

A guide to old age, or a cure for the indiscretions of youth / [William Brodum].

Contributors

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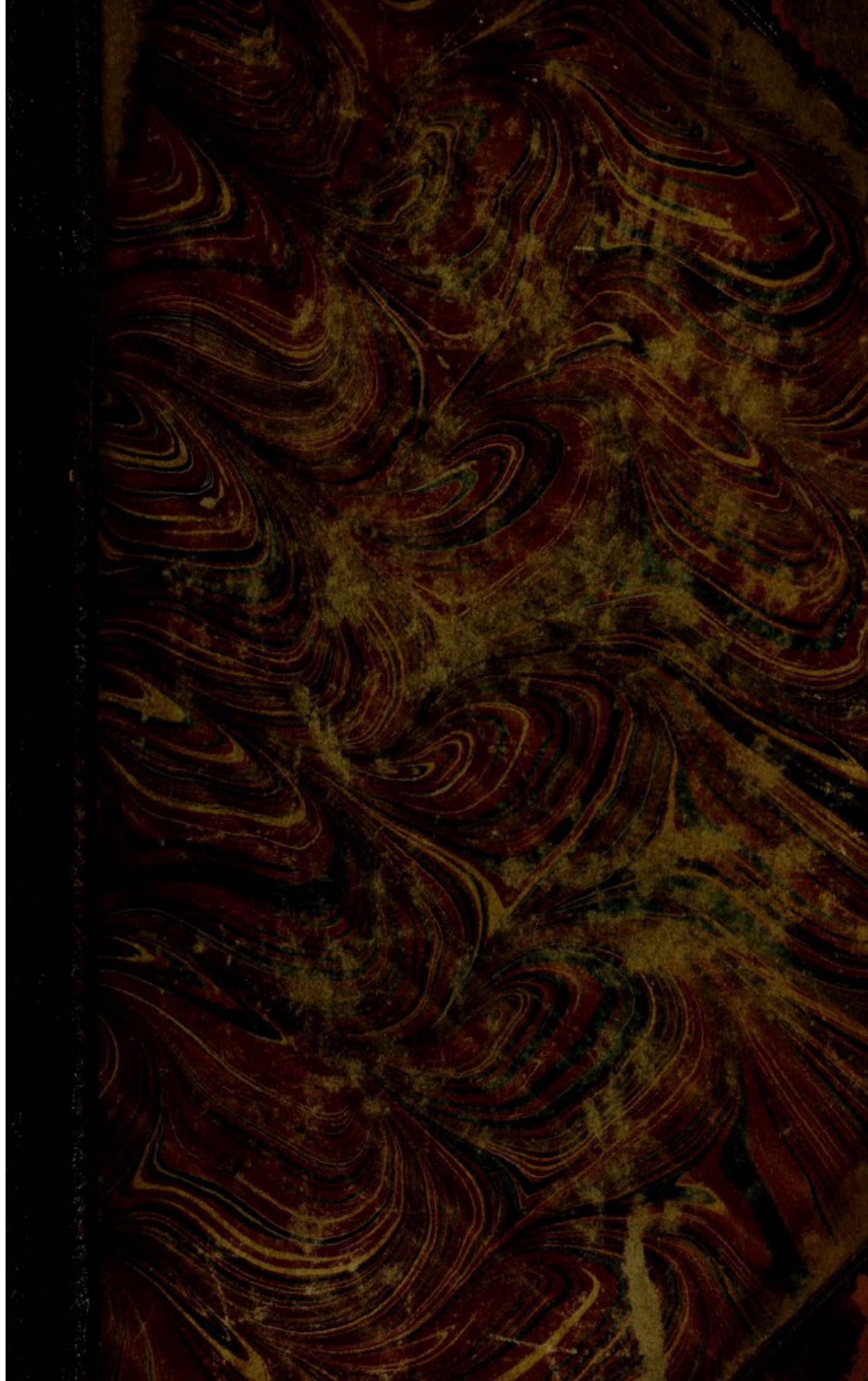
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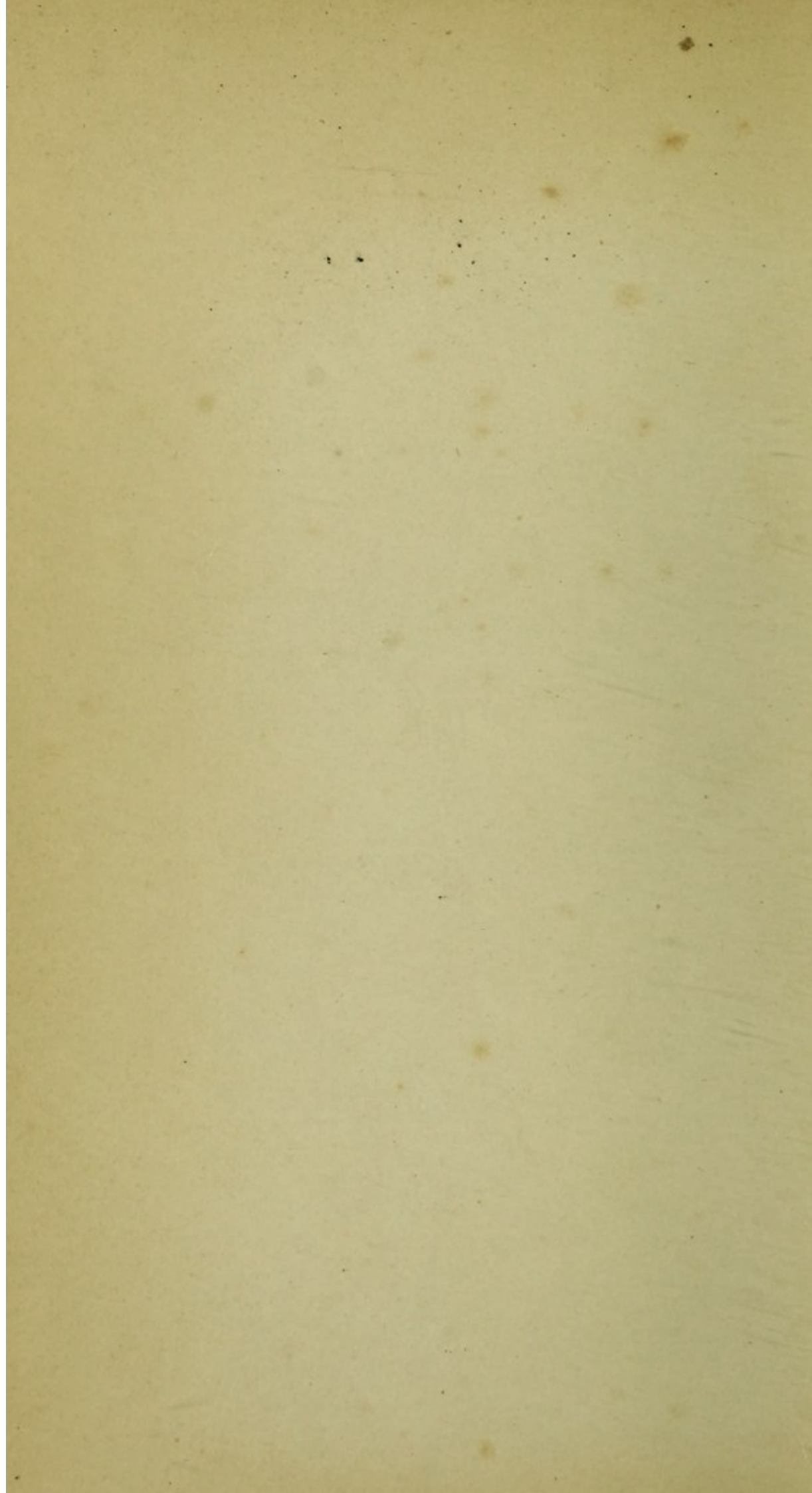
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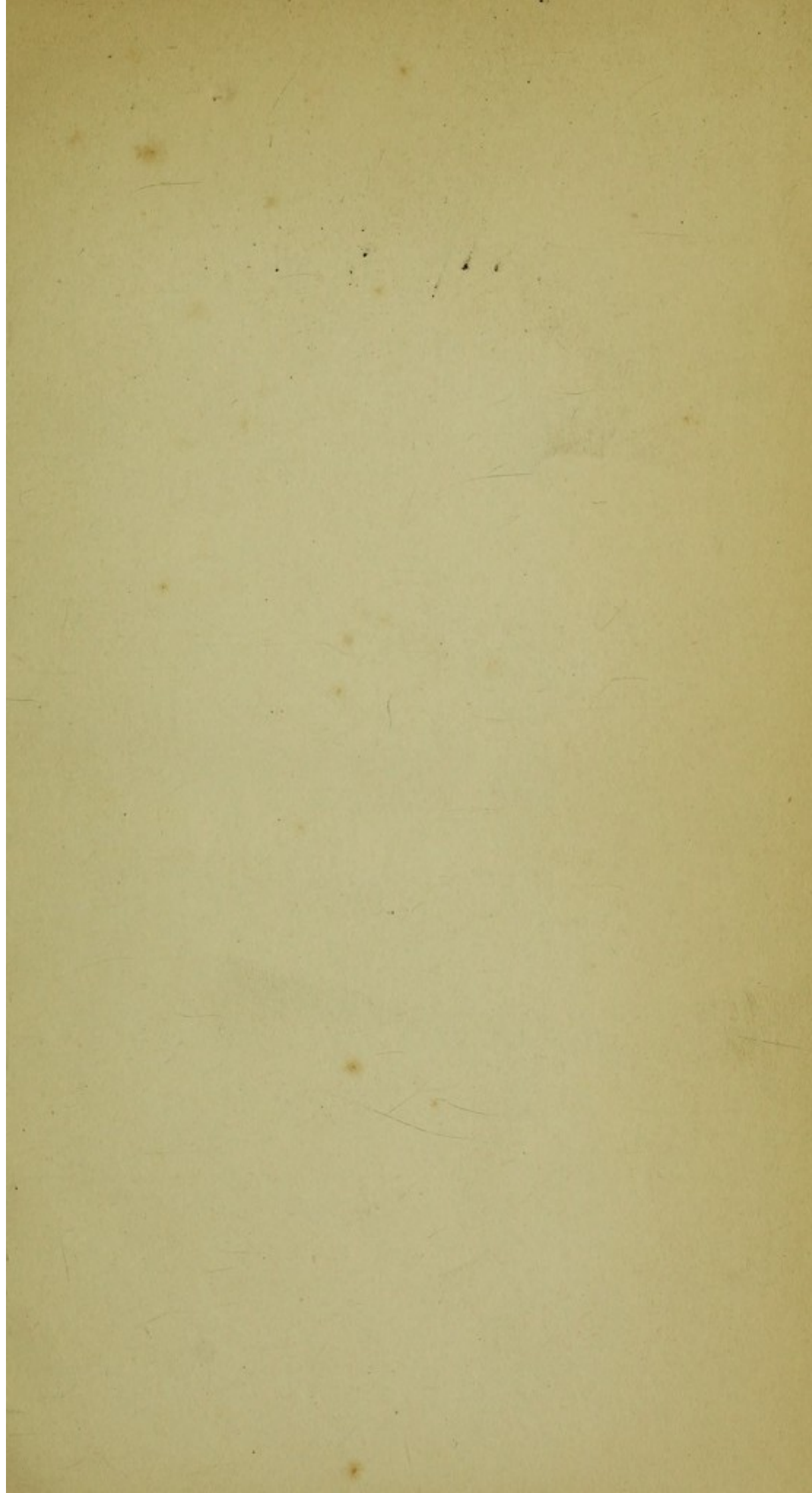
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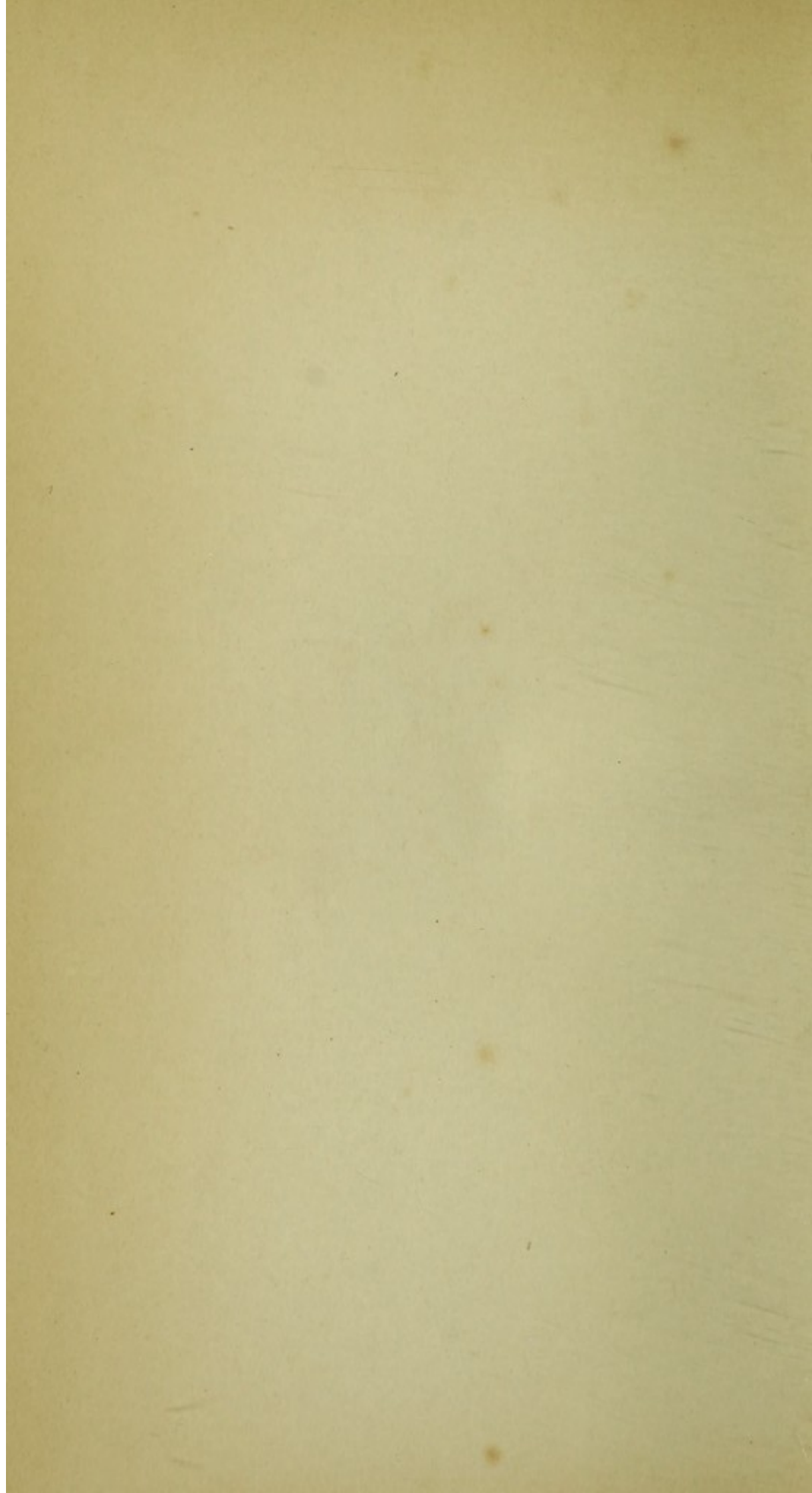
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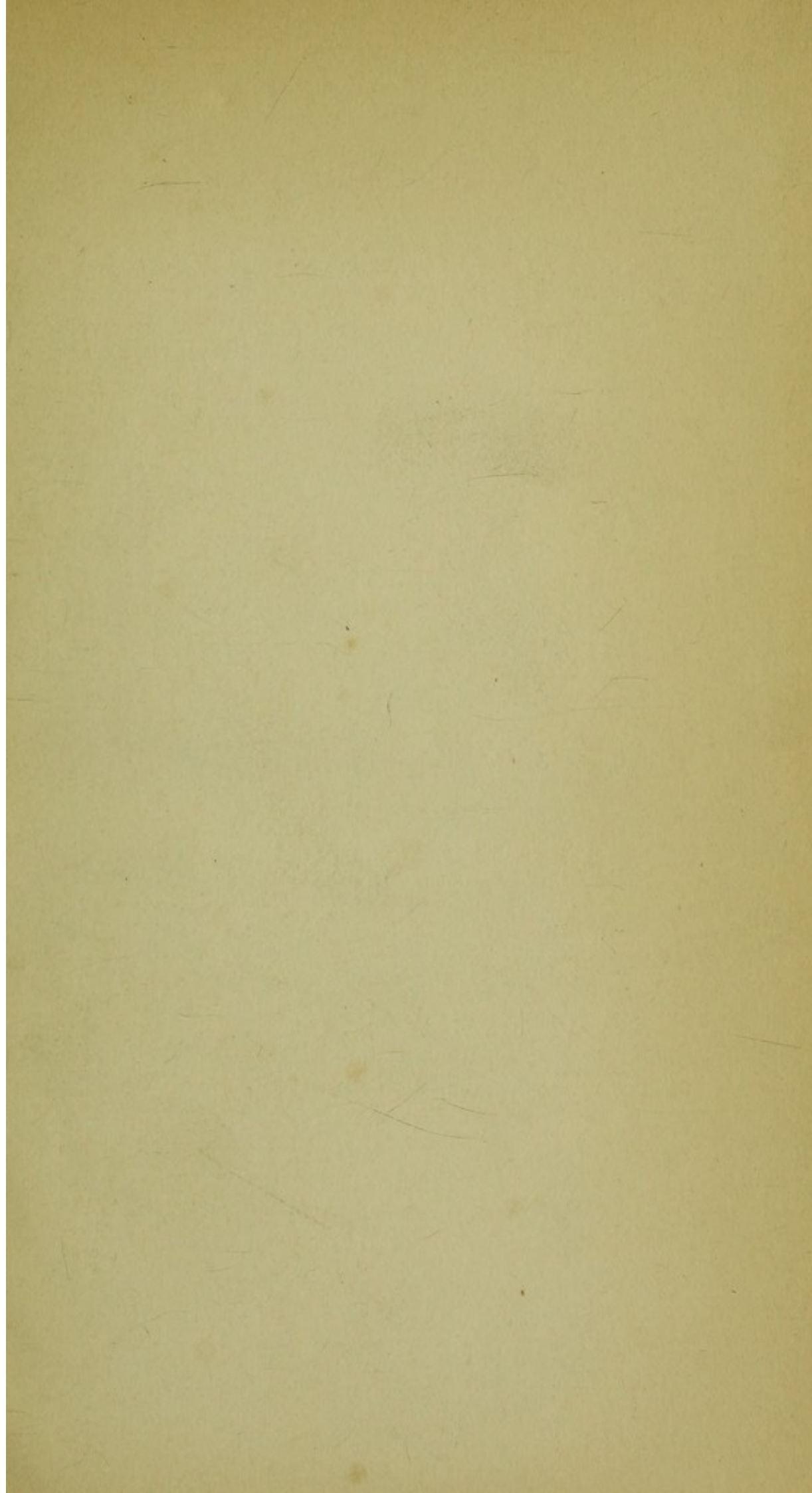
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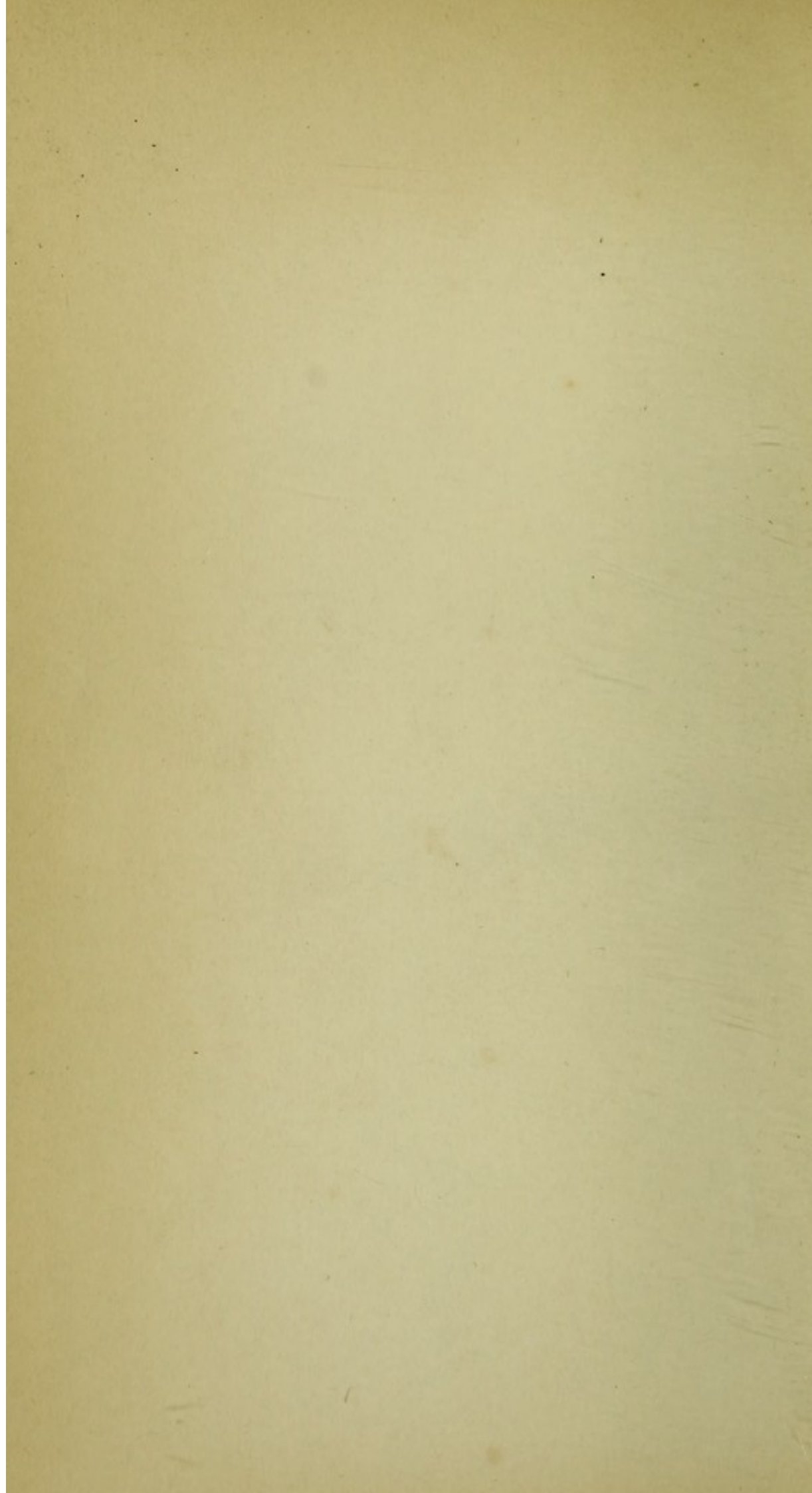
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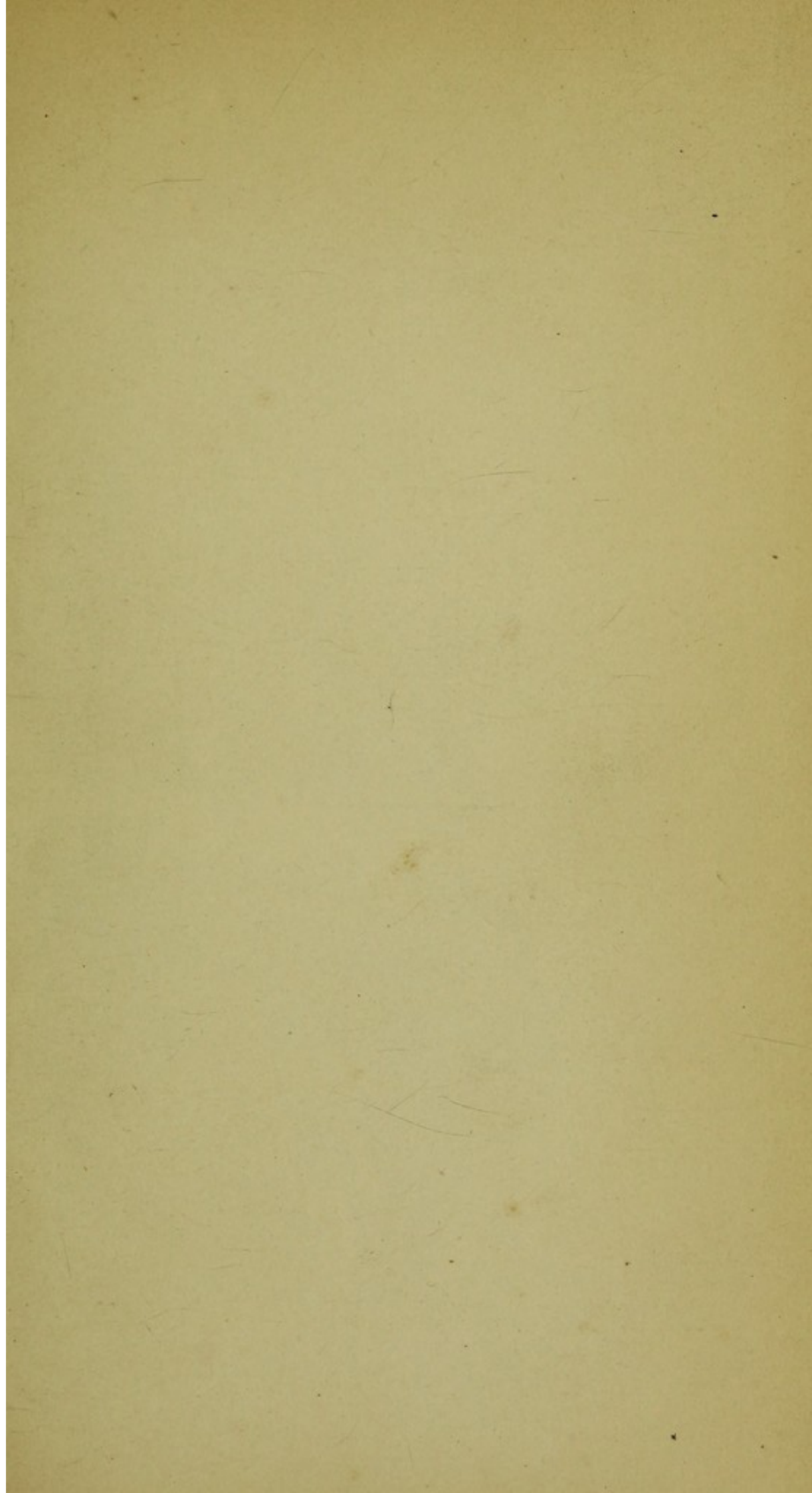


