When I saw them, they had used it for some months, and were so altered for the better, that I could not have known them to be the same persons I had seen before. They continue to use a few glasses of this wine every day, and by this means

means remain so well, that, while they can afford to drink the Toc-kay de Espagna, they think they can set every disease at defiance.

From these few cases it is obvious, that the Toc-kay de Espagna possesses all the medical virtues which have at any time been attributed to the best wines. It strengthens the stomach, restores the appetite, removes obstructions, promotes all the secretions, and cures the most obstinate maladies. When all this can be effected by the most pleasant liquor in the world, we cannot but wonder at the absurdity of those who swallow disagreeable drugs, at the risk of their lives, and often to the ruin of their health and constitution.

Nor is it less astonishing, that physicians, who in all ages have acknowledged the wonderful powers of wine as a medicine, should not so much as give it a place in their dispensatories, unless in a medicated form; I mean, combined with metals, gums, and other detestable drugs. Would they prescribe wine to their patients in proper quantity, and take care that they should have it pure, generous, and good, they would find it worth all the other articles of the *Materia Medica* put together.

By these observations, we do not mean to make men wine-bibbers, but merely to recommend it as a medicine. The medical virtues of wine are totally lost to those persons who take it to excess. Whoever wishes to reap the benefits of this *divine medicine*, when sick, must use it with moderation while in health.

I hope you will forgive the freedom of these remarks, and believe me to be, with great esteem,

SIR,

Your, &c. &c.

J. SCOTT, M. D.