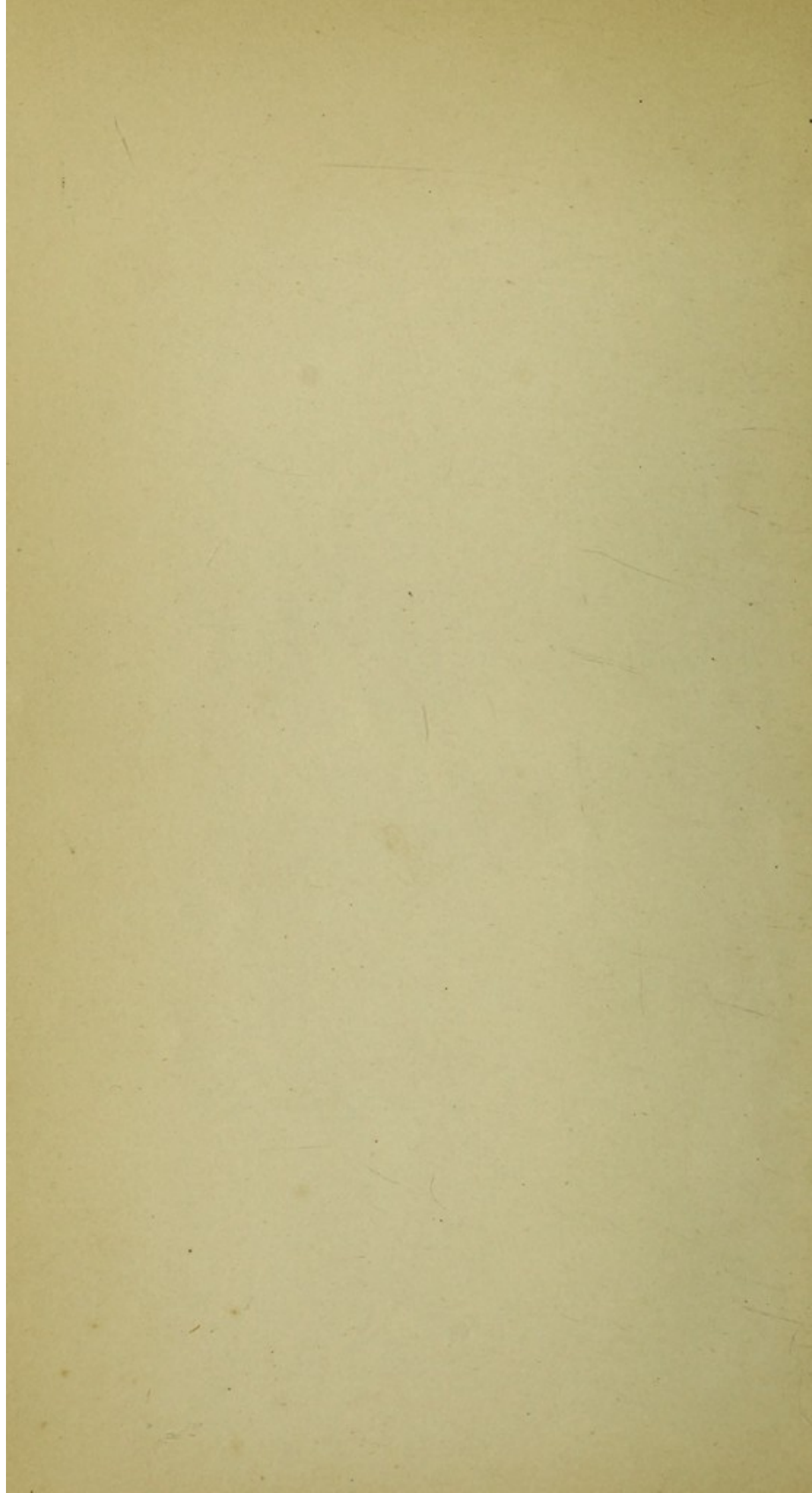


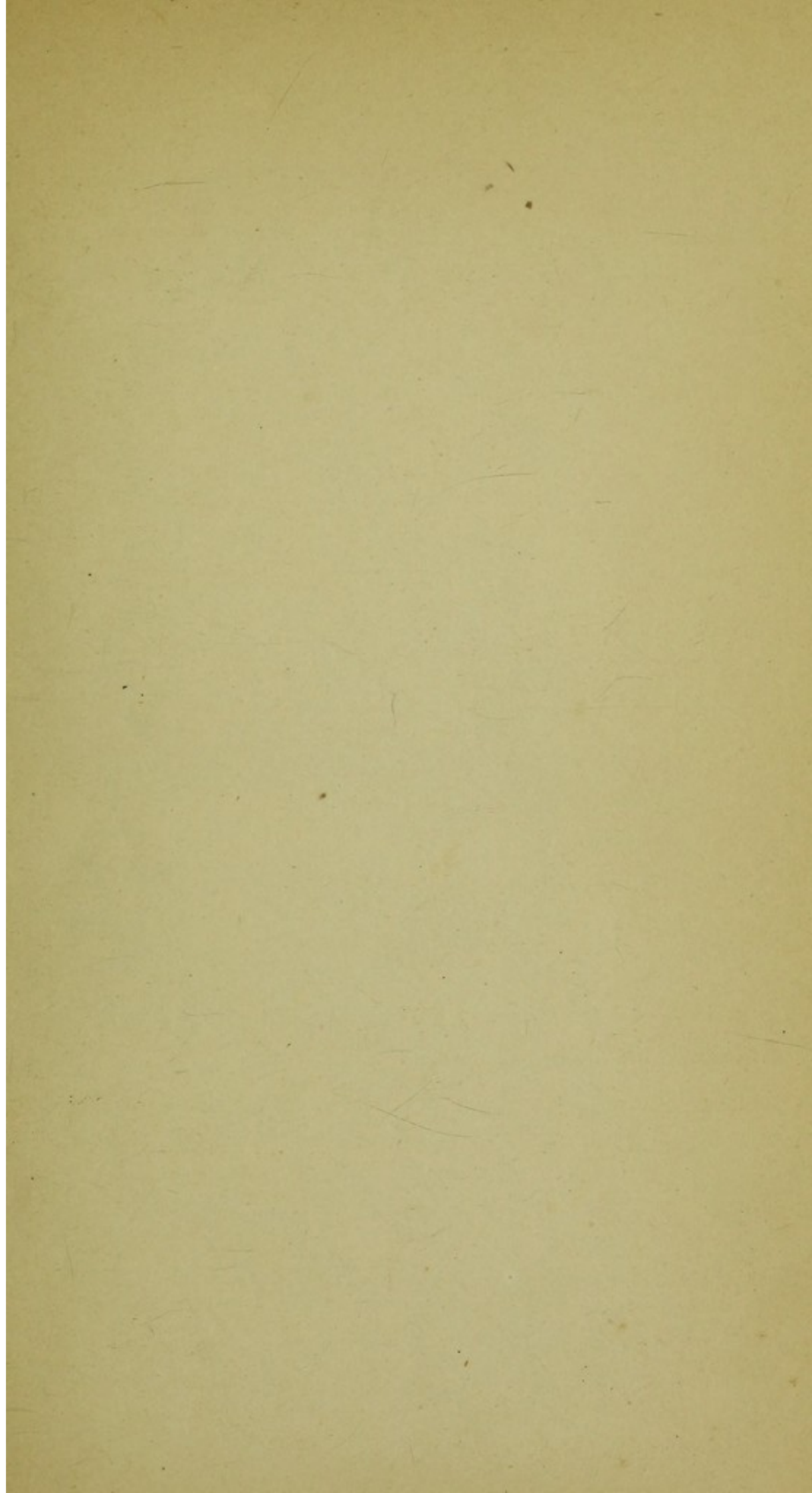


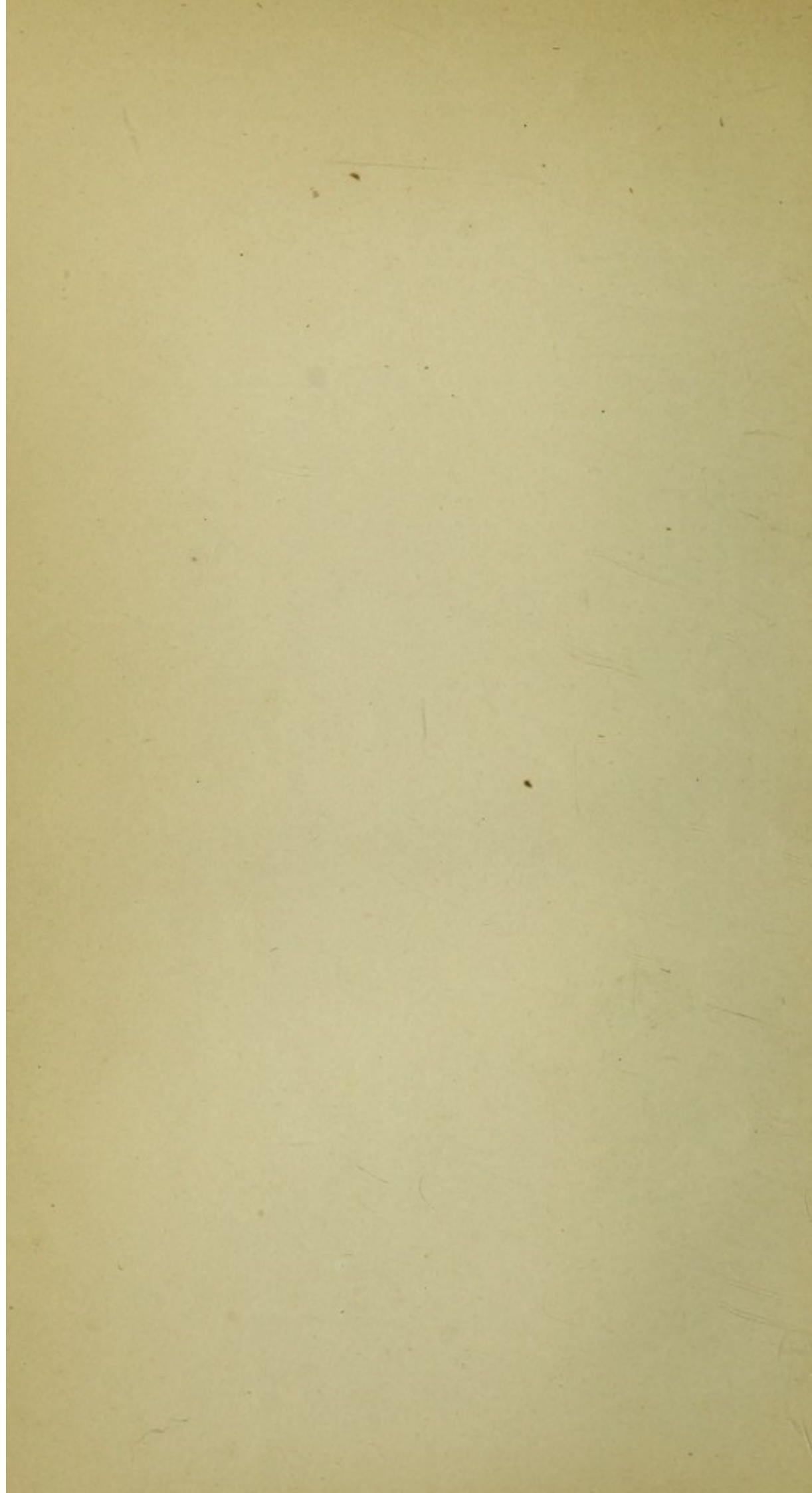


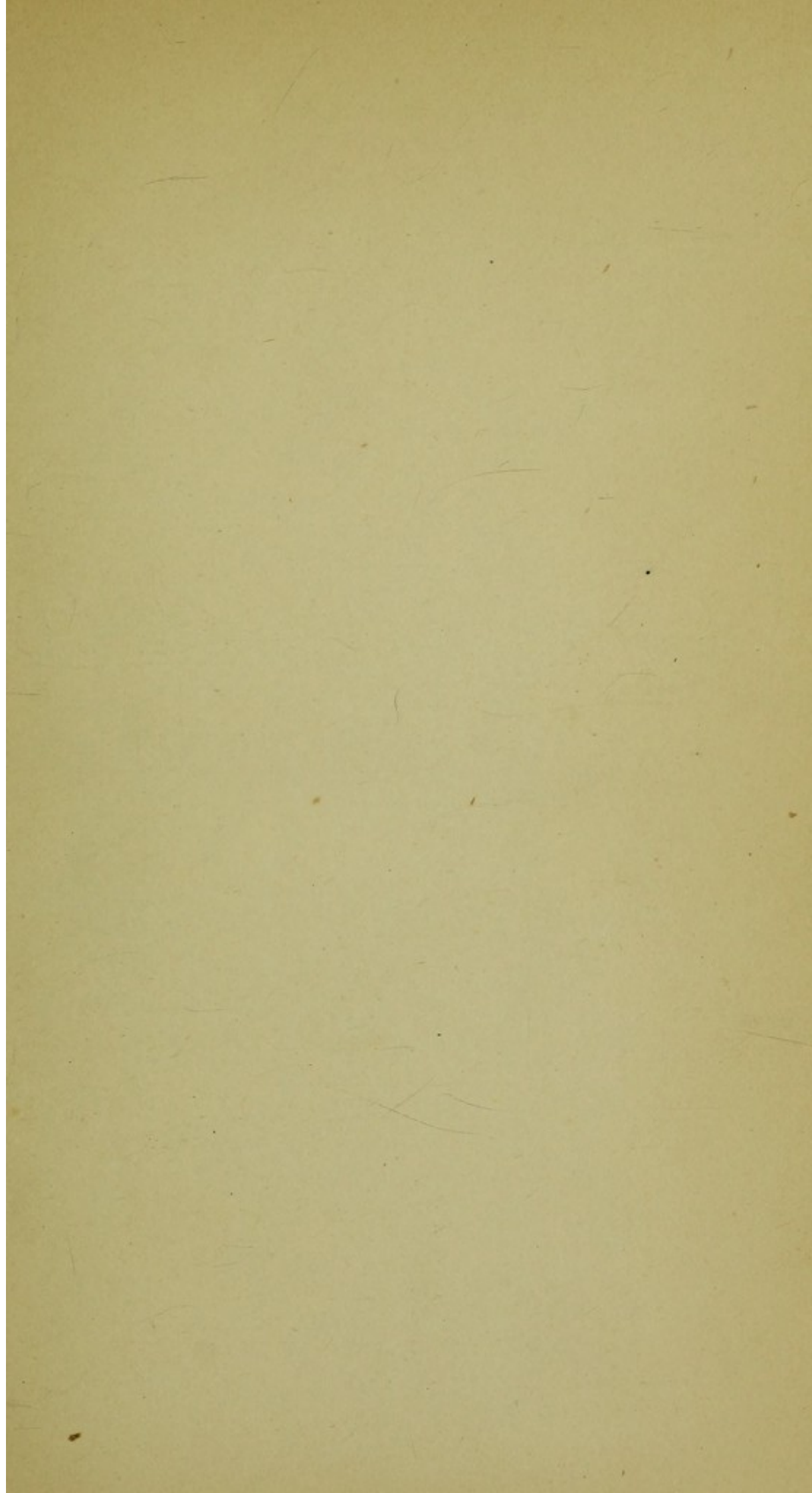


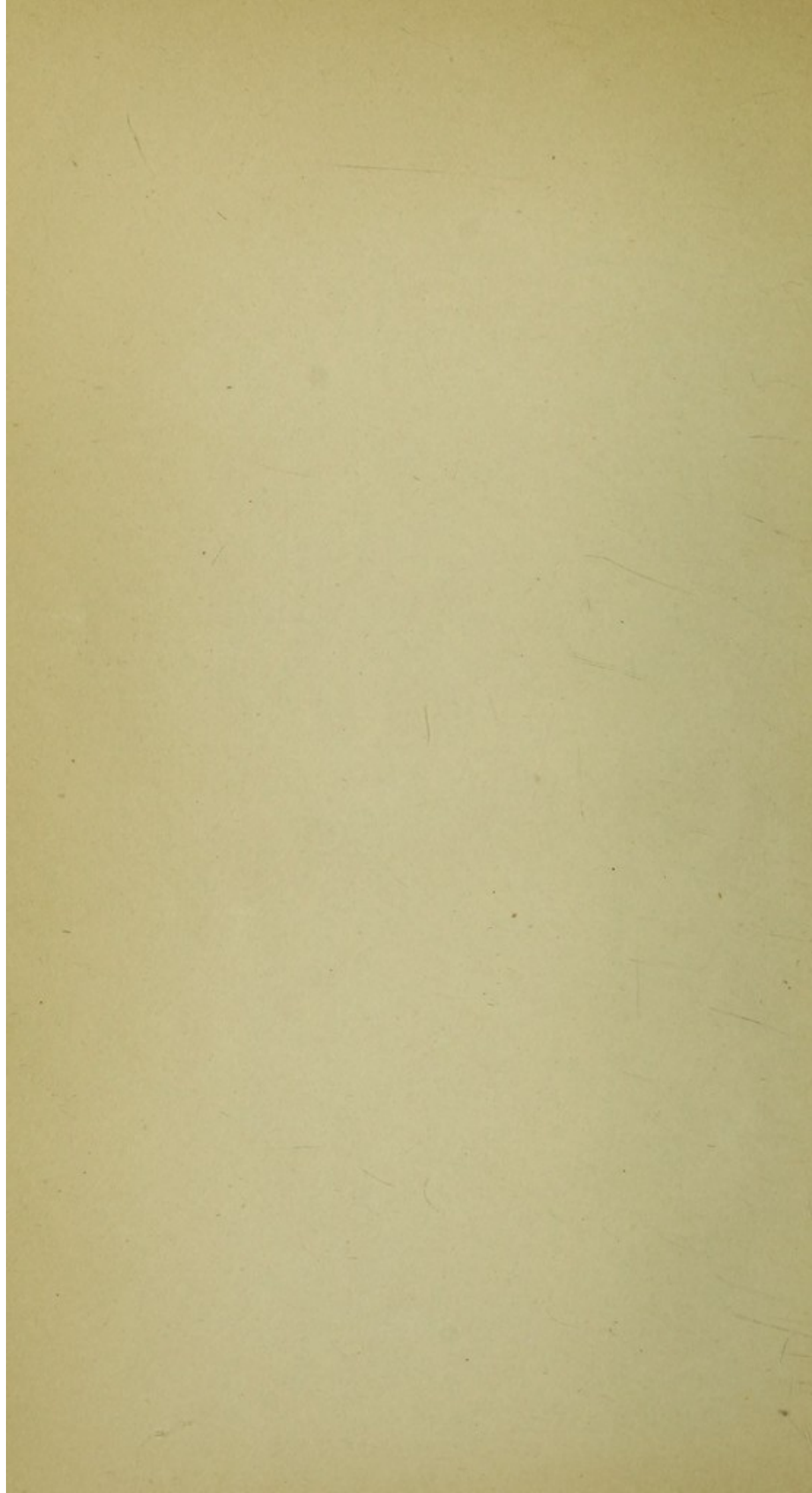


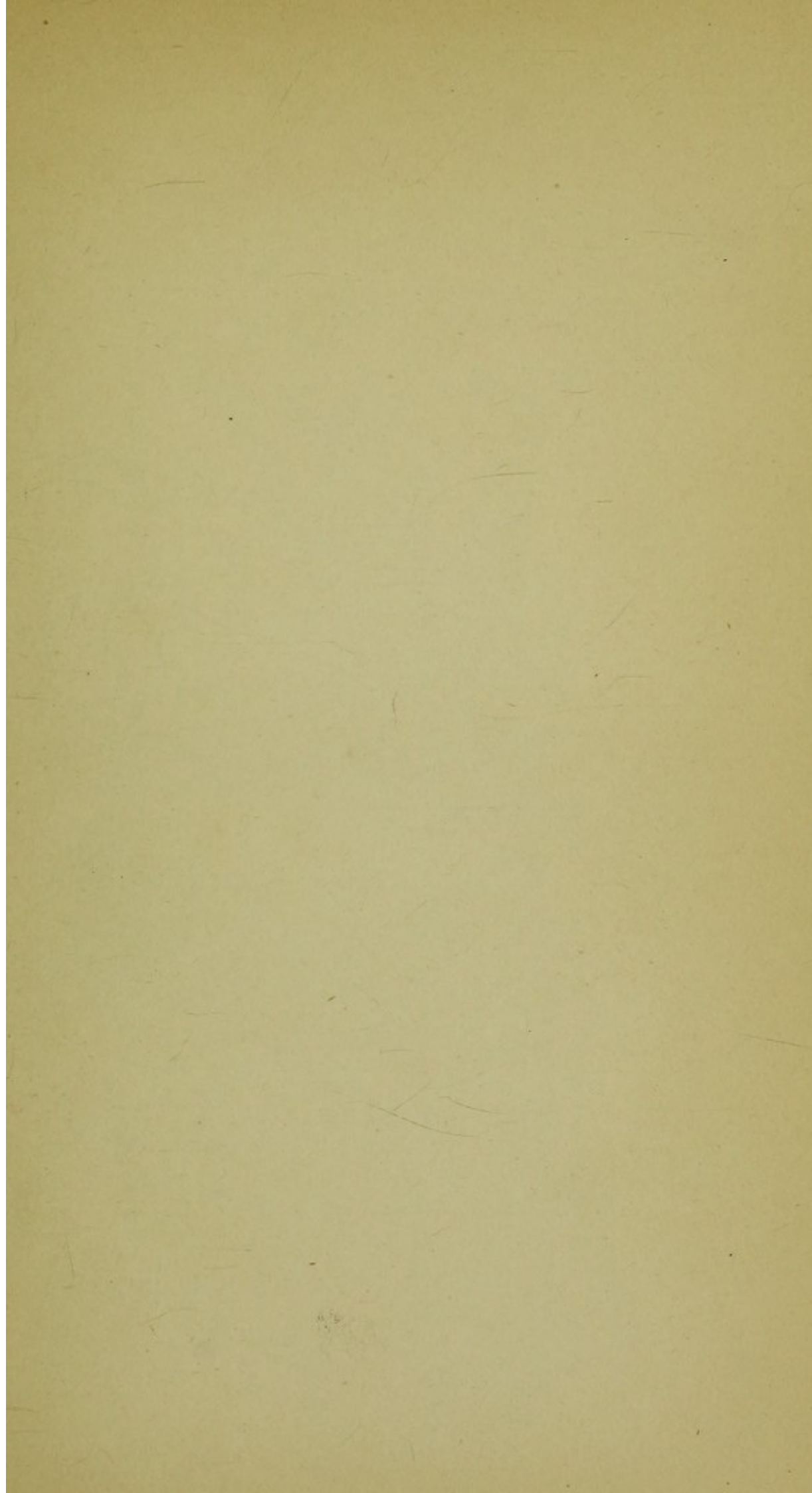


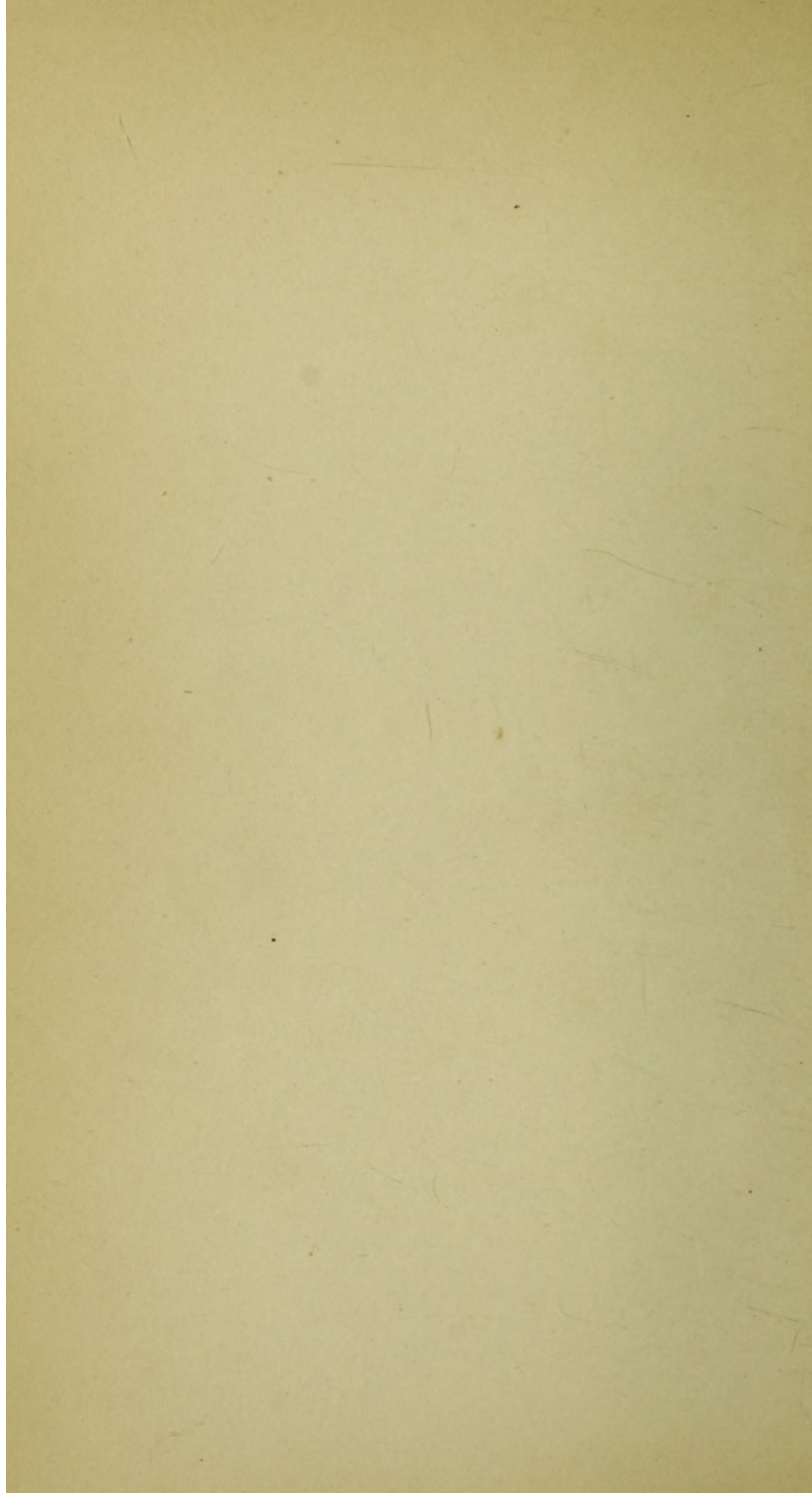


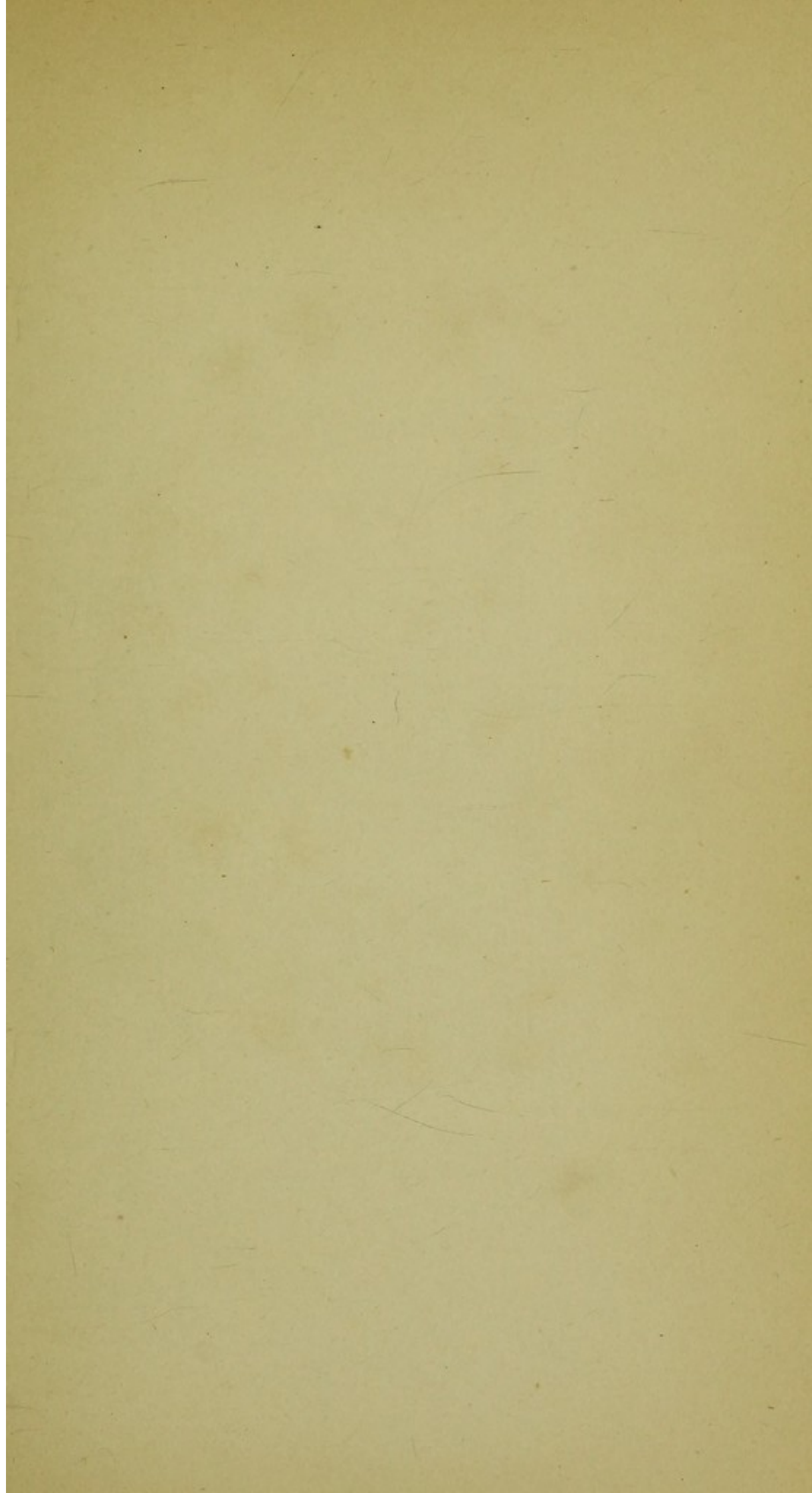


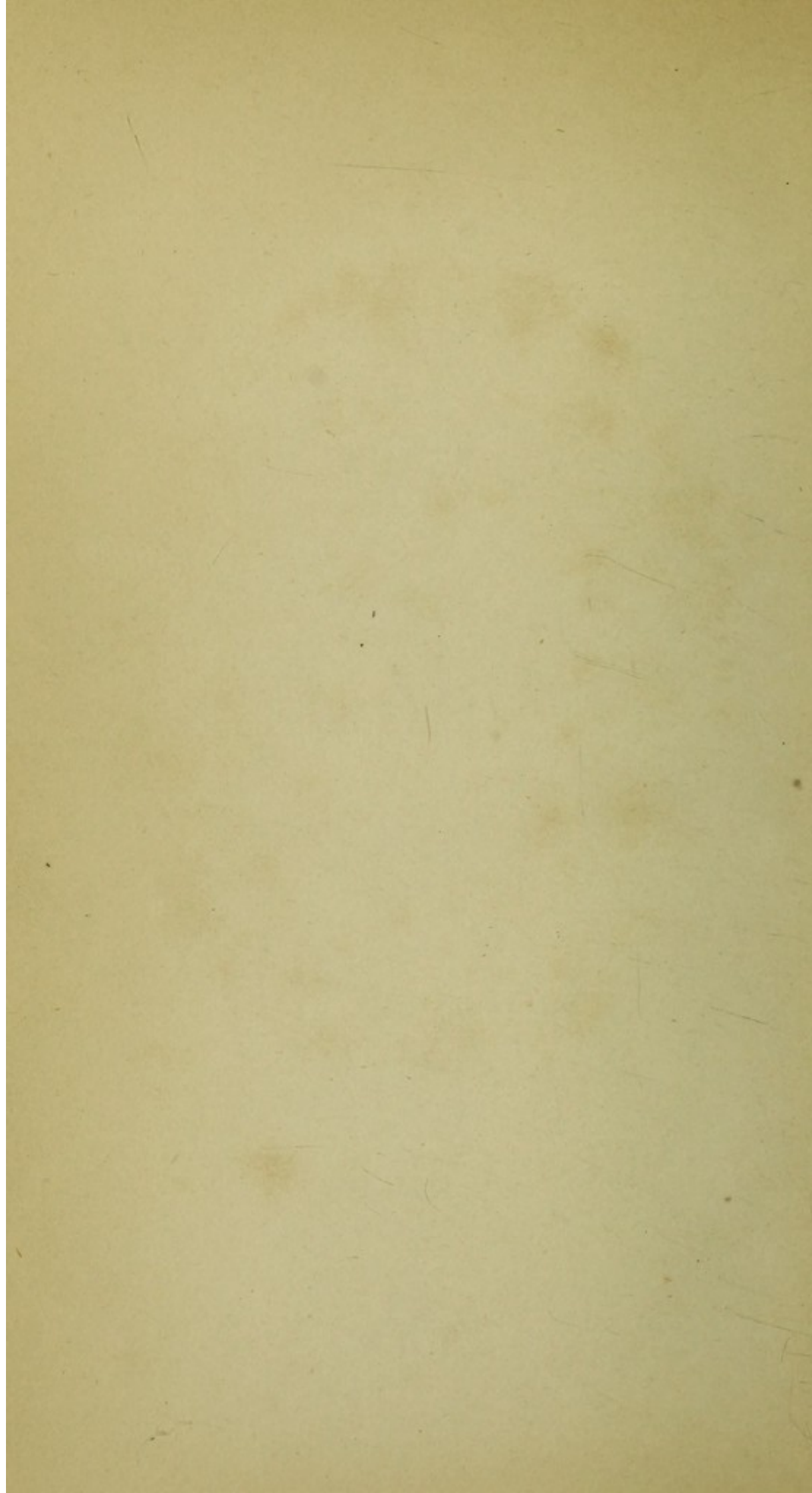


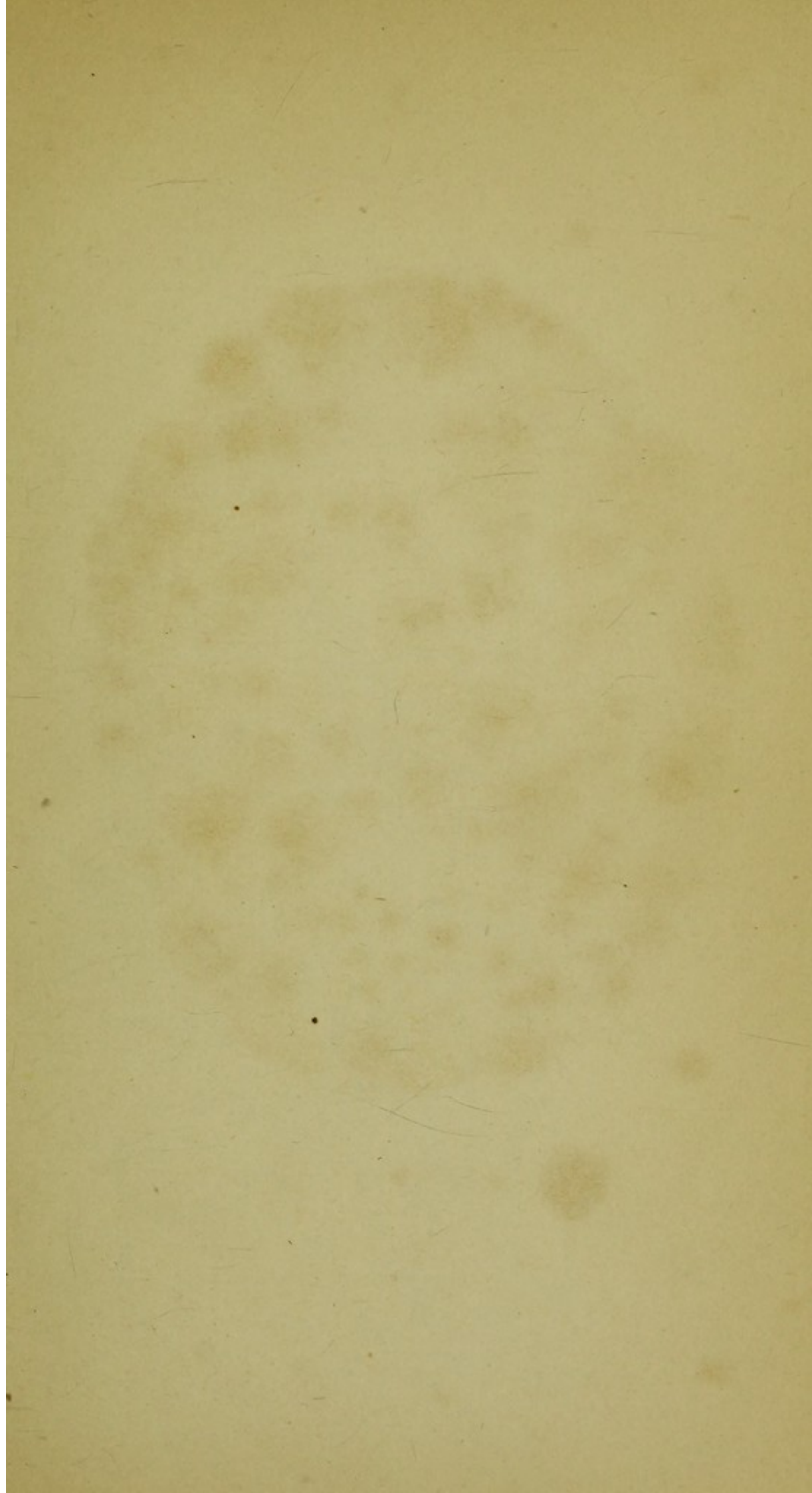


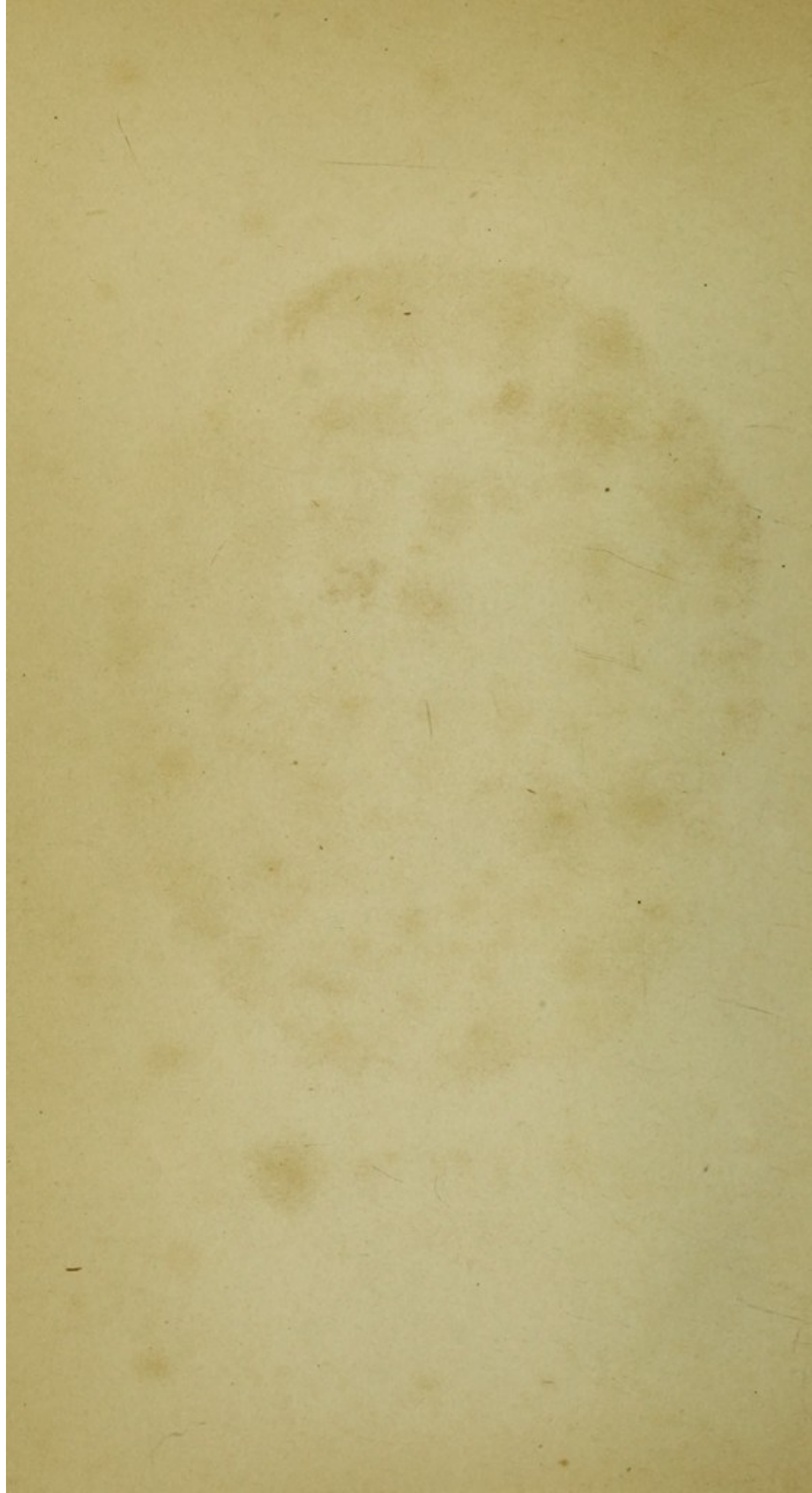


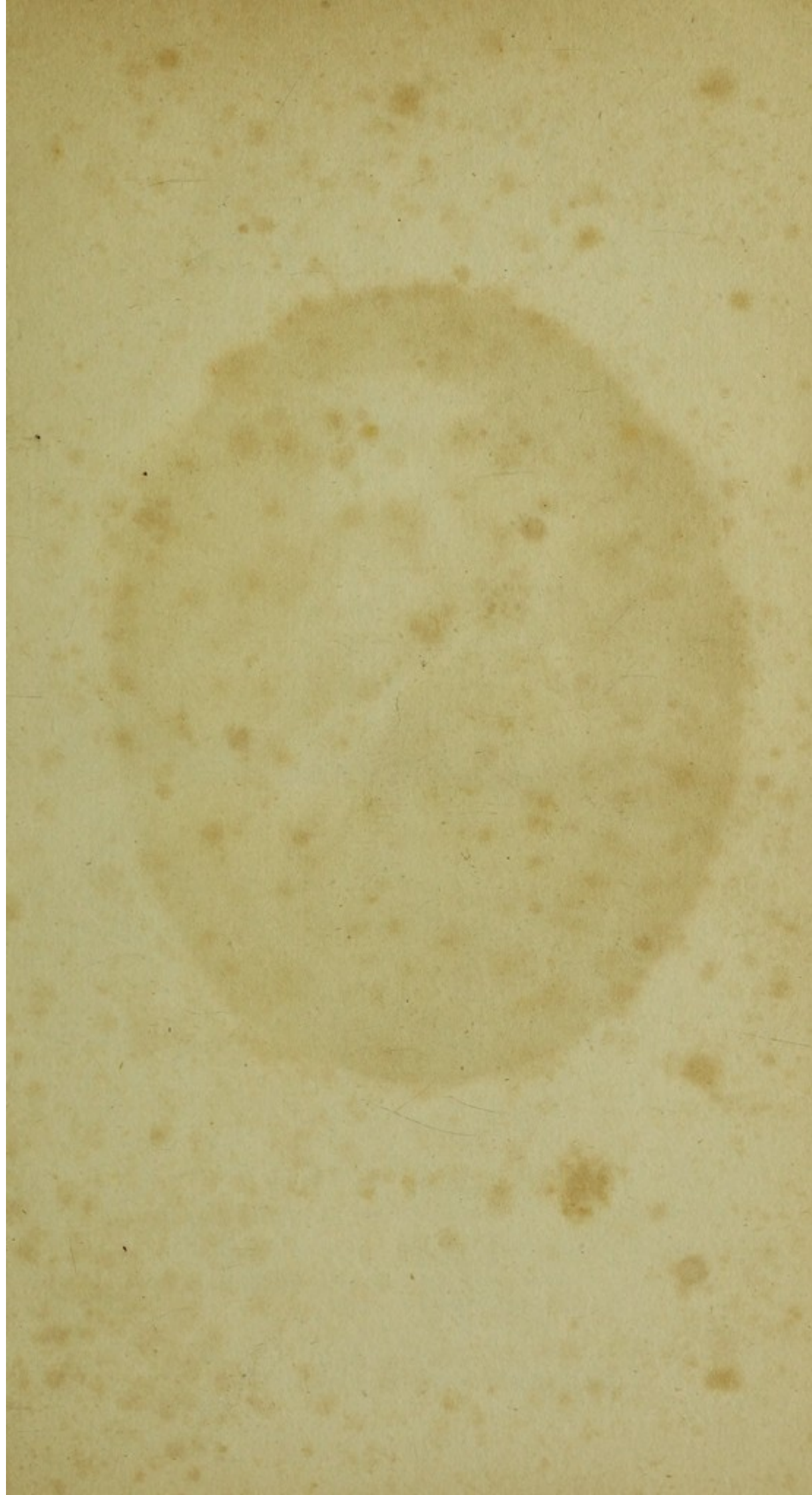














W^m BRODUM. M.D.

F.R.H.S.

Publisch'd July 1. 1795.

A
 G U I D E
 TO
 O L D A G E,
 OR
 A C U R E
 FOR THE
 I N D I S C R E T I O N S
 OF
 Y O U T H.

By WILLIAM BRODUM, M.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

Virginibus puerisque canto.

VIRGIL.

To Youths I write and Virgins uninformed.

L O N D O N :

Printed by J. W. MYERS, No. 2, Paternoster-row,

For the AUTHOR, and sold at his House, No. 9, ALBION-STREET,
 near the Leverian Museum, Blackfriar's-bridge, and may be had
 of all the Booksellers in the three Kingdoms.

M,DCC,XCV.

[Entered at Stationers Hall.]

A
GUIDE
TO
OLD AGE
OR
A CURSE
FOR THE
INDISCREETS



BY WILLIAM B. RAY
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOLUME I
LONDON
Printed by J. W. Miller, No. 21, Paternoster-Row.
For the AUTHOR, and sold at his House, No. 4, Abchurch-lane,
near the Levee, between the Old and New Churches, and may be had
of all the Booksellers in the three Kingdoms.

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LONDON.
[Entered at Stationers Hall.]

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pend on the number of its inhabitants.

Indeed, the most judicious Writers of all
ages have agreed in the universal

truth, that a Nation is only as it is
populous; and as nothing can contribute

more towards this, than the dedica-

MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

not but feel myself particularly happy
that I have been so successful in my

endeavours for this purpose.

in the course of the long

SIRE,

AS every individual may be allowed
a degree of merit, in proportion to the
services he may render Society, I flat-
ter myself that I shall not be thought
without some claim to your Majesty's
most gracious approbation, as well as
to the favourable opinion of your Royal
Consort, in whose country I have the
honour of being born and bred.

M

The strength and prosperity of a nation, have ever been supposed to depend on the number of its inhabitants. Indeed, the most learned Writers of all ages have agreed in this universal truth, that a State is great, only as it is populous; and as nothing can contribute more towards this, than the preservation of the Health of the People, I cannot but feel myself particularly happy that I have been so successful in my endeavours for that purpose.

In the course of the long and extensive practice which I have had in this, and other countries, it has pleased Divine Providence, not only to bless my labours and exertions, in making myself useful to my fellow creatures, but in discovering the most effectual remedies for those Diseases, that are not only most liable to affect the human frame, but particularly grievous in their nature and effects.

It

It is a peculiar satisfaction too for me, to consider that the Royal Household, as well as the Public at large, have experienced the benefit of my Medicines and Advice, of which I have been favoured with testimonies highly flattering to my reputation and future fame.

I beg leave to assure you, Sire, that while I reflect on the good I have been able to do, in the exercise of my profession, it will ever be my pride and ambition to continue to study the health of mankind, not only as the most laudable pursuit in which I can possibly be engaged, but as the best and surest means of deserving your Majesty's encouragement and support, which must ever be considered as the first mark of distinction, and the highest honour a good subject can ever hope to enjoy.

Earnestly wishing your Majesty every happiness this world can afford, I entreat you will have the goodness to permit me to subscribe myself, with all possible humility,

Your MAJESTY'S

Most devoted Servant,

WILLIAM BRODUM.

*No. 9, Albion-street,
Blackfriar's Road.*

P R E F A C E.

THE following sheets are avowedly written in the recommendation of two specific medicines, which the inventor has found, in the course of a long, and extensive practice, highly beneficial in many diseases.

That any one, who may have devoted his time to the discovery of new, and peculiar virtues, in the physical world, has been engaged in a service of the first merit, and consideration, is a truth too obvious to be denied,

There are, however, some men, who think those discoveries, together with the whole progress of them, ought to be laid before the public, without any regard to fee, or reward. Such a conduct is inconsistent with the general actions of mankind, and particularly incompatible with the duty the inventor owes to himself and his family.

Let those who thus speculate, dispose of their worth for the good of the community and inculcate a spirit of universal philanthropy and benevolence. "*The Labourer is worthy of his Hire.*" And he who finds a remedy for diseases which have baffled the skill of the most sage, and the most learned, surely will not be thought too much recompensed, in requiring the reward his merit so justly entitles him to expect from a liberal, and discerning public.

It may be imagined by some, that, however salutary and efficacious a medicine may be, in any *particular* case, it is idle to expect, that it will operate, with equal efficacy, in a variety of *others*. But are there not, in a number of instances, many of the same symptoms to be traced, even in diseases that do not, at first sight, appear to be at all similar? And where such an association of symptoms occur, and more especially, where they are symptoms of consequence and importance, why may not the medicine, which is sure to be of the highest advantage in *some* complaints, promise an equal success in others?

I have selected a variety of cases, in which my medicines have been highly beneficial in the particular diseases to which they allude. In some instances, I have been obliged to conceal the *names* and *residences* of the patients. To those friends who have favoured me with their attestations of my skill, I confess myself much indebted, especially as they have done it, with a view of doing service to the general health of mankind, and not from any pressing solicitation of mine, and certainly those I have produced, in almost every disease I have mentioned, will, no doubt, be thought sufficiently numerous to satisfy the curiosity of the idle, and the doubts of the incredulous.

Or, what is yet of infinitely more consequence to the general welfare of mankind, they will, at least, serve to inform the afflicted, where they may receive the assistance they stand in need of.

WILLIAM BRODUM.

Albion-street, Blackfriar's-bridge.

August, 1795.

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 10. line 3. for xavus, read clavus.
 22. last line for Canterbury, read Canterbury.
 26. line 15. for stramous, read strumous.
 31. line 6. for interruptoin, read interruption.
 36. line 1. for astrophy, read atrophy.
 42. line 7. for pelucid, read pellucid.
 61. line 8. dele the, and for perspiration, read respiration.
 64. line 11. for opis read opii.
 65. line 16. for colycum, read colchicum,
 73. line 2. for arthrites, read arthritis.
 84. line 3. for effect, read affect.
 87. line 1. for enters, read centers
 92. line 14. for thebiaca, read thebaica
 123. line 2. for detection, read direction.
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^A
GUIDE

TO

OLD AGE, &c.

CHAP. I.

NERVOUS DISORDERS.

MOST pleasant, indeed, as well as most satisfactory and beneficial would it be to the public at large, as well as to practitioners of medicine individually, if the art of Healing were reduced to a *certain* Science; and every disease to which the constitution is subject, were sure of deducing from it a remedy complete and irresistible. But, unhappily, this is far from being true in any instance;

B

and

and in no instance more generally, than in those classes of diseases, which commonly pass under the title of Nervous Disorders: complaints arising from an infinite variety of causes, both mental and corporeal, and whose first foundation is generally laid in the tender and delicate period of youth, when the mind and the body are both equally susceptible of the slightest impressions, most easily submit to their influence, and are with most difficulty freed from their future effects.

It is in consequence of the difficulty of curing this class of disorders, radically and effectually, that they have often been called the *Opprobrium Medicorum*: but they are incurable either from their arising from a cause which medicine can not cure, such as disappointment in love, bad husbands, losses, &c. or the plan laid down for their cure is of such a nature, as the circumstances of the patient render incapable

capable of being complied with, as riding, country air, sea-bathing, &c. An hysterical fit is generally preceded by a pain in the forehead, temples, or the eyes, with an effusion of tears, and dimness of sight, a languor seizes the whole body, palpitation of the heart, with a constriction of the thorax, succeeds; likewise nausea and spasms upon the intestines, with borborygmi, from the rarefaction of the confined air. The globus hystericus, or, as the good women term it, the rising of the lights, is owing to a spasmodic contraction of the œsophagus; the large quantity of pale, limpid urine, from a spasm on the kidneys. If the patient fall asleep, he generally awakes, impressed with the phantoms of a disturbed imagination: but in different patients, we shall find a great variety and difference of symptoms.

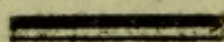
The indications of cure are, first, to palliate the symptoms which arise during
the

the fit; fecondly, to prevent a relapfe. For the firft, a moderate emetic, of ipecacuanha, or antimonial wine, may be made ufe of, with opiates, and other antispafmodics, as camphor, affafoetida, &c. and for the fecond, whatever will tend to diminifh the general debility and relaxation of the fyftem, and to reftore to the mufcles a due and univerfal tone: hence the advantage of Peruvian bark, pure air, and fea-bathing; hence, more efpecially, the peculiar and exclusive benefit of the NERVOUS CORDIAL, which, from its bracing property, is acknowledged by the moft eminent phyficians, who have done me the honour to inveftigate its effects, to be the firft on the lift of tonic medicines, that was ever propofed in any age or country.

[As a proof of the above fact, I beg leave to refer to the cafes at the end of the chapter.]

In some measure synonymous to the hysteric complaint, is the hypochondriacis, or hypochondriac disease; though, in this last, there is seldom any extreme paroxysm, or such violent contortion of the muscles. It is owing to a relaxation of the nervous and muscular system, or an unequal distribution of the nervous influence; hence tremors, and spasmodic contractions of various parts of the body. Delicate, relaxed people, the inactive, studious, and sedentary, are generally subject to these complaints. Melancholy, and the various misfortunes in life, may be considered as the pre-disposing causes; so far at least as relate to its mental origins. From a relaxation of the nerves, the solids will be weakened, and all the animal functions impaired; and the mind, from the slightest cause, will fall into the greatest despondency. It may likewise proceed from those imprudencies in the earlier stages of life, to which both sexes are too much addicted. This disease

being, as before noticed, of much the same nature and tendency as the hysteric disorder, it is useless to state the precautions and medicines to be employed in the cure thereof, these being already capitulated and explained above; to which, therefore, I beg leave to refer the reader.



C A S E S.

TO DR. BRODUM.

SIR,

For the sake of doing justice to your extraordinary abilities, as well as to inform the enemies of public practitioners in that science, that they should not be too precipitate to censure ingenious and honest men, I do hereby inform the afflicted, and the public in general, of the most surprising cure in the known world, perfected by your Restorative Nervous Cordial. I was afflicted with a nervous complaint, palpitation of the heart, which distracted my head, so that I could scarcely sleep night or day; took sometimes my sight away, that I could hardly see half a yard before me. I applied to many eminent physicians, but all to no purpose; in which situation I was for fifteen years; but by applying to you,

Sir,

Sir, I was cured in a short time. Any person doubting the truth, may be convinced by sending a letter, or by applying personally to me.

THOMAS MOULE,

Shopkeeper, *Barkway*, near *Royston*, *Cambridgeshire*.

Witness to the above, *John German*, *Cross Keys*.

I, C. J. M'DOWGALL, was afflicted with a nervous complaint for about three years, which affected my head and eyes very violently: by taking Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial, am happy to say, that I am able to work.

Witness, WILLIAM MILLS,

Bookbinder and Stationer, in *Wade's Passage*, *Bath*.

VOLUNTARY ATTESTATION.

I, JANE BAKER, of No. 5, *Bird-court*, *Philip-lane*, *Aldermanbury*, in consideration of the great benefit I have received from Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, voluntarily depose, that I was violently afflicted with an inward complaint, that settled on my lungs, and terminated in a deep decline. This visitation reduced me to a perfect skeleton, rendered me incapable of walking, and was attended with frequent tremblings, and violent palpitations of the heart. During the extremities of my

distress I could not obtain any relief, until I fortunately heard of the great benefit that was dispensed to such miserable objects as myself, by the administration of the above truly excellent medicine, which was a sufficient inducement for me to make a trial of its efficacy: the result of this experiment has been to me a blessing of the first importance, since, after taking medicines for a short time, I am now completely restored to my health; which induces me, for the good of my fellow-creatures, to make oath before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of the City of London; and I shall ever consider Dr. Brodum as the agent of the Almighty, in putting a period to my calamities, and fervently pray, that he may continue to dispense the blessings of health to objects, like me, who have long been a stranger to so inestimable a blessing.

Sworn before me, at the Mansion-house,

JAMES SANDERSON, Mayor.

London, February 9, 1793.

C H A P. II.

THE HEAD-ACH.

THIS is a very painful sensation of the nervous membranes of the head. Its situation may either be in the substance of the brain or the meninges; in the pericranium, or in the bones themselves. The causes are various: it may proceed from inflammation, or a plethora distending the vessels. The membranous parts are liable to severe rheumatic pains. It may also be intermittent, or owing to the venereal disease. We have likewise nervous and spasmodic head-achs.

If the pain be slight, and affects a particular part, it is called cephalalgia; if the whole head, cephalica; if only one side, hemicrania: if there be only a fixed
 pain

pain on the top of the head, which may be covered with the tip of the finger, it is called *æavus hystericus*. The general cause is an obstructed circulation through the vessels of the head and stomach: it may sometimes proceed from a bilious tendency in the latter; or any morbid matter, absorbed from the external parts of the body to the internal. From the various causes of the disorder, no one method of cure can be recommended, but must be varied as the case requires. If from inflammation or plethora, we must empty the vessels by blood-letting, and lenient purges. If from a rheumatic cause, warm, aromatic plasters, or a blister, with anti-rheumatics, may succeed. An intermittent commonly begins in the teeth, and spreads first in the forehead, and afterwards to the back part of the head. During the paroxysm, the urine is clear and crude; but in the interval deposits a copious sediment. In these indications, the Nervous Cordial has never failed

failed being successful; and I do not hesitate to affirm, that no one remedy has evinced so salutary an efficacy, in the most dreadful stages of the complaint.

Provided the cause is of a venereal tendency, the Botanical Syrup may be recommended with greater propriety. For by expelling the subtle particles of mercury, imbibed by an improper application or assumption, and too frequently from the ignorance of pretenders to the medical science, the means adopted are frequently far more pernicious than the disease itself. The same deleterious effects are too often produced by self-quacking, and the use of family receipts, or injections of mercury, or other metals, which may ultimately prove baneful to the constitution at large, without assisting the local disease,

C H A P. III.

E P I L E P S Y.

THIS is a convulsive motion of most parts of the body, from an excited influence of the nervous system. The patient is thrown suddenly on the ground, whence it is called the falling sickness. It attacks with a lassitude of the whole body, pains in the head, and drowfiness, a sudden deprivation of all sensation, an involuntary emission of urine, and sometimes of semen, and a total forgetfulness of every thing that has happened. If it attack before puberty, it often leaves the subject of its attack at that time; but when it makes its appearance after the age of twenty, it is seldom cured.

This

This disease, in itself, is not attended with any immediate danger; but if it continue any long time, or return with much frequency, it often produces very mischievous consequences and effects; such as loss of memory, &c. and sometimes it introduces mere idiotism. An epilepsy appearing soon after birth, is probably owing to some injury done to the brain, as the head shoots through the vagina, and is seldom cured. A fright, or sudden passion of the mind, will sometimes occasion an epilepsy; worms in children often produce it, by irritating the nervous system of the intestines. In this case, if we can remove the cause, the disease is generally cured. An epilepsy sometimes ends in melancholy, or madness. When it brings on a palsy, or apoplexy, it proves mortal. Sometimes a quartan ague puts an end to it. We have three indications of cure. *First*, to prevent an impending paroxysm; *Secondly*, to shorten it when present; and, *Thirdly*, to guard against
future

future attacks. In phlethoric habits, evacuation may sometimes be necessary, to ward off the fit: but if the pulse be low and weak, the Nervous Cordial*, or a slight emetic, with a strong opiate afterwards: thirty or forty drops at least of the tincture bearing this name, and repeated every night for some days.

The following powders may be afterwards taken occasionally:

Powder of Valerian

———— of Peruvian bark, of each 1 oz.

———— of Senna

Antimonial Powder, of each 1 dram,

Mix them, and divide into thirty doses; of which one may be taken three times a day, in a glass of wine and water.

Cold bathing will likewise, at this time, be often of essential consequence.

* Vide cases inserted at the end of this chapter.

C A S E S.

The son of JOHN NEWMAN, ostler, at the White Hart, Newmarket, was afflicted with fits, so that he was quite speechless; by taking Dr. BRODUM'S Restorative Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured in two months.

Witness, *I. Newman, Newmarket.*

January 7, 1791.

The son of ROBERT PARKER was violently afflicted with epileptic fits; by taking Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured in a fortnight.

Witnesses, *Richard Searle, M. Dawson, Linen Draper, No. 4, Northgate Street, and John Lacstead.*

Frog Lane, Bath, April 4, 1792.

C H A P. IV.

M A D N E S S.

I CONFESS, that but few opportunities of making observations upon this disease have occurred to me, in the course of my practice. Some few, however, have: and in these, I have seldom pursued that coercion and complete deprivation of personal liberty, which is so warmly recommended by many physicians. If any degree of irritability is present, it will add to that irritability; and in the most inirritable habits, it will too much prevent that exercise, and those rural amusements and pure air, which are often of the highest consequence imaginable. The best book on this subject, with which I am acquainted, and which

I would

I would therefore recommend, is Bailey's
Treatise on Mania.

If there be any fever present, it is
seated in the brain, and is of the chronic
kind. But the best and most immediate
dissections have never yet discovered any
physical difference or alteration, between
a patient dying under this or any other
disease. Dr. Brooke, of St. Luke's hos-
pital, has, with the hope of such a dis-
covery, dissected the brain of many of his
patients; but in every instance it proved
a useless attempt, and he was never able
to ascertain any thing like the proximate
cause of the first paroxysm.

The practice pursued at Bethlem hos-
pital, is to give drastic purges and eme-
tics every week, with the tonic applica-
tions of the cold baths and chalybeates.
This last medicine was highly approved
of, and much recommended, by my late
intimate and worthy friend, Dr. Hugh

Smith; but, though I shall ever pay the greatest deference to his judgment, and reflect on his friendship with the highest satisfaction, I cannot avoid adding, that I have found many cases, particularly in young women of delicate habits, and where the disease has been brought on from extreme disappointment, or sudden frights, in which the steel would not agree with the stomach; and in all these cases, I have tried the Nervous Cordial in its stead, with great advantage to the patient, as well as to my own reputation. Blisters, by their irritation, would I think rather increase the disorder; especially when owing to a violent agitation of the animal spirits. Opiates are highly advantageous, as they diminish whatever irritability is present, and as we should always endeavour to divert the attention of the patient, by a multiplicity of objects, and not permit the mind to be engrossed by one subject, or train of thoughts; for we see that disappointed love, great losses, deep

deep study, or in short, any thing that thus too largely occupies the attention, is of itself one prime and frequent cause of the disease.

C H A P. V.

O F D E A F N E S S.

POWERS that can impede the undulating air from making a proper impression on the auditory nerve, may be the cause of deafness. This occurs in cases where the external passage is corked up with wax, or any other substance. Here the first indication is, to soften the wax, by dropping in a little oil, mixed with ox's or sheep's gall; and then to syringe it with warm water, and a little Sp. Rorismarin.

But there is another and a more common cause of deafness by far than the above. It is debility in the auditory nerve, and an incapacity of exerting its due tone and faculty, even when the meatus auditorius, or passage of hearing is open and not obstructed. Of fifty cases of deafness, that occur every day, forty-nine, at least, are owing to this source. And here, I confess, I know of no very efficacious remedy, excepting the Nervous Cordial, which I have found succeed without failure in a single instance, after all the common prescriptions and modes of cure have been tried to no purpose. I have, therefore, recommended it by way of trial to other medical practitioners of great merit and eminence, and am happy in having the addition of their testimony and support universally in my favour*.

* Vide cases at the end of the chapter.

The adoption of Cantharides I would not, on any account, recommend. The cold bath, and sometimes small electrical shocks may be of use, both in deafness and blindness, when they proceed from paralytic causes. Though I acknowledge, that among the multiplicity of causes, from which deafness may arise, some may defeat the intention of the before-mentioned remedies.

And as the ear is a delicate organ, and may most easily be injured, I would advise no patient to quack or tamper with himself, but immediately to apply to some eminent medical practitioner for advice. My own patients are sensible of the propriety of this observation, and the personal application of their friends to me, whom they know labouring under such complaints, from which they have been relieved, have been very pressing and numerous indeed.

C A S E S.

Copy of a Letter to Dr. Brodum.

DEAR SIR,

I should be totally destitute of gratitude, were I to omit returning you my sincere thanks, and taking every possible means of informing the world of my son's astonishing recovery from a total (and as many of the Faculty pronounced it an incurable) deafness, by applying to you, and taking your Nervous Cordial. It is impossible any one can form an adequate idea of my son's sensation on being restored to perfect hearing, after having been totally deprived of that sense for upwards of two years. My gratitude to you, Sir, admits not of language; suffice it to say, I regard you as the immediate instrument of Heaven in recovering my son from a state which refused to yield to any skill but yours. It is my wish to testify my gratitude in the most ample manner; therefore, if you think the publication of this letter will do you any service, you have permission to make any use of it you think proper, and I shall always esteem myself happy in testifying how grateful a sense I have of your superior abilities.

SARAH THORP.

Witness, *William Bristow*, Printer of the Kentish Chronicle, and *Samuel Kinsford*, of *Sturry*, Banker in *Canterbury*.

Sturry, near Canterbury, Dec. 11, 1793.

A respectable

A respectable lady of Shard Sutton, near Maidstone, Kent, was afflicted with a nervous complaint and total deafness; by taking six bottles of Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial (bought at Mr. Blake's, Maidstone) was perfectly restored.

July 10, 1794.

A gentleman's son, in Artillery-street, in the Borough, had long been afflicted with deafness; by taking Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, was perfectly restored to his hearing. [This gentleman does not wish to have his name publicly inserted, but has given permission to the Doctor to refer to his house.]

London, Jan. 13, 1795.

Mr. D——n, a wine-merchant in the city, was deaf several years; by taking the Nervous Cordial was restored to his hearing.

Mr. RAYMOND, ship-builder, of Southampton, was afflicted with a nervous complaint, had always a noise in his head, which made him very deaf; by taking Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured in three months.

I, THOMAS KENT, at Darington, in Suffex, was afflicted with a deafness for twelve years, and had a noise in my ears like the found of bells, which proceeded from a nervous complaint; by applying to Dr. Brodum am perfectly cured by his Nervous Restorative Cordial. I am now sixty years of age, and can hear as well as ever.

Witness my hand,

THOMAS KENT.

Witness, *John Boyce*, at the *Star Inn, Shoreham, Suffex*.

January, 1792.

THOMAS CAPPS, of East Dereham, Norfolk, was afflicted with a violent noise in his head, and was deaf seven years, which proceeded originally from a Nervous complaint; by taking Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured, and can hear now as well as ever. I have seen and conversed with Thomas Capps, and believe him to be perfectly cured.

Witness my hand, *Samuel Rash*, Esq; one of his Majesty's justices for the county of Norfolk.

C H A P. VI.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.

IMPERFECT vision may arise from whatever may refract or obstruct the rays of light from falling upon the optic nerve. This may proceed either from a cataract, an opaque cornea, or a paralysis of the nerve itself. For the first, nothing but the operation, either of couching or extraction can be used, as no medicine will have any salutary effect on the chrystaline lens. Inflammations are the most common causes of the second, from the fluids being too forcibly pushed on, and forming an *error loci*. This must be treated like all other inflammations, and common fomentations of poppy heads will, therefore,

fore, often be useful. A laxity often remains, however, after the inflammation has subsided, and is sometimes removed with difficulty. The *Collyrium* formed from white vitriol, as a gentle astringent, bids fair to succeed in all such cases.

Issues are likewise of service; but when this plan does not succeed, we may rather suppose it to be of the rheumatic kind, and treat it accordingly. And here the bark and the Nervous Cordial will be of infinite use: But the pulse must direct us what plan to pursue. In stræmous ophthalmics, the bark has been greatly recommended, particularly by Dr. Fothergill; but Dr. Hugh Smith did not find it so successful. He used the different preparations of chalybeate powders, in solution, which, he has often told me never once deceived him. Opacities from specks may be relieved

relieved by collyriums of glass and sugar-candy reduced to an impalpable powder, and blown daily into the eye. The nictitation of the eyelids over this last substance, often makes the speck wear away.

The amaurosis, or gutta serena, is a species of blindness that arises from a palsy of the optic nerve, and is frequently owing to a scrofulous habit. Here the pupil is dilated to its utmost extent. If it contracts and dilates by rubbing, it is a good sign: If, on the contrary, it continues immoveable and inirritable, we must not expect a cure. An incipient amaurosis may be relieved by bleeding and gentle purges. If there should be any symptoms of inflammation, blisters may be applied to the head, or behind the ears. It sometimes proceeds from a rheumatic cause, and here the Nervous Cordial, or such anti-rheumatics as opium and antimonial

antimonial preparations, may be taken to advantage. Externally, Hungary water should be applied as a collyrium. In cases of relaxation, the bark bids fair to be useful. I have often prescribed copper, or a solution of Roman vitriol, used externally as a collyrium, and these, with the assistance of country air and exercise, I have frequently found successful. For inflammation of the eye-lids, the softer animal oils may often prove advantageous, those of poultry, perhaps, more particularly so; or if these cannot be procured, the vegetable oils, free from rancidity, and formed into an ointment with white wax, may be used with equal advantage.

The reason that owls, &c. cannot see distinctly in the day, is because their pupil being exceedingly dilated and incontractible, admits too large a quantity of the rays of light, for the purpose

purpose of vision. When, on the contrary, the darkness of the evening supervenes, this extreme dilahition, which was so injurious before, will now be highly beneficial, and enable the animal to discriminate objects more minutely.

C A S E S.

MARY HAYLOCK, wife of Thomas Haylock, of Ely, Cambridgeshire, lost the sight of one of her eyes; by appling to Dr. Brodum, was perfectly cured in six weeks.—Witness, *John Vail, John Henry Rose, Master of the Cambridge Band.*

The son of Mr. Phillips, of Bainton, Northamptonshire, lost his sight; but by applying to Dr. Brodum, he was perfectly restored.

Witness, R. LILLY, Stamford.

THOMAS NORWOOD, keeper to his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, was blind of one eye; but by applying to and taking Dr. Brodum's medicines was perfectly cured.

Hemington, near Oundle.

THOMAS NORWOOD.

TO DR. BRODUM.

SIR,

I return you my sincere thanks for the great cure you have performed on me. I was afflicted with a complaint in my head, which grew so bad, that it entirely took away the sight of one of my eyes, and the other in darkness for a considerable time. Fortunately Dr. Brodum used to visit a gentleman at Standon, and my friend spoke to him about me, to which the Doctor immediately answered, that he would do his endeavour. He couched my eye the 9th of July, and on the 12th I was able to see, and on the 25th following was quite recovered. I am now able to get my bread as usual, for which I shall always be bound to pray for the Doctor. Any person doubting the truth, may be convinced by applying by a letter, or personally, by any of the witnesses.

EDWARD CLARKE.

Witnesses, William Durrance, Bailiff to 'Squire Rook ;
John Gutteridge, Overseer ; William Chapman, George
Whitaker, Paper Miller.

Standon, Hertfordshire, July 25, 1790.

C H A P.

C H A P. VII.

C O N S U M P T I O N.

AN opinion has been entertained by Shirk, Ringlus, Willis, and some others, that many have been afflicted with consumption for the space of between thirty and forty years, without interruptoin, and that without its having any fatal influence on their lives till the complete termination of such period. Having so much time therefore, allowed to attend to the disease, and remove it in its origin, how obviously clear is it that those who have any such symptoms in their constitution, should make immediate application to some medical professor of eminence. The success I have met with myself in this complaint is

founded

founded on a long experience, and testified by a host of witnesses, who have done me the honour to place themselves under my care. The cure of this complaint, in a great measure depends upon the regimen which is observed by the patient, and the most alarming symptoms will subside by a perseverance in taking such regimen.

Mild balsamics conveyed into the lungs by inspiration, will be of great service, when ulcers are formed, and proper exercise, fresh air, and bark taken freely, will accelerate the progress of the cure. The columbo root is an excellent substitute for the latter medicine, when it cannot be employed, and blunts the acrimony of the juices, at the same time that it improves the appetite.

The observation of the celebrated Dr. Fothergill, deserves particular attention, who very justly remarks that
 medicine

medicine at the commencement of the disorder, is the surest way to relief. To elucidate his observation, a cough is occasioned by acrid serum, which if not soon removed, will produce an inflammation, and that, for want of resolution, will soon prove insurmountable.* Too late application in these instances is productive of the worst of consequences.

When the inflammation is considerable, bleeding is serviceable, and the expectoration is increased by the following medicine:

R. Gum Arabic, in Pulv. ʒss

Myrrh ʒj

Scillæ PP gr. vj

Nit. Depurat ʒss

* This last-mentioned subject being too voluminous to discuss in the present confined limits, I beg leave to refer the reader to a work just published, entitled, "A Treatise on the Cough."

D

Sacch.

Sacch. Alb. ʒʒss
 m f. Pulv.

Divide. in chart No. xij, Cap 1,
 ter. die cum Cyath. Tinct. Rosar.

The above prescription continue
 three weeks, and then recommence the
 Nervous Cordial.

Acids, in this disease, cool the blood,
 and quench the thirst, especially those
 of a vegetable nature, as apples, oranges,
 lemons, &c. the quantity must be regu-
 lated by the strength of the stomach
 of the patient and his inclination.

Sydenham, in consumptive cases, says,
 the best physician is a horse, but enfee-
 bled patients should consider, that by
 taking cold, or enduring too great fa-
 tigue, they may receive more injury
 than benefit. Consumptive patients
 should indulge themselves in riding with
 the greatest caution, otherwise, instead
 of facilitating, they may retard their
 cure,

cure, but if after such exercise, their spirits are improved, their appetite return, and their freedom of breathing increase, they may continue the exercise, provided they abide by the above instructions.

Women's milk, if drawn from the breast, is of great service, and next to it ass's milk, from its abounding with sweet serum. Goat's and cow's milk, have, likewise, in these cases, been attended with excellent effects. These animals should be fed on those vegetables best calculated and conducive to health.

Night sweats, shortness of breath, hectic heats, and spitting of blood, are all removed by a perseverance in taking the Botanical Syrup, which I again, with confidence, recommend as productive of the best of consequences in every species of consumptions.

THE ASTROPHY OR NERVOUS CON-
SUMPTION.

THIS disorder, though arising from different causes, and advanced to different degrees, is, in fact, notwithstanding the variety of symptoms, but of one and the same nature. It is occasioned by the organs of digestion being weakened, and is known by a decrease of strength, deprivation of appetite, little or no fever, shortness of breath, and the generally high, but inconstant colour of the urine.

Children are frequently afflicted with this disease from the sudden change of their aliment, in being taken from the breast, to subsist on more solid food, when

when their legs become pendulous, their habit flaccid, their skin corrugated, and their appetite insatiable. This disorder is totally different from the rickets, or that leanness that occurs from the breast not affording a proper subsistence.

When this disorder results from a diarrhæa, fluor albus, diabetes, gonorrhæa, &c. the one ultimately depends on the removal of the original disease. When caused by indigestion, as frequently happens to children and aged persons, gentle doses of calomel and rhubarb should be prescribed, alternately changing it for stomachics and warm perspiratives. Irritating purges, by inflaming the bowels, should be carefully avoided.

The cure of this disease will be greatly accelerated by a regular course of the Nervous Cordial, and the whole materia medica cannot supply a more efficacious medicine. Twenty or thirty drops of

elixir of vitriol, taken twice a day, in a glass of wine and water, will be found extremely beneficial.

Patients, in this disease, should amuse themselves as much as possible, and as serenity of mind is, in this instance, a grand point towards the re-establishment of health, they should adopt such amusements, and select such company as they know, from the nature of their disposition, will afford them the greatest pleasure.

The king's evil, the asthma, the scurvy, the venereal disease, &c. causing a consumption, proper attention should be paid to the original malady.

When extraordinary evacuations are the cause, nature should not be controuled, but the strength preserved by the administration of such restoratives as the Nervous Cordial, with the assistance

ance of gentle exercise and salutary diet. In these cases, a decoction of sarfaparilla, saloop, chalybeate waters, and bark are powerful assistants.

In persons of an irritable habit, the spasmodic affections should be removed by opiates, mucilaginous substances, gentle glutinous astringents, bark, and medicines agreeable to the nature of the symptoms of the disease.

The circulation in scrophulous and cancerous cases, should be reduced as low as the patient's state of health is capable of bearing. A thin light diet, made of jellies, from vegetable and animal substances, should then be preferred, and, as corroborants, the bark and vitriolic elixir.

Sarfaparilla, with a milk diet, may be recommended. When the complaint proceeds from a venereal infection,

tion, but in no stage of the disorder, let it derive its influence from what origin it may, is there so safe, so innocent, so efficacious a prescription as the two medicines above recommended, viz. the Nervous Cordial and Botanical Syrup.

C A S E S.

Mrs. WINSOR, the wife of Mr. Winsor, of Yeovil, Baker, being for some time in a very weak state, with shortness of breath, having no sleep, and loss of flesh, insomuch that every one thought her in a lingering decline, was advised to apply to Dr. Brodum, at Sherborne, who made a perfect cure of her in six weeks, by administering his Restorative Nervous Cordial.

Any Person doubting of the above, may be satisfied of the same, by applying to Mr. Winsor, at Yeovil, Somersetshire.

In gratitude to you and for the good of my fellow-creatures, I do hereby testify, that my daughter, Elizabeth Wood, of Berwick in Elmet, near Leeds, was in a decline,
and

and her legs swelled in an extraordinary manner; by taking five bottels of Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured, and is now as hearty as ever she was in her life.—As witness my hand,

ELIZABETH WOOD, Sen.

Witness, *Theop. Stead*, of the *Old Swan, Call-lane, Leeds.*

July 22, 1793.

ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, of Westdean, near Chichester, Suffex, was in a decline for some time; by applying to Dr. Brodum, and taking his Nervous Cordial, was perfectly cured.—Witness her Sister,

ANN PENNELLS.

St. Martin's Lane, Chichester, Suffex.

November 14, 1794.

W. SHOTTER, journeyman to Mr. Gleed, shoe-maker in High-street, Southampton, was in a decline, which brought him so low as to oblige him to walk with a crutch, and every one thought him past recovery; but he was perfectly cured in three months, by Dr. Brodum's Nervous and Restorative Cordial, and is now in as good health and spirits as ever, and as able to work. The truth of which will be acknowledged, by Mr. Gleed, to any that are doubtful.

C H A P.

C H A P. VIII.

THE JAUNDICE.

THIS disease often proceeds from an impeded influx of the bile into the duodenum, and an absorption of it into the circulation, whereby the ferous parts of the blood are tinged, and will be visible in the more pelucid parts, as the white of the eyes. The urine, being loaded with it, will be very high coloured, and will dye a cloth, of a saffron hue; the fæces will be white, for want of bile to colour them, and a dropfy often succeeds, the parts becoming relaxed for want of nourishment. The causes are various; they may either proceed from calculi or spasms, in the biliary ducts, or inflammation,

mation, or a pituitous lentor. If from the first cause, we must endeavour to relax the ducts, that the stone may pass into the duodenum; for this purpose, we advise blood-letting, opiates, and clysters, till the pain is eased, and such medicines as will keep the body open; afterwards, a course of Bath waters may be employed advantageously. We may have violent pains in the loins, from calculi passing through the ducts, which may lay in such a situation as not totally to obstruct the passage of the bile, therefore, will be unattended with the jaundice. Salt of tartar will dissolve gall stones, as will soap lees and the bile of vipers. Violent passion, or the cholic, acts by inducing a spasm upon the ducts; this spasm will be but relieved by the course of medicines noticed above, and when the cholic passion subsides, the jaundice will subside likewise. Stomach cathartics, aloetics, and saponaceous medicines

cines will be necessary, and form the regular routine of practise among physicians; but when these medicines are found to fail; I would advise, from a conviction of its utility, the immediate use of the Nervous Cordial.

The other remedies to be used for peripneumonia notha, will, in common, be adviseable in this case, as the general cause and cure is one and the same thing, the seat of the disease only constituting the difference. Afterwards the body is strengthened by exercise, &c. the Nervous Cordial being still continued.

The languor, inactivity, and indolence so common in the jaundice, arise from a want of bile in the first passages, whereby no intimate union of our food can be effected, from whence want of digestion and nutrition, which, of course, must produce general debility.

A dropfy will often succeed a long continued jaundice, in consequence of this debility, and is only to be removed by removing first of all the jaundice that produced it, and afterwards by the application and use of those tonic medicines which are recommended in cases when the dropfy is idiopathic, or uncompounded with any other disease.

C A S E S.

I return you my sincere thanks for the great cure you have performed on me. I was afflicted with the scurvy and dropfy, likewise the yellow jaundice; my legs and body were swelled in an amazing manner; at last it fell on my lungs, so that I could hardly breathe; I thought every moment would be my last; I tried many remedies, but all to no purpose, and every body thought I could not live many days; but by the blessing of God, Dr. Brodum, by his skill and Botanical Syrup, made a perfect cure of me in
a short

a short time, which I am ready to attest on oath, either personally or by letter.

Witness my hand, *Thomas Tobitt*, Miller, at Mr. *Sto-*
will's mill, Steyning, Sussex.

Witnesses to the above, *H. Leggatt*, Butcher, *Steyning*,
John Curtis, Ironmonger.

The wife of *William Welling*, of *Breeding*, near *Steyning*, was afflicted with convulsions in her stomach, and the yellow jaundice, likewise the gravel, with which she had before laid for upwards of six months, when she was given over by the other doctors, who told her they did not know what to give her more. We can declare she did not experience, for six months, one night's rest, nor even three hour's ease together, but always laid screaming and crying, praying to the Lord to take her out of that her misery, which all her neighbours know, but through the mercy of God, we heard of the great skill of *Dr. Brodum* with his *Nervous Cordial*, and what cures he had done to people. He was sent for, and was so kind to tell her the complaints exactly, before she spoke; he likewise told her, that she might make herself easy, for when all Doctors had given her over, there was a Doctor above which had not, and, with the blessing of God, he would recover her. Any person doubting the above, may have the fullest satisfaction by applying to

CATHARINE EDWARDS.

Witness, *Richard Goddard*, Schoolmaster.

C H A P. IX.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

THIS subject is so copious, that volumes might be written to elucidate the various causes by which it is produced, but as the most expressive language that was ever conveyed on paper, could not give so competent an idea of the virtues of the Nervous Cordial, as the perusal of the following cases, the publication of the truth is preferred in the instance in question, to elegant or sublime expressions.

The following attestations are distinguished by a veracity that must soon convince, even the incredulous, to an implicit belief of their truth.

CASES.

C A S E S.

W. BRODUM, M. D.

No. 9, Albion-street, Blackfriar's-bridge, London.

At the desire of Mr. Metralcourt, I forward his case
to you.

RICHARD CRUTWELL, Printer, Bath.

SIR,

The wonderful good effects of your Restorative Nervous Cordial I shall ever be proud to acknowledge, either in public or private. I know your repute, and the salutary effect of your medicine are too well established to need any attestation of mine, but gratitude induces me to cause to be published the following wonderful cure (performed by the administration of your Nervous Cordial) for the sake of my friends, and the public in general, who labour under similar complaints, that they may in like manner make application to you, before their complaint gets to such an alarming pitch, as to be almost past recovery.

I was afflicted with a nervous and bilious complaint, which affected (very severely) my head and hearing, with a continual palpitation of my heart, and in such a trembling state as to prevent the exertion of my professional talents (as a dancing master) on which rests my dependance for support; at length my breath became short and hectic, and my whole frame disordered. I was then advised to
drink

drink the waters, and bathe, which I also did to no purpose; at last, by the blessing of God, and by taking your Restorative Nervous Cordial, I am happily and thoroughly re-established in my former state of health.

C. METRALCOURT.

No. 3, *Great Bedford-street, St. James's-square, Bath.*

June 26, 1795.

I, EDWARD FORD, was afflicted with a bilious complaint for some time, my face quite yellow, my breath very short, and at last my body began to swell, and my appetite failed me, which prevented me walking; after trying the most eminent physicians to no effect, by taking Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, was perfectly restored in two months, which case I particularly wished to have published for the sake of others, my fellow creatures, labouring under such painful disorders.

EDWARD FORD, *Whitstable.*

Witness, *John Terry, Betheriden, near Ashford*

Any person doubting the above cure, by applying personally, or by letter, post-paid, to Edward Ford, at the Ship, Whitstable, near Canterbury, may be satisfied of the same.

C H A P. X.

DISEASES OF THE LIVER.

THE liver as a gland secretes the bile, a fluid of the greatest consequence to the animal œconomy, since, without it, the great work of digestion cannot be performed. There are two species of it, the cystic and hepatic, of which the latter is the strongest. It is a natural soap, composed of oil, water and alkaline salt, which is capable of uniting oily and mucialaginous substances into one mass. Painters sometimes use the bilious juice for mixing some viscid matters that nothing else will dissolve. Inflammation of the liver is attended with severe pain, under the short ribs, a
full.

full quick tense pulse, and the symptoms of inflammation in general. It terminates and is cured in all the various ways of other inflammations. If the tumour suppurate and point externally, it may be treated as a common abscess, and be opened. If it burst, and the contents fall into the abdomen, a purulent ascites is the consequence. If it ends in a schirrus, it produces what is called the black jaundice, a disease well known by the black lead colour cast upon the countenance, which is generally, therefore, esteemed a dangerous symptom, though in some instances thought favourable of by Van Sweiten, who relates the case of a person laboring under this disease, who was cured by living upon vegetables only.

In diseases of the liver, proceeding from inflammation, large and repeated bleedings from the arm, or the region of the liver itself, by the application

leeches, will be always found useful. To this may be added the topical application of emollient liniments and fomentations. Internally small doses of calomel, so as not to excite ptyalism, combined with opium and rhubarb, will be highly beneficial, and it forms the common mode of practice pursued in those countries where hepatic diseases are most frequent. Here likewise the Nervous Cordial will be highly advantageous, as will be found by perusing the case below.

C A S E.

I return you my sincere thanks for the cure I have received. I have been afflicted with an inflammation of the liver for three years, was always in pain and misery, and my face was as yellow as saffron; I applied to many eminent physicians, but all to no purpose; by taking your Restorative Nervous Cordial, (you told me the nature of my case)

case) and informed me I had the stone in the gall, which proved a fact; by taking medicines a week I spit up stones as large as a small bean, of which I am now perfectly recovered, and am able to do my business the same as if nothing had ever ailed me.

Witness my hand,

WILLIAM CARVER,

Blacksmith, *St. Michael's Parish, Lewes.*

Witness, *Richard Tobitt, Schoolmaster, Maidstone, Kent,* and *Thomas Whapham, Cooper.*

C H A P. XI.

A S T H M A.

A CASUAL and slight difficulty of breathing is called a dispnoea; when this dispnoea, or difficulty of breathing is more habitual and confirmed, it is denominated asthma, and in its worst state an orthopnoea. The disease is owing to a spasmodic constriction upon the lungs, and is without expectoration. The antispasmodics, as assæfoetida, in large doses, with volatiles, and other stimulating medicines, in the fit, will be of service. After this paroxysm has ceased, decoction of bark, pure air, exercise, &c. will be necessary to prevent a return. If it is owing to a hydrops pectoris, nothing but the operation

operation for the empyema, can relieve it. The Nervous Cordial, has, however, even in this case, but more particularly so in cases proceeding from other causes, proved advantageous when given in a morning. New milk, and a small quantity of old rum, taken on first rising from bed, has been often recommended. Tar water will, likewise, at times, succeed, and I have often witnessed its periodical returns completely prevented by the free use of the Peruvian bark, though this is a medicine in general disrepute, in cases where respiration is in the least affected, and physicians are very scrupulous in the recommendation and use of it.

C A S E S.

TO DR. BRODUM.

SIR,

I am very certain that your reputation is already too well established in the opinion of the world, to require any attestation of mine; but in justice to my own feelings, and for the sake of others, who may stand in need of relief, under similar attacks on their constitution, I think it incumbent on me to state, that being afflicted with an asthmatic and nervous complaint, attended with a strong palpitation of the heart, which nearly deprived me of the power of breathing, and rendered the least exercise, especially in walking, extremely painful to me; I had recourse to your Restorative Nervous Cordial, which has not only given me freedom of respiration, but happily restored me to the blessings of health.

JOHN DENT.

No. 12, *Crescent-place, St. George's-fields.**December 1, 1794.*

Sworn at the Mansion-house, *London*, 18th Dec. 1794,
before the Rt. Hon. *Thomas Skinner*, Lord Mayor.

Sir Watkin Lewes? Knt, Alderman.

SIR,

I was afflicted with an asthma on my lungs, and a bilious complaint; likewise the gravel and stone, and at last with a dropsy and the jaundice; my body and legs were swelled amazingly, my face was as yellow as saffron, and my breath became so short, that I thought every succeeding moment would be my last. My relations and neighbours thought it was out of the power of man to do me service; but by taking your Nervous Cordial five weeks, through the blessing of God, I am perfectly recovered. Therefore I think it not only my duty to acknowledge the service you have done me, but to inform the public, for the benefit of others who may labour under the same, or any disease similar to those from which I am happily restored.

WILLIAM GILLINGHAM.

Witness, *Baisley Redhead*, Gentleman Farmer, *Wimblington* Toll-bar, near *March*, *Cambridgeshire*.

Wimblington, October, 1793.

C H A P. XII.

THE DROPSY.

A DROPSY is a præternatural collection of watry fluid, either received into the cavities of the body, collected between the duplicatures of some of the membranes, or stagnating in the cells of the membrana adiposa, it may be either partial or universal; if general, it is in the cellular membrane, and is called anasarca; if partial, it is confined to some cavity of the body only; if its seat is in the abdomen, it is called ascites, if in any other part, it takes its name from its situation. The inner superficies of our parts have an exhalation of fluid, or lymph, which

if

if not re-absorbed, is accumulated in too great quantities; this may be occasioned by various and different causes, some of the chief of which seem to be as follows: *First*, from a relaxation of the solids, and dissolution of the fluids: *Secondly*, from a diseased state of the viscera from drinking: *Thirdly*, from any hindrance to the free transit of the blood from the arteries to the veins, whereby a rupture of the small lymphatic vessels will be produced, and their contents infused into the cavities they open into, and by stagnating and accumulating, they will dilate and distend them. A dropfy is frequently the consequence of a diseased liver, because, where the secretion of the bile is obstructed, the digestion will be weakened, the nutrition of the body, of course, lessened, the solids thereby relaxed and debilitated, and the fluids, of course, greatly impoverished, or some have imagined it

it to proceed from re-absorbed bile attenuating and dissolving the crassamentum. A dropsy succeeds a long intermittent, from the laxity and debility brought upon the whole animal system; gravid women are subject to swelled legs from the pressure of the uterus on the iliac veins, whereby they are prevented from discharging their contents; as fractured limbs are oedematous from the pressure of the bandages. Asthmatic people who labour under ulcerations and infarctions of the lungs or viscera, from the blood not being well and duly elaborated in the lungs. The difficulty of breathing which attends an anasarca, is owing to the cellular membrane of the lungs being loaded with water, whereby their expansion is impeded; in ascites, it arises from the diaphragm being pressed upwards. The effects of a collection of water will be different according to the part affected. In a leucoph.

leucophlegmatic patient, the thighs, legs, and feet swell from the gravitation of the fluid downwards; in this case, the advantage, by small crucial incisions, is very apparent, the dyspnæa being frequently relieved immediately. By the pressure upon the lungs and diaphragm in a dropsy, the perspiration is greatly diminished. The urine is made, but in small quantities, high coloured, and lixivial from the oil and salt not being properly oiluted, in time, the stagnate fluids, from their close confinement, becomes acrimonious, whence a slow fever, peripneumonia ulcers, gangrenes, bleeding at the nose, mortifications of the viscera, and, at length, death. The common cause of sudden death is suffocation by the fluids being deterimined to the lungs, wherefore we should never suffer our patient to lie horizontally, but in a posture between sitting and laying.

The

The indications of cure are three:

First, to investigate and remove the cause. *Secondly*, to evacuate the water. And *Thirdly*, to strengthen the habit, and prevent a future collection.

By enquiring into the cause, we may be able to make a just prognostic, but we must make it a rule never to hope for a cure where it is owing to dram drinking; for here the internal organs are parboiled, and it would be as easy to unboil a piece of meat as to effect a cure. Sydenham speaks highly of vomits, and as they discharge a large quantity of serum from the mouth, fauces, and stomach, they seem likely to be of use; but Dr. Smith has seldom found them answer. In an encysted dropfy, nothing can be expected from them. Both they and cathartics should be given in free doses, according to the strength of the patient. As they act by
their

their stimulus, occasioning a flow of humours to the parts the more considerable their effect the greater advantage to be expected from them. Elaterium (as the doctor expresses it) works even to the finger's ends; it operates first by vomit, and afterwards by stool; from three to six gallons of water have been evacuated, where the constitution can bear it; no hydragogue equals it, both in the ascites and anasarca; scammony given in small doses, and increased according to the strength of the patient, is frequently attended with success; it works gently, and has been of service where the elaterium has failed; diuretics are of uncertain operation; the most efficacious are the alkaline and neutral salts, cantharides, &c. (vide formulæ) as by these the blood will be induced to part with its aqueous parts; small quantities of calomel, as a diuretic, are much recommended. By joining stimulants to some diuretic,

diuretic, such as mustard, horse-radish, &c. the circulation will be greatly promoted. Salivation has proved efficacious, but this can be only tried in the ascites, in young persons where the constitution is sound, and all other methods have been attempted in vain. Another method is, by promoting perspiration; this is to be attempted by Dover's powder; the composition is as follow:

℞ Opis Colat. ℥ss
 Salis Nitri
 Tart. Vitriol ana ℥ii
 Ipecac Glycirrh. aa ℥j m.

Dose ℥ss. ad. ℥i. ℥j. contains grv. of opium.

The ipecac and opium counteract each other; the former stimulates very powerfully, the latter allays very powerfully all sense of irritation. Ipecacuana

cacuana thus given, is taken into the circulation, and stimulates the small series of vessels; it never weakens, yet is always the most certain sudorific we have; v gr. of opium thus given, do not exert their soporific qualities, so much as one grain by itself; if it does not promote perspiration, it attacks the kidneys, and occasions a most copious discharge of urine, but like every other medicine in a dropsy, it must not be depended upon as infallible; it is to be found in Dover's Treatise on the Gout. Dr. Ward's sweat, which is opium and hellebore act upon the same principle. The colcyum (meadow saffron) Dr. Smith has twice found useful. It acts by irritating the kidneys, and producing large quantities of water; it is also serviceable as a pectoral in asthmatic cases; it is given in the form of an oxymel, but does not occasion sickness as the squills.

℞. Colcychi ʒj

Acet. lbj. diger et colat. ad.

Mell. Anglic. lbs. f. oxymel

The juice of artichoke-leaves given ʒss ter die has been successful. Some have been cured by a resolute abstinence from all liquors, living only upon a toast dipped in brandy, laid upon the tongue, which promoted a flow of saliva, but few have resolution equal to this. The reason the liver is more injured by spiritous liquors than any other viscus, arises from a portion of liquor being conveyed directly to it from the stomach, by the vasa brevia, besides what is carried there in common with the rest of the viscera by the circulation. Emetics and cathartics, if they do not evacuate great quantities of water, ought not to be persisted in, as they only weaken the patient without any advantage.

If

If we cannot procure a discharge by the natural outlets, we must make use of artificial ones, such as scarifications, paracentesis, the empyema, and blisters.

When scarifications are used, they should be crucial incisions of the size of an orifice, after bleeding, one on each side of the leg, or on the scrotium, made in this form; they give room to the descending fluids, continue open, cause but little pain to the patient, and are not liable to become gangrenous, which large incisions are very apt to do. Tapping is never useful where drinking is the cause, but often hastens death. In the dropsy of the ovary, it may be useful as a palliative. I once had a case where the navel burst, when the patient was very full, and remained open, whereby the water oozed out as fast as it collected, and she lived a number of years. I

think it might succeed more frequently if it were used earlier, but by being postponed, the viscera become affected from the quantity of the extraneous fluid. Blisters, though they discharge the waters, are with great difficulty disposed to heal, and sometimes mortify, therefore are not always recommended: if they are applied, it must be to the most depending part. The operation for the empyema is used when the water is collected in the cavity of the thorax; should we succeed by any of these methods in evacuating the water, we must endeavour to prevent a return by bracing up the solids and invigorating the fluids with the use of cordial bark, bitters, chalybeates, &c.

The tympanum is a distention of the belly by air, either lodged in the intestines, or cavity of the abdomen. No fluctuation of water can here be perceived, but the belly, on being struck, sounds

sounds hollow like a drum. A corrupted viscus is sometimes the cause, or else its seat is in the colon, which may be known by the swelling frequently changing sides, and following the course of the gut. The cure is very difficult, as the tone of the parts is destroyed by the distention, and consequent relaxation, gentle stomatics, cathartics, and clysters. The aromatic pill, with ginger, tea, and warm carminatives, will palliate, but a cure is seldom effected. I have sometimes tried bark clysters, but without much success. The paracentesis may palliate, but nothing further. Dr. Mead recommended cauteries and blisters to the abdomen, but I should imagine the above methods promise fairer.

Dr. Hunter is diametrically opposite in opinion to Dr. Fothergill, who advises the operation to be made without waiting for any great distension, as soon

as there is a sufficient quantity of water collected to render it practicable.

Dr. Baker supports the arguments advanced by Dr. Fothergill, and urges the necessity of an early operation.

C A S E S.

W. BRODUM, M. D. &c.

No. 9, Albion-street, Blackfriar's-bridge, London.

SIR,

Next to God, my grateful thanks are due to you, for having, through your skill and advice, happily rescued me from the brink of the grave, to which I had been reduced by the Dropfy, which for a year swelled my legs and body in a manner that was not only truly alarming in itself, but frightful to be seen. It was in vain that I sought relief from an eminent physician at Cambridge, and other gentlemen of the Faculty. My breath became very short, and my whole frame exceedingly weak, and every one despaired of my life; by taking Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial, however, in a few months I was enabled

to walk, and to the surprize of all my friends I soon found myself re-established in my health, which, by the blessing of Divine Providence, I have ever since fully enjoyed, without any return whatever of the dreadful cumplaint I laboured under. I can now attend to my business as well as ever, and I shall have a pleasure, in justice to you, and for the information of my fellow creatures, to communicate any farther particulars that any one may require of me, or wish to know of the astonishing cure I have received from you.

AMBROSE FROST.

Witnesses, *John Clements, John Frost, Dullingham,*
near *Newmarket.*

September 10, 1792.

I, THOMAS RILEY, of Stanstead, in Essex, was afflicted with the Dropsy for eighteen months, and was swelled all over my body and legs in a considerable manner, so that I could hardly fetch my breath. By taking Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial (to whom I am very thankful for his great skill) he made a perfect cure of me, so that I am able to walk like a young man who had never any ailment, though I am now between sixty and seventy years of age.

Witness my hand,

THOMAS RILEY,
Clerk of the Church, *Stanstead, Monnifitchet, Essex.*

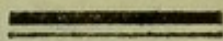
Witness, *Silvanus Ward, Hat Manufacturer, at Bishop*
Startford.

Mrs. JEWEL, Linen-draper, opposite the Royal Oak, Chatham, was afflicted six years with a complication of disorders, which baffled the skill of several persons in the profession; her body was swelled in a violent manner, so much so as to be called by some the dropsy, some a bilious complaint, &c. her legs were in the same situation as at the ancles, to spread over the shoes at times; she was afraid, from an oppression in her breast, of being choaked for want of breath. In this condition her life became a burthen, being hopeless of any relief from medicine, but fortunately applying to Dr. Brodum, was perfectly recovered by his Nervous Cordial.

Any person, questioning the authenticity, may, on application, or by letter (post-paid) receive any satisfaction.

C H A P. XIII.

T H E G O U T.



Physicians have defined the Gout or Arthrites to be an inflammation in the joints. It is caused by intemperate living, and a want of that activity which would otherwise preserve the patient from those acute pains that are the inseparable companions of this disease, and sometimes originates from being too much addicted to wine, women, gluttony; hence epicurians are seldom without this troublesome companion. Intense study, excessive perturbation of mind, will likewise occasion the most violent paroxysms of this disease.

Dr. Hales has affirmed, that the gross tartarine gouty particles produce obstructions of an inflammatory nature, in the feet and hands, where the blood has the least circulation, from being farthest from the fountain of life, the heart.

A redundancy of humours and weakness in the joints are certainly the primary causes of the Gout. The general seat of the disorder is in the limbs, when it seldom proves fatal; but when it occupies the main trunk, the worst of consequences may, with reason, be apprehended.

The Gout is divided into two classes, the regular and irregular, The regular Gout is when it is seated in the extremities of the body, and affects the tendons, nerves, membranes, ligaments, and joints, and the symptoms encrease
and

and subside with alternate pain and pleasure to the patient.

The irregular Gout is when the paroxysms occur at uncertain periods, when the symptoms vary, and the disease takes different positions in the human frame, as in the stomach, brain, &c. thereby threatening a speedy dissolution.

The opinion of different professors concerning the Gout, I here annex for the satisfaction of my readers.

Dr. Stevens earnestly endeavours to prove, that the humours of the Gout are more of an acid than alkaline nature.

Dr. Taceonus in his experiments of the mucilage of the joints of both men and brutes, concluded that the humour

was

was sometimes of the one and sometimes of the other nature.

Dr. Hunter thinks the offious matter is separated by minute arteries, and thrown upon the membranes, and that this separation is encreased or diminished agreeably to the state of the vis vitæ. He farther observes, that the formation of chalk stones is occasioned by the redundancy of offious matter that is produced in this disease.

The Gout, if not hereditary, seldom attacks young men, women, or children, or indeed makes its appearance until the patient is nearly forty years of age, and sometimes not till the positive decline of life. Corpulent persons are the most subject to it. The pain encreases with the approach of night, and diminishes at the return of day. The longer the interval the more severe

vere the paroxysm. This disease usually returns every spring and autumn.

Sydenham, in his regimen for the Gout, advises the patient to take no more food than he can with ease digest, nor less than is positively necessary for the preservation of his spirits.

The appetite will determine the quality and quantity of food requisite, and that which the patient is most partial to is easiest of digestion. Mead is an unexceptionable cordial. Although the Gout is ranked among incurable diseases, yet the Nervous Cordial has been prescribed with much relief to several patients who have been afflicted with it, that I can affirm that those who are inclined to make the desirable experiment will find it a most admirable assuager of those intense pains that are the inseparable concomitants of this disease. Pitcairn and Exmuller recommend

mend emetics as singularly serviceable. Bleeding is requisite for those who are of a plethoric habit of body, or leeches applied to the hæmorrhoidal veins, and cupping is extremely proper for others of a moist habit.

Astringent, cooling, and saturnine applications applied externally, afford a temporary relief, but producing a contraction of the parts are so dangerous as often to be attended with the most fatal effects; thirty or forty drops of laudanum, if taken at bed-time, will relieve the pain, encrease the perspiration, and advance the crisis of this disease. Astringent preparations from steel, remove excretions, and too frequently produce dropsies. Camphorated spirit of wine, and bags of dry ingredients sprinkled with it, are proper in all stages of the disease, and may be used by persons of every species of constitution. Galbanum

num and camphor formed into a cerate are likewise extremely efficacious, if applied in the height of the paroxysm, after bleeding; as is the soap plaister, where there is a large portion of camphor.

The feet should never be washed with warm water before the commencement of the fit, as it greatly enhances the pain, nor ever neglected afterwards, as then it is really of essential service. Perspiration ought always to be promoted largely, for which purpose the part affected should be carefully wrapt in wool, fur, or flannel of the softest texture. The inhabitants of Lancashire and other parts of England deem wool an infallible specific, and having carded and combed it with the greatest care, apply a considerable quantity to the part affected, which they fasten on with a skin of the softest dressed leather, nor remove it until the pain is gone,

Gouty patients should reside in a warm and dry air, and daily take as much exercise as from the nature of their situation they are able to bear. After the fit, frictions with coarse flannel, or the flesh-brush, and well regulated labour, will, by occasioning perspiration, facilitate the termination of the disease. As the Gout may be removed by the patient being disturbed in the fit to the most dangerous parts of the frame, the greatest care should be taken to give to his mind that serenity which can alone enable him to bear this severe affliction with proper fortitude. The Gout being an effort of nature to free herself from an offending cause, ought not to be restrained by any repellent applications. When it is seated in the head or lungs, every effort should be used to remove it to the feet. They should be bathed in warm water, acrid cataplasms placed to the soles, blistering
 plasters

plaisters to the ancles and calves of the legs, warm stomachic purges should be given to the patient, who should likewise undergo the operation of bleeding in the feet.

When the Gout is in the stomach, the warmest cordials should be prescribed to remove the attendant cold. Patients should go to rest exceedingly early, but need not be exact in respect to their hour of rising. The body should always be kept in a regular degree of heat, as the best mode of assisting perspiration.

Universal temperance and proper exercise are the best preventives of the Gout, the former to be observed without intermission at every meal, and the latter directed by that degree of useful labour, which is so great a sweetener of life, and promoter of health, and to which, persons who are in the habit

of taking it, always return with fresh pleasure. A regular course of living, light and easy suppers, a proper and unvaried division of hours for rest and labour, and above all, abstraction from that intensity of thought, which is generally productive, in the end, of the worst of effects. These are the best precautions that can be given to prevent the intrusion of that fatal enemy to mankind, the Gout.

C H A P. XIV.

THE RHEUMATISM.

THIS disorder is divided into two classes; when attended with a fever, it is called the acute, and when there is no fever, it is termed the chronic rheumatism.

The ancients denominated all pains in the external parts or joints, by the appellation of arthritis, but some celebrated French physicians, about a century since, distinguished all disorders in the tendinous and nervous ligaments, by the name of Rheumatism.

The cellular membrane is the immediate seat of this disorder, without variation, let it effect whatever part of the human body it may, or be the species of the disorder ever so various or changeable.

Persons in the prime of life, and those of an active disposition, are particularly liable to be attacked by this complaint, which is exceedingly prevalent in cold damp marshy countries. The Rheumatism is totally different from the Gout, the former being the companion of those peasants who are, from their extreme poverty, indifferently clothed, reside in huts that admit the inclemency of the weather, and subsist upon that coarse unwholesome food, which, from its affording little or no nourishment, is difficult of digestion. The latter, on the contrary, attends the opulent, who are visited by
it

it through their highness in regard to living, and inactivity in respect to exercise.

The Acute Rheumatism is occasioned by whatever may tend to produce an inflammation. The Chronic by an irritating acrimony occurring in the juices of the parts where it first makes its attacks.

The Acute or Inflammatory Rheumatism is attended with pains in the joints that prevent the motion of the limbs. On the pain becoming fixed, the fever abates, but it frequently continues many days, always encreasing in the evening. The pain generally varies to different parts of the human frame, as from the knee to the foot, from thence to the hips, &c. The seats of pain are generally the feet, ancles, knees, hips, loins, nape of the neck, shoulders, shoulder blades, elbows, wrists,

wrists, &c. which clearly evinces that it is a complaint of the joints.

The parts affected are so tender, that the patient complains of the least motion, and those most severe are usually the neck, the loins, and the hips.

The Acute Rheumatism seldom continues violent above fourteen days, though a weakness and swelling in the parts may remain many months, especially if the complaint attacks the patient in autumn. The lassitude that frequently follows the pain will not leave the patient until an eruption appears on the skin.

The Chronic Rheumatism is known by the long duration of the pain, and by the little alteration that appears in the affected parts.

The

The sciatica is when the pain enters in the hip, and extends down the thigh. This species of Rheumatism is attended with excruciating agony.

The Scorbutic Rheumatism derives its name from appearances of a scorbutic nature, attending the other symptoms.

The Rheumatic Lumbago is when the pain settles on the lungs, reaching to the os sacrum, and attended with nephritic symptoms. In this stage of the complaint, the patient is forced to keep his body in a recumbent posture, perpetually leaning forward. This attitude is doubtless extremely wearisome to the patient, but must not be dispensed with on any account whatever. Thus the loins are the seat of the disorder, the nicest care is requisite to distinguish it from an abscess, an inflammation in the ureter, the gravel and stone in the
G 4
kidnies.

kidnies. The Rheumatism in the muscles of the belly should likewise be known from the cholic.

There is little danger when the pain is in the external parts, but very great when it affects the internal organs. An inflammation frequently occurs when it is situated in the stomach or bowels, a suffocation when the lungs are affected, and a delirium from it terminating in the brain.

Dr. Rutherford has observed, that the parts affected with the Rheumatism never perspire, and that if they can be brought to sweat, nothing is so certain an indication of a cure. A free perspiration generally produces a turbid and copious discharge of urine. The excellence of these observations are elucidated by an obstructed perspiration and inflammatory diseases, being two of the

the principal causes of the Acute Rheumatism.

By adopting the Botanical Syrup, the fever will be reduced, the pulse abated, so as to indicate a return to health, the pain relieved in a considerable degree, and, by being assisted with the operation of bleeding, a happy convalescence be the consequence. Attenuants and diluents have often been administered to the patient's great advantage. Bleeding to weakly patients is productive of more harm than good, as it generally introduces other disorders that are not easily eradicated from the constitution. When they are attacked with the Acute Rheumatism, their best relief is by taking the above recipe, assisted by a cooling and nourishing diet.

Whey, in these instances, is remarkably wholesome. Bleeding is efficacious where there is a violent fever, and the
 pain

pain affects the breath, and wanders from the extremities to the internal parts. When the head is affected, a laxative clyster may be repeated night and morning, or every other day a cooling purge. Purging is the best evacuant for constitutions that are more ferrous than sanguine.

In Inflammatory Rheumatisms, nitre dissolved in the patient's drink, and taken in such quantities as the stomach can bear, is singularly serviceable. Opiates will fail of their intended effect, unless preparatory to the administering of them, bleeding is performed, and proper purges given to the patient. Preparations from antimony may be used between every dose of the Botanical Syrup, as above directed. Bark, in old Chronic Rheumatism, is a sovereign remedy, and when the Acute Rheumatism proves intermittent, the same may be prescribed. When a
copious

copious sediment is deposited in the urine, and plentiful sweets are produced, the bark will facilitate the cure.

Warm bathing producing proper evacuations, has often an excellent effect, but particular care should be observed that the patient does not take cold in these necessary emersions.

The white mustard, water trefoil, ground ivy, camomile, and several plants that are reared in this country, have, from the genial warmth of their nature, and other sanative qualifications been prescribed in this disorder, with the greatest success. They may be infused and taken in wine, ale, or tea, and should be continued with perseverance, the want of which is the grand cause that a cure is so seldom effected in chronic complaints.

Not-

Notwithstanding the medicines I have prescribed have been attended with the greatest success, yet, this success would have been greatly encreased had all the patients who have placed themselves under my care had resolution to persevere in, invariably, attending to my advice.

The volatile tincture of gum guaicum may be given from ʒij to ʒiſs twice a day, in any thing that the patient drinks; if it passes off too freely by stool, add a few drops of the tinct. thebiaca to each dose.

Salt water bathing often relieves the Rheumatism. Issues are indispensibly necessary in chronic cases, but should be made in a part regulated by the seat of disease. The issues should be made in the arm when the pain affects the shoulders, and in the leg or thigh when it affects the loins.

Dr.

Dr. Cullen observes, that blisters seldom fail of producing the desired effect, if applied to the part affected before the swelling makes its appearance. In Chronic Rheumatisms their efficacy is wonderful.

The cure being accomplished, the cold bath prevents a return, and the patient's strength is considerably recruited by the applications of chalybeates, aromatics, and bitters.

Chronic Rheumatisms should be rubbed daily with a flannel cloth, thus lessening by friction the intensity of the pain, which blisters and issues in the inside of the lower part of the thigh will likewise alleviate.

A decoction of the rad feneka, which is a specific, and the tinct. guaiac. vol. in large doses, are of singular efficacy.

When

When rheumatic disorders are attended with a scorbutic habit, the patient should drink freely of, and often bathe in the sulphureous water at Harrowgate.

C A S E S.

P O R T S M O U T H.

I, JOSEPH CHAPMAN, was afflicted with the gout, and many other disorders, for five years, which obliged me to go on crutches, I had all possible advice from the faculty at Portsmouth, but found it all to no purpose. I was advised to go to London, where I had the most skilful and eminent advice, but never received the least relief, till, through the mercy of God, Dr. Brodum came to Portsmouth, and when he saw me he told me not to make myself uneasy, that he would try to the utmost of his skill to restore me to my health, which he did perfectly, in the space of three months, by his Restorative Nervous Cordial. I am now able to walk twenty miles a day, if necessity requires. The above can be attested by all my neighbours if enquired into.

Witness my own hand,

JOSEPH CHAPMAN,

I. HARRY

I, HARRY BIRCH, was afflicted with the Rheumatism, and applied to many of the faculty to no purpose; by applying to the Doctor I am perfectly cured.

Witness my hand,

HARRY BIRCH.

Singleton, near Chichester, Sussex,

November 9, 1791.

To Dr. BRODUM,

No. 9, Albion Street, Black Friars.

SIR,

Having been grievously afflicted with a Rheumatic Complaint, for upwards of seven years, which at last fell into my knee, and produced a swelling, which often rendered me incapable of walking, and totally destroyed my rest in the night; but by taking your Restorative Nervous Cordial, one month, am quite relieved from my pain.

I remain, Sir, with gratitude,

Your obedient servant.

Wm. PRESTON.

Witness—*Matthew Rose, Joiner, Kelham.*

Kelham, March 28, 1793.

C H A P.

C H A P. XV.

THE PALSY.

THE palsy or paralysis is a disease in which the patient loses much of the sensation, and often the motion of his body or limbs.

The Palsy is caused by an impeded influx of the nervous spirits into the villi of the muscles, which arises from some defect in the brain, or the nerves proceeding from thence.

Frequent intoxication, wounds of the brain, or spinal marrow, extreme pressure on the nerves, cold or damp air, suppression of customary evacuations, sudden

sudden fear, not taking proper exercise, drinking tea or coffee to excess, and, in fact, every thing that relaxes the system, is, in different patients, a cause of this complaint.

The Palsy is complete when there is a privation of motion and sensation; and incomplete, when the one is destroyed and the other remains unimpaired.

The danger of this disorder is known by the importance of the part affected. A palsy of the heart, lungs, or any of the vital parts, is inevitably mortal. Of the stomach, intestines, and bladder, highly dangerous: as likewise in the face, it then evidently proceeding immediately from the brain. When the judgment and memory begin to fail, or the part affected is cold, loses all sensation, or wastes away, it is inconsistent to the last degree to flatter the patient with the expectation of a cure.

Hoffman divides Palsies into ferous and fanguineous.

The ferous kind is often cured by hot bathing, vigorous exercise, or an artificial fever produced by medicines of a volatile, aromatic, and acrid nature.

The fanguineous kind being generally accompanied with febrile motions, these remedies ought not to be applied.

The Palsy is either universal, lateral, or partial.

The universal Palsy is a general immobility of all the muscles, except those of the head.

Etmuller imagines it consists in a relaxation of the membranes and ligaments, but the paraplegia is merely an obstruction of the nerves, and generally follows

follows an apoplexy, scorbutus, carus, or arthritis.

The lateral Palsy or hemiplegia effects only one side of the body, though it originates from the same cause.

Mr. Boyle describes one of these Palsies, occasioned by a small splinter of a bone, pressing on the dura mater, when in less than five hours after the extraction, the patient was able to move his finger, and in two or three days, to lift his arm, which although reduced to skin and bone, soon recovered its proper size.

The partial Palsy is where the motion of the leg, arm, or any particular part or member is alone destroyed.

Quincy observes, that even where motion is entirely destroyed, sensation may be produced by the four following means.

By humidity increasing the sensibility of the muscular fibres.

By cold application, thickening the juices.

By external compression.

By heated applications, strengthening the injured membranes and vessels.

The Palsy must be treated in a similar manner to the sanguine apoplexy, if the patient be young and of a full habit, then bleeding, blistering, sharp clysters and purgative medicines should be alternately administered. But when it proceeds from relaxation or debility, as is generally the case in persons who are advanced in years, a course should be pursued exactly opposite. The diet should be warm and attenuating, chiefly composed of spicy and aromatic vegetables, as horse-radish, mustard, &c. the drink
gene-

generous, wine, mustard whey, or brandy and water. Friction should be administered to the parts affected with a warm hand or flesh brush. Blistering plasters may be used with advantage, as may the nervous ointment of the Edinburgh Dispensary, or any volatile liniment.

Electricity is an excellent external application, the shocks of which should be directed to the part affected, and the repetition continued daily for several weeks. Emetics should often be given, and any thing is of great service that can make the patient sneeze. When the tongue is affected, the mouth should be repeatedly gargled with brandy or mustard, or the patient may hold a piece of sugar in his mouth wet with the compound spirits of lavender.

The wild valerian root should be taken either in an infusion of sage leaves,
or

or half a dram three times a day in a glass of wine. If the patient's stomach cannot bear the nausea of this medicine, he may take half an ounce of each of the following ingredients: sal volatile oleosum, compound spirits of lavender, and tincture of castor, which should be well incorporated together, and forty or fifty drops administered three or four times a day. Mustard-seed, cinnamon, and bark-ginger, are of great utility. Cold air is extremely injurious, and exercise extremely serviceable.

Dr. Cheyne asserts, that if patients can confine themselves to a cow milk diet, a radical cure will be the consequence.

In the Philosophical Transactions many singular cures of this terrible disease are quoted, when of a periodical nature.

The German Ephemerides instances a young man who was afflicted with a paralytic complaint, who had the gift of speech only one hour out of the four and twenty, and that between twelve and one at noon every day, his taciturnity commencing between one and two, with little or no variation. The affliction continued on him twelve years.

The Philosophical Transactions particularise the case of a ruddy sanguine young woman, who, through a violent stroke of the Palsy, lost the use of her voice and legs. Medicinal assistance at first restored them, but the power of the complaint returned with greater force, and these dreadful symptoms appeared on the Tuesday of every week, and left her on the ensuing Friday, with only two variations in the course of the first year. But through a laudable perseverance which every person in such a situation, should adhere to, she continued in

a course of proper medicine for a considerable space of time, until her fits continued only a day and a half, commencing on a Tuesday morning, and retiring on a Wednesday afternoon. A few months longer continuing this practice perfectly restored her.

The natives of the East Indies are afflicted with a species of Palsy called Beriberie, which signifies a sheep in the Indian language, which visits them in such a manner, as to oblige them to thrust out their knees, and lift up their legs, so that they exactly resemble the gait of that animal.

The first symptoms of this disease are manifestly perceptible. A lassitude pervades the frame. The motion of the hands and feet become vitiated and depraved, and that sort of titillation is experienced, which we feel when we immerse our fingers and toes
in

in cold water. The voice is generally so much injured, as to affect the articulation.

Bonetus was so afflicted with this distemper in the East Indies, that for a whole month he could not without the most extreme difficulty, hear the conversation of the person who sat in the next chair to him.

The cure of this complaint is generally very tedious, and although in many cases not mortal, yet death is too often the necessary consequence.

The patient should on no consideration confine himself to his bed, but use all sorts of exercise, and apply strong and smart frictions, at which the Bengal servants are extremely dexterous and expert.

There are many articles that have afforded temporary relief in this complaint,

plaint, but none that have been attended with such remarkable success in every stage as the Nervous Cordial, which by its searching and sanative quality immediately attacks successfully this dire affliction, nor ceases its friendly influence, until it has overcome its antagonist.

C A S E S.

The son of THOMAS SHAVE lost the use of his limbs; by taking Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial, he was cured in a short time, so that he is able to walk.

Witness, *Thomas Shave*, his father, at *R. Vernon's* Esq;
Newmarket; *Thomas Simmond*, Farrier.

Newmarket, Jan. 4, 1791.

I, THOMAS CATER, was afflicted for a long time, and lost the use of my limbs, so that I could not move or stir; I tried many of the faculty, without relief. By taking Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial, I was cured

cured in a short time, which all my neighbours can testify, and am now able to walk 12 miles a day, and am as well as ever.

Witnesses, Mr. *John Kelsey*, Bull Inn, *Stanstead*, by *Ware*, in *Hertfordshire*, and Mr. *W. Pypbars*, Millwright, *High-Cross*, near *Ware*.

To W. BRODUM, M. D. F. R. H. S.

Mansfield, March 14, 1793.

I, WILLIAM GOODALL, of Mansfield Woodhouse, do declare that next to God, my grateful thanks are due to you, for having, through your skill and advice, been happily rescued from the brink of the grave, to which I have been reduced, and deprived of the use of my limbs, through a dead stroke of the palsy. I could not put my hand to my legs, and was obliged to use crutches; but by taking a few bottles of your Restorative Nervous Cordial three times a week, am quite restored, and walk without the least assistance.

WM. GOODALL.

Witnesses, *Peter Shepberd*, bookseller, and *Edmund Titterton*, at the Crown, *Mansfield*; *Samuel Turner*, of *Norton*, near *Worksop*; and Mr. *Gregory*, Master Builder, *Nottingham*.

C H A P. XVI.
ON MENSTRUATION,

WOMEN, by the laws of nature, are subject to a monthly discharge of blood from the uterus and vagina. This discharge usually appears about the fourteenth or fifteenth year of age, but the time varies according to the constitution of the female. Upon an average, it generally ceases spontaneously at forty-five years of age, at which time, women are no longer capable of conception.

I have known instances of this discharge appearing regularly at the age of eleven years, but in such cases it generally

generally ceases as early as the thirty-eighth or fortieth year. The later they appear, the later the prolongation. The common quantity of discharge from a healthy woman may be from two to four or five oz. upon an average. It continues from two or three to five days. In some it returns rather before the expiration of twenty-eight days. In others not till five or six weeks have intervened, who, nevertheless, continue in a state of regular health. Some, again who have a great redundancy, or plethora, cannot pass more than ten or twelve days without the renewal of this appearance. The cause of such a discharge is not clearly ascertained. Dr. Smith supposes it to proceed from a particular plethora, but to account for this plethora we know not very satisfactorily. Probably it may be rather owing to a particular stimulus, analogous to that which excites the brute creation to venery.

In all chronic disorders of young women, it becomes the physician to attend to the state of the Menstruation, and to make it his object in the indication of cure, to promote it when suppressed; which, if he can effect, the patient will soon recover of every other complaint; but if according to the opinion of the late Dr. Smith and John Hunter, this suppression is more frequently a consequence than a cause of any other disease, then ought we to attend to the concomitant disease as well, for where such disease, as a general relaxation of the system, for instance, is attendant, till we have corrected that, all our stimulants are vain, and will prove abortive.

C H A P. XVII.

THE CHLOROSIS,

OR

GREEN SICKNESS.

THIS is an obstruction in the womb---vessels of young females, under or about the time of menstruation. It is attended with a viscidness of all the juices, a fallow, pale, or greenish colour of the face, a difficulty of breathing, a sickness in the stomach at the sight of proper food, and an unnatural desire of feeding on such things as are accounted hurtful, and unfit for nourishment. It is also called by physicians the white fever, or virgin's disease, and the white jaundice.

It

It appears, at times, to proceed from an alteration of the fluids, about the time that the menses first begin to flow, or from the inaptitude of the vessels to perform those discharges which nature then calls for. It may also proceed from an obstruction in the bowels, or a sluggish languid motion of the blood, whether natural or acquired by ease, indulgence, or want of exercise; and this latter, no doubt, is the case when the disease happens to very young girls, who are not capable of suffering an hysterical disorder. Finally, it may proceed from a longing desire after the enjoyment of some particular person; or, in general, from a violent inclination to exchange a single life for the state of matrimony.

This disease sometimes, though not frequently, happens to children about eight or nine years of age, but the most usual time is thirteen or fourteen, when

when it generally continues till the terms appear. It is known, as before observed, by the paleness, green or leaden colour apparent in the countenance. The face in some persons is swelled, especially about the eye-lids, and after sleep. The thighs, feet, and ancles swell towards night; especially when the disorder proceeds from obstructions; the whole body being then lax and soft. An universal dulness pervades the system, and total disinclination to exercise; the patient complains of a pressure or weight, chiefly about the loins, and the extremities of the body. Upon any brisk motion, the consequence is, a difficulty of breathing, and the tension and quick pulsation of the arteries in the temples, which seem to beat with great violence; also a heavy, and frequently a lasting pain in the head, and sometimes a palpitation of the heart. The pulse, generally speaking, is quick and low,

I attended

attended with a small degree of fever, and a loss of the natural appetite, but chalk, coals, stones, clay, tobacco-pipes, and such minerals that in their nature are pernicious, ought to be removed as much as possible out of the patient's way, for she generally has more inclination to these, than to a proper diet.

The green sickness is seldom dangerous, though it often proves of long continuance; but when very violent, and too much neglected, proceeding from a suppression of the monthly courses, and attended with the whites, it may, in time, bring on weaknesse, hard swellings, and barrenness. When it happens sometimes before the menses ought to appear, and they break forth without obstruction, it is usually cured by this circumstance, without other means. If the whites appear after the green sickness has been long fixed, it is held to be a bad sign; if before, and it happens

happens upon the stoppage of the menstrual flux, it often proves critical; if the courses flow regularly during the distemper, it is accounted a good symptom, and there is no danger.

To forward a cure, the patient ought to be placed in a thin and clear air, to drink tea, barley-water, and other attenuating liquors, warm, and made agreeable to the patient's palate. Her food should be nourishing, but easy of digestion, and not such as may inflame.

Moderate exercise every day, such as walking, riding, stirring about the house, is highly serviceable, notwithstanding the difficulty and uneasiness that attends it, and the great antipathy of the patient to any kind of motion. Sleep ought to be moderate, and taken at a due distance from meals, not till an hour at least after supper. All passions of the mind, especially those of

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melancholy

melancholy and despair, are highly prejudicial; if the disease, therefore, be found to proceed from a settled inclination to marriage, the parents of the patient would evince their prudence by providing a suitable match, as the most effectual cure; or, if the desire be after a particular person, to let her have him, provided they have no forcible reason to disapprove of her choice. But if matrimony be not judged convenient for her, either on account of youth, or for any other reason, they must then have recourse to medical remedies, according to the following directions.

If the patient be in the smallest degree phlethoric, that is, if her veins be well stored with blood, bleeding will be highly proper to begin the cure; and this is to be succeeded by proper purgatives, mixed with calomel.

If

If the menses are considerably obstructed, or the time of their first appearance seems at hand, the purges ought to be pretty strong, and given about the expected time of their eruption, or of their monthly returns. As to the precise quantity of the dose, all circumstances being considered, a prudent practitioner, and, in some cases, the mother alone will be able to regulate it from the common appearances. In some cases, especially when the patient is very young, a vomit is often successful, being exhibited before purgation. Those cathartics that are either mixed with alterative medicines, or given in such quantities as to make them act as alterants, or lie a considerable time in the body before they operate, are usually very efficacious; and in weakly constitutions, preferable to other purgatives. The following forms are very good:

ALTERATIVE PILLS.

Take Ruffus's pill, fifteen grains; salt of steel, five grains; oil of camomile, one drop; make three pills, which will form one dose. These should be taken on going to bed, drinking after them a draught of white wine, and continuing the same course ten or twelve days.

Or,

Take castor, saffron, myrrh, all in powder, of each one drachm; salt of steel, two scruples; best aloes, powdered, one drachm; oil of cinnamon, six drops; syrup of orange-peel, a sufficient quantity. Make twelve pills out of every drachm, of which let five be taken for a dose every night, drinking after them water of penny royal, a quarter of a pint. These are excellent

to

to warm and comfort the nerves, thin the blood and juices, and cause them to circulate freely. They must be continued as the others, for ten or twelve days. And, indeed, all cathartics of this nature, that are intended to make an alteration in the whole animal system, which is often necessary in these cases, must have much more time to operate than those which are intended only to purge the intestines. The same directions therefore must be observed in taking the following tinctures, which may be substituted in the room of the pills, where the latter are injurious, or cannot be swallowed.

ALTERATIVE TINCTURES.

Take tincture of aloes, half an ounce; compound spirit of lavender and tincture of castor, of each half a drachm, mix for a single dose.

Or,
 Take compound tincture of aloes,
 and tincture of steel, of each two
 drachms, mix for drops, let the patient
 take thirty at a time in a glass of wine.

After purging a due time, either with
 the pills or tinctures, the patient must
 have recourse to other methods, If her
 complexion be so very tender, that she
 cannot bear purging for ten or twelve
 days together, she may omit it every
 third, or every other day, as the case
 requires, and take on the intermediate
 time, pills formed from a due proportion
 of prepared steel, and extract of gen-
 tian. But when there is a good consti-
 tution, and the case happens to be stub-
 born, the purgatives may be continued
 to sixteen or eighteen doses, observing
 towards the end of the course to purge,
 and take the other remedies alternately.
 When

When the purging is quite over, the Nervous Cordial may be administered with great benefit.

It sometimes happens that women labour under a disorder extremely similar to the green sickness, and yet with many symptoms not different from the yellow jaundice. This disorder proceeds from too great a quantity of bilious matter in the blood, which exhibits a yellow colour over the surface of the body. It is seldom mortal, any more than the common green sickness, unless extremely neglected. German spa-water is serviceable here. Water-gruel, with white wine whey, and the same methods as before recommended.

When the green sickness is stubborn, it is requisite to have recourse to the cold bath, and to the use of mineral waters; or an infusion may be made

in

in lime water, with guiacum, saffras, gentian root, and orange-peel dried, winter bark, and camomile flowers, to which add tincture of steel, a sufficient quantity in proportion to the other ingredients; or infuse filings of steel in a decoction of woods and roots. This may be drank instead of the chalybeate waters, and will frequently answer the same purpose. Decoctions, or other preparations of the Jesuit's Bark, with steel, wine, and tinctures of black hellebore and cinnamon, being continued a considerable time, are also very effectual in lax constitutions, and where the juices are viscid. But when the green sickness is attended with the whites, it must be treated with regard thereto; and the Nervous Cordial should here undoubtedly be introduced and continued till a salutary effect is produced.

A Chlo-

A Chlorosis singularly astonishing has lately come under my detection.

A lady of family at the early age of sixteen, was the object of the malady; during that juvenile periods her monthly discharges were entirely under the direction of the disease, and, in proportion to its virulence, it acted on the system. The attendant consequences was, an entire subversion of the order of nature by the stagnation of her courses, and pains the most excruciating in the loins, &c. turgidity and every natural disorder which a retention must occasion in the womb, attended with a strong indication of catamenia, though not apparent to the eye. Her appetite was strangely perverted; substances as charcoal, chalk, wax, tobacco-pipes, &c. were continually the objects. One cause from which it may have arose, is her affections engrossed on a young man,
near

near her residence, whose situation was by no means adapted to family views.

The attachment being discovered, confinement was the consequence; the variation from free exercise to sedentary employment and mental agitation, rendered her subject to the dreadful train of nervous disorders. Her constitution thus totally subverted, the vital organs were the objects that suffered. The progress was so very rapid, that the day following produced a violent fever, attended with loss of appetite, and total deprivation of speech. Physicians of the first respectability attended, but the dangerous symptoms encreasing, their utmost skill was baffled, and the wretched patient was pronounced past recovery.

I attended under these distressing circumstances, and, on an examination of
of

of the patient, found the pulse had nearly subsided. The action of the heart and lungs was hardly perceptible. Though the eyes were sunk and fixed, yet they retained a great expression of sentiment. Blisters were administered indiscriminately. The blood was so far exhausted, that scarce enough remained to support the action of the heart.

Such was her situation when I began administering my Nervous Cordial, at periods not exceeding an hour and a half, the quantity each time not exceeding two table spoons full. Three hours after, I experienced the happiness of perceiving a revolving flow of the blood, the pulse resumed its powers, and the lungs dilated. Respiration became free, accompanied by a profuse perspiration, which originated from the Cordial, and, in consequence, the patient evinced signs of ease and sensibility.

lity. The blisters I ordered to be immediately removed, and warm nourishment taken in small quantities, though the patient, it must be evident, was, to the last degree, enervated. She did not experience either torture or pain in the removal of the blisters. The Nervous Cordial she took fourteen days, the quantity a table spoonful, in a glass of red wine, three times a day, and sometimes in the night, when watchfulness came on. On the eighth day she began to articulate, though a suspension had continued seven weeks. The eleventh day her voice was restored, and judging it not prudent to continue, a lapse of six days I allowed for rest, free from medicine. This method proved agreeable to my most sanguine expectation, for nature and proper food, effected more than a continuance of medicine. In three weeks she could bear the fatigue of gentle airings

airings in the carriage; that and the calmness of mind she experienced, promoted a rapid recovery; another month produced an astonishing alteration, and, on the appearance of the new moon, the menses resumed their natural powers, and the patient's entire relief instantaneously.

C H A P. XVIII.

THE SCURVY.

THIS chronical difeafe is called by the ancients Stomacere Sulotube, and Hippocrates in his book De Intern. Affect. has ranked it under the clafs of his difeafes of the spleen.

It is feperated into two orders, the one arifing from a feverifh heat, and the other from the patient's being confined to falt provifions during the courfe of a long voyage at fea.

The putrefcent Scurvy is evidently caufed by whatever leffens the vis vitæ,

too

too little or improper food, living in marshy lands, imbibing a damp air, depressive passions, as grief, fear, &c. a too long continued use of mercury, a neglect to clean properly those copper vessels that have been appropriated for boiling animal diet.

Lord Anson's expedition to the South Seas, shewed what a cruel enemy this distemper is to sailors. That enterprising commander then lost one third of his men. The blood in this complaint becomes so putrid, that instead of its natural red colour, it resembles a dark muddy puddle.

The symptoms by which this complaint is known, are a pale or yellowish complexion, a dejection of spirits, a weakness in the knees and legs, an itching, swelling, and frequent bleeding in the gums. Dr. Lindoe seems to think that this change is the pathognomonic

symptom of disease. The lungs swell and are œdematous, and a dyspnœa ensues for want of their accustomed elasticity, which prevents their repelling the blood as fast as it is received from the heart. Ulcers that have been healed break out again at the commencement of this complaint, the edges are livid, with fungous excrescences that are seldom to be restrained by any method that can possibly be devised, indurated tumours appear on the legs, with faintings, and often sudden death.

This disorder is occasioned by residing in a cold damp atmosphere, which causes the afflicted to absorb and imbibe damp particles of air, producing a relaxation of the solids, and a putrefaction of the fluids. The different state of health which those officers and men enjoy on board a ship, whose excellent food, good raiment, and comfortable births, render their existence a blessing from those
 who

who are indifferently cloathed, continually soaking in the wet, and feeding on a diet of a gross, viscid, indigestible nature, is an unanswerable proof, that it is not merely the act of going to sea that occasions the Scurvy, but the hardships which hundreds, nay thousands from the humility of their situations are obliged to endure.

The skin of persons afflicted with the Scurvy is generally smooth, but covered with many spots that are of a yellow and red colour, which become blacker as the disease encreases.

The swelling of the ankles encreases in the evening, and diminishes in the morning.

A violent pain affects the breast when a scorbutic diarrhæa occurs, which is generally fatal. In the Scurvy the lungs become ulcerated, the stools offensive,

and the urine of a putrid quality. As the disease advances, the patient loses the use of his limbs, the hams become contracted, he faints upon the least motion, and a sudden removal into the air terminates his existence.

Hemorrhages take place in the intestines, lungs, &c. and although the appetite may be tolerable, the spirits are always dejected.

The only procedure to effect a cure is, to terminate the progress of putrefaction, which will be accomplished by a perseverance in taking the Botanical Syrup, and likewise the whole habit so considerably strengthened, as to indicate a return to health.

The air admitted into the patient's room should be regulated, so as to keep it dry and warm, and bad water and improper food carefully avoided.

Mr.

Dr. Macbride recommends fixed air communicated to the patient's water, which, with an infusion of malt, and the bark taken three or four times a day, will be extremely serviceable. Elixir of vitriol and other antiputrescents should be given in the patient's drink, the same as in the putrid fever. The root of the herba britannica, or great water dock, is of great efficacy in this disease.

The Scurvy is much easier prevented than removed.

Pure air and salutary diet are excellent remedies. If the patient is at sea when this disorder makes its appearance, he should go on shore without the least loss of time, and if a resident of a close city, he should select the most salubrious air, as the best effort in his power towards a recovery. He should refrain as much as possible from animal food, and take especial care that what little he eats

is fresh and tender. Cooling vegetables are strongly recommended in this complaint, as sorrel, endive, lettuce, purslain, &c. nor should those that abound in alkaline salt be omitted, as scurvy-grass, cresses, brook line, &c. oranges and lemons from their sub-astringent qualities, may be eaten frequently.

A discharge should be encouraged through the skin and kidneys. When the gums are spongy they should be washed with a decoction of the bark, acidulated with the marine acid. When ulcers spread in the mouth, use the mel rosæ with the same acidulation.

Blisters should be applied to different parts of the body, sinapisms to the soles of the feet and hams, and a perspiration should if possible be excited on the appearance of a salivation. Boluses of camphor and theriaca should be taken every

every four or six hours during this stricture of the skin. Ulcers in the legs should be treated the same as those in the mouth.

When the legs are œdematous, apply gentle frictions, and in cases of hemorrhage, at proper intervals, mineral acids.

Cluttons febrifuge spirit qualified with other medicines, are salutary in cases of a feverish nature.

The land Scurvy is seldom accompanied with those putrid symptoms that attend those patients who have been long at sea, and obviously occurs from the unwholesome food that is eaten by sailors on long voyages. Confined air and want of exercise likewise occasion these aggravated appearance.

In the land Scurvy a milk diet has been attended with the best of effects.

The best beverage in the Scurvy is whey or buttermilk, and if either of these cannot be obtained, found cyder, perry, or spruce beer should be selected as the best substitutes without exception. Wort is an exceeding proper drink at sea, malt keeping during the longest voyage. A decoction of the tops of spruce fir may be drank to the quantity of an English pint twice every day, or decoctions of any of the mild mucilaginous vegetables, as sarsaparilla, marsh mallow roots, &c. Infusions of the bitter plants, as ground-ivy, lesser centaury, marsh trefoil, &c. are of infinite service.

Harrowgate water in the land Scurvy is an excellent medicine, and drinking and bathing in the same has, in the most lamentable stages of this disease, been attend-

attended with a success that has established its medicinal reputation.

A slight Scurvy affecting the gums has been frequently eradicated by sucking the juice of a Seville orange, which from its bitter quality, is in these cases preferable to the lemon.

Sallad eaten plentifully is remarkably salutary in this disease.

The Leprosy which was so general in this country some years ago, is so analogous to the Scurvy, that we recommend the same course of diet and medicine.

C A S E S.

Miss DOVE, of Drinkstone, near Woolpit, Suffolk, was afflicted for a long time with a scorbutic disorder in her face, which deprived her of the sight of one of her
eyes,

eyes, and her nose was also in a very bad condition; by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, was cured in a short time. I have seen and conversed with Miss Dove, who has vouchsafed to me for the above fact, and that she has not felt the least relapse in the course of three years.

Witness my hand,

ANN PEARSALL,
Gun-maker, *Abergate Street, St. Edmund's Bury, Suffolk.*

Sept 11, 1793.

The son of Captain Smith, of Broad Street, Lynn, Norfolk, was in a lingering decline, and a complication of other disorders which reduced him that he was obliged to keep his bed for nineteen weeks; he was not capable of bringing his arms to his head; and was given over by an eminent physician at Lynn. Meeting with one of Dr. Brodum's books, made me apply to him, and am now perfectly recovered, by his Botanical Syrup.

Witness my hand,

JOHN SMITH.

Witnesses, *Joseph Ward, Joseph Hunt, William Oldmeadow, T. Racey, Linen-draper, Lynn.*

I return you my sincere thanks for the cure you have performed on me, and it is my desire it may be published, for the good of the afflicted. I was troubled with a scorbutic humour nine years, which broke out in large wounds in my legs, so that I was not able to do any business, which my neighbours will testify. I applied to many of the Faculty, without relief, but on application to Dr. Brodum, was cured by his Botanical Syrup, in six weeks.

MARY MERSAM.

Witnesses, *McIlwain, Lymington, and Richard Hicks, Esq; Brokenhurst.*

A respectable tradesman in the Minster-yard, York, was afflicted for some years with the scurvy, and had taken several public medicines, without relief; but fortunately happening to hear of Dr. Brodum's infallible medicines, and taking a few bottles, is perfectly cured. Any person wishing to be more particularly informed, may, by applying to Mr. Tefseyman, Bookfeller, York, be fully satisfied.

Mr. H. Haberdasher, of Blackfriar's-road, was afflicted with a violent scorbutic complaint, which settled in his legs, and produced a wound uncommonly large. By application to Dr. Brodum, who administered his Botanical

cal

cal Syrup, the complaint was eradicated, and his legs perfectly healed. Any person applying to Dr. Brodum, will receive a reference.

A child of Mr. NEWBERRY's, of Mill-lane, Oundle, was afflicted with a Leprosy and Scurvy all over her body, for three years: by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, was perfectly cured in three weeks.

Witneses to the above cure, *Robert Cave, Thomas Chambers, Weldon, Northamptonshire.*

Dec. 17, 1792.

FREDERICK MALLITRAT, son of Mr. Mallitrat, at Godmanchester, Huntingdonshire, was afflicted with a Scurvy on his lungs for upwards of two years, and every spring and autumn with breakings out on his thighs and legs, who, by taking Dr. Brodum's medicines, was perfectly cured in a short time.

F. MALLITRATT.

Witness, *J. Dexter*, Alderman of the said borough.
Godmanchester, Oct. 4, 1792.

Mr.

Mr. WILLIAM ROYSTON, Master Shoe-maker, in Green-street. near the Market-place, Cambridge, was afflicted with the Scurvy for a long time, so that he was not able to sit on a chair, by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, was perfectly cured in a short time.

Witness my hand,

WILLIAM ROYSTON.

MARY HOLLOWAY, of Romsey, afflicted with an inveterate Scurvy in her hands; perfectly cured by the Doctor.

Witness, *Abraham Saunders.*

JOHN CHICK, afflicted with a bad leg for a long time; perfectly cured by the Doctor in one month.

Witness, *Charles Church*, steward to *John Fleming*, Esq;

I, JOHN ARCHER, Shoe-maker, was afflicted a long time with a dreadful swelled arm, which was in great danger of a mortification; I could not move it by any means whatever—I applied to an eminent man of the faculty

culty in vain, until providence directed me to Dr. Brodum, who has so far relieved me by his medicines in three weeks, that I am able to use my hand at pleasure, and the is quite gone.

Witnesses, *Wm. Nelson*, Overseer of *St. Mary's* Parish, *Colchester*, *John Cole*, Churchwarden of *St. Martin's*; *William Smith*, Wine-merchant; *John Gosnel*, Overseer; *Richard Patmore*, Baize Manufacturer; and *Rev. Rees Harris*.

OE. 24, 1793.

C H A P. XIX.

The SCROPHULA or KING'S EVIL.

THE appellation of King's Evil is annexed to this disease, because Edward the Confessor, and other succeeding kings, both of France and England, pretended to cure it by the touch.

Although every part of the body appears to be affected with this disease, yet the immediate seat of it is only in the lymphatic vessels. The lymphatic glands of the mesentary are, in general, first affected.

This disease appears to be hereditary, yet is of so strange a nature as frequently to lie dormant for two or three successive

cessive generations, when it most unexpectedly returns with its pristine acrimony and force. There are instances, however, in which it is originally produced.

Boulton, in his Surgery, observes, that it is caused by the acidity of the pancreatic juice, but very probably it is occasioned by an improper diet, &c. the glands in the neck of children becoming undurated, in consequence of bad food, or a voraciousness of appetite. Quincy observes, that the King's Evil is similar to the Gout, it generally affecting persons of rich habits of body, and strong minds, and who particularly indulge themselves in every viand and table delicacy in season. What is very remarkable is, that the King's Evil generally leaves the patient before the Gout makes the first attack. Thus the one is our companion to the age of puberty, and often to the more advanced stages

stages of life, when it gives place to the other, whose visitations terminate only with our existence.

The Scrophula generally affects children of a florid complexion and healthy countenance.

It is distinguished by scirrous tumours appearing in the glandular parts, which are rarely attended with pain, or brought to suppuration.

The symptoms of this complaint are so various, that scarce any two patients have them alike. The most general are, a swelled upper lip, soreness about the nose and cheeks, tumours that sometimes continue a long while before they heal; an inflammation in the cheek, and a humour that corrodes the eyes, so that they cannot be opened without extreme difficulty and trouble.

The steotoma, atheroma, and meliceris, are all species of the Scrophula.

When this disorder affects children, it generally disappears at the age of manhood, and, if it appears after the fortieth year, the patient's recovery is extremely doubtful. The dropfy, jaundice, faintings, vomitings, violent coughs, and other disorders coming in to participate his exit,

Alterative medicines are recommended by different writers on this subject, but on none can the patient place the least dependance,

The Botanical Syrup has been known to be the best medicine. If agreeable to the proper estimate of success, recipes are to be ranked according to their success. Bark, when the blood is poor, and the fibres lax, has been administered with proper advantage to the patient,
except

except in a few instances, when, by being used in conjunction with the aquacalcis, the uncertainty of its efficacy is considerable.

Bark will not succeed when the bones are affected, nor when the scrophulous tumour is attended with pain in the joints, and under the membranous covers of the muscles; in these cases, it is too apt to encrease the fever. Opium, accompanied with bark, and administered as an alterative, is attended with advantages that will not be produced in either of them being used as a separate application.

Narcotic plants that abound with volatile salt, are excellent in resolving the scrophulous tumours, particularly hemlock. When applied as a cataplasm, an extract of which taken inwardly is particularly serviceable, but much more so to adults than those

who have not arrived at the age of puterby.

In scorbutic, leprous, and scrophulous cases, the Botanical Syrup, by being made from the most purifying and sanative roots and plants in the whole vegetable creation, has been attended with success in cases that have baffled other medicines, and, consequently, been deemed by the Faculty hopeless and incurable. These disorders as well as the cancer, the evil, and the fistula, internally sap the constitution, and outwardly disfigure the human person; how happy, therefore, is it for patients labouring under these complaints that a cure can be accomplished, while the more regular mode of practice would inevitably lead them to the grave.

C A S E S.

W. BRODUM, M. D. F. R. H. S.

No. 9, Albion Street, Black Friars Bridge, London.

As there are many who dispute the curing of the Evil, to confute such, Dr. Brodum's method of curing this complaint, has never yet failed; proofs of which have frequently appeared in all the public papers. But as a more recent proof, ELIZABETH WILSON, daughter of Thomas and Mary Wilson, of Brattleby, near Lincoln, was afflicted for a long time with a dangerous cancerous Joint-evil, which at last turned to a Fistula; that the pipe of the wound, in which you might have put your finger, ran as far as the shoulder. By taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, was perfectly cured in three weeks.

Witnesses, *Thomas Willson*, Father; *William Foss*, *Heighington*, near *Lincoln*; *Joseph Smith*, *Lincoln*; and *John Knaggs*, (eye witness) Gentleman Farmer, *Rise*, near *Hull*, *Yorkshire*.

SIR,

I was afflicted with a Dropsy, that my flesh was swelled in a surprizing manner, and had likewise a cancerous Evil ulcer round my neck, that was so large I could put my fist

in it, and the windpipe exposed to sight; by applying to Dr. Brodum I was quite cured of the Dropsy in six weeks, by his Botanical Syrup, and the ulcers almost healed up, so that I could get my living with comfort, which I had not done for nine years before, which I am ready to testify on oath before a magistrate, or any other person.

Witness my hand,

E. WOOLEMORE.

Box-maker, near the Red Lion, *Strood*.

Witnesses, *J. Witham*, White Hart, *Rocheſter*, Kent,
W. Alſton, Butcher and Cornfactor.

JOHN COLLISON, of White-horſe-lane, Canterbury, was afflicted with the Evil, and running ſores in the neck; tried ſeveral doctors to no effect, by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, was perfectly cured.—It is now two years ſince, without any return of the diſorder.

Witness, *J. Jervais*, ſhopman to Mr. *Keen*, now Druggiſt at *Deal*.

Mrs. BULLIVANT, of Setch, near Lynn, in Norfolk, was afflicted ſome time with a bad breaf, proceeding from a laying-in, which turned at laſt to a ſtone-cancer, which

which put her in great misery and pain; by taking Doctor Brodum's Botanical Syrup, she was cured in a short time.

HENRY BULLIVANT, Setch, Excise-officer.

Witness, *John Roper*, at the sign of the Bull, *Setch*.

MARY LEARNER, of Rāsh's Green, East Dereham, Norfolk, eleven years old, was afflicted with the Evil for two years; by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, it made a perfect cure of her.

The above said Mary acknowledged before me, *Samuel Rash*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices for the county of Norfolk, this 2d day of *April*, 1791.

SAMUEL RASH.

SARAH HAZZARD, Balderton-gate, Newark, had a Fistula Lacrymalis in her eye, which at last turned to a cancer in her nose, and has continued for these nine years; by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup for a fortnight, the Fistula is cured, and the Cancer almost healed.

Witnesses, *Daniel Holt*, Printer, *Sarah Drury*, Grocer, *Newark*; *Richard Body*, *Hannah Hill*, *Kelham*.

MARY ANN HALL, daughter of Thomas Hall, baker of Downham, Norfolk, was afflicted with a scrophulous complaint, which made her ears run very much; likewise discharged a great deal of matter from other parts. She tried many things to stop it, but all to no purpose; by taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, was perfectly cured in a short time.

Witness my hand,

THOMAS HALL.

Witness, *Thomas Chamberlain*, butcher, *F. Riving*, *Mr. Rich. Elsey*, plumber and glazier, and *Thomas Osborne*, Bell-founder, *Downham*.

SUSANNAH HARDY, of Mintern, Dorset, cured of a cancer in her mouth, twelve years standing.

SUSANNAH HARDY.

Witnesses, *El. Furber*, *Wm. Hardy*, Churchwardens; *Thomas Furber*, Overseer, who paid for the cure; *James Waygood*, *George House*, *William House*, and *Rev. Wm. Glasspoole*.

Mintern-Magna, July 15, 1789.

I, RACHAEL LINE, of Romsey, was afflicted with a cancerous swelling in my thigh for three years and upwards; was twenty-three weeks in Winchester Hospital, and turned out incurable. In gratitude to Dr. Brodum, I am happy to say, I have been entirely cured in one month. Any person doubting the truth of this, may apply to me, or the witness, viz. Mr. *Joseph Tarver*, Wine-merchant, *Church-street, Romsey.*

The daughter of THOMAS STINTON, at Newmarket, was afflicted with the Leprosy all over her face and body for two years; she tried a great many things, but all to no purpose. By taking Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, she was perfectly cured in a short time. Any person doubting the above wonderful cure, may be convinced by a letter, or personally.

Witness my hand,

SARAH STINTON.

Witness to the above, *E. Holland*, Sadler to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Newmarket, Nov. 6.

Mrs. FOOT, late of West Quay, Southampton, now residing at the Six Bells, Lymington, Hampshire, was afflicted with a swelling in her womb, and was continually
in

in such excruciating pain, that she could take no rest, night or day; after trying the most eminent physicians, she applied to Dr. Brodum, who immediately informed her of the nature of her case, and that large pieces of flesh would come from her, which proved to be the fact, one piece weighing near four ounces, which may be seen at the Doctor's. She is now perfectly well, by taking his Botanical Syrup, and ready to testify to the truth of this most extraordinary cure.

Mrs. REYNOLDS, late Mrs. SHARMAN, at the Marquis of Granby's, Peterborough, had long been afflicted with the most excruciating pains in her left breast, which, at length, flew to her womb; in this dreadful state she applied to Dr. Gardner, physician, assisted by another gentleman of the faculty, who attended her some time, and, at length, gave her up as incurable, but by the advice of her nurse, was prevailed upon to take Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, by taking which, in twenty four hours, found great relief, and in two days, brought away the whole substance from the womb, that had been a long time gathering, and since, has enjoyed her health uninterrupted. The wonderful effect of the medicines and advice of Dr. Brodum, has induced me to request he would cause it to be published, for the sake of those poor creatures labouring under the same disorders.

Signed by me,

LYDIA REYNOLDS, in London.

June 10, 1795.

TO CONCLUDE.

WE now proceed to one of the most important subjects, perhaps, that ever respected the health and happiness of mankind.

In doing this, we feel no little concern at our being restrained, in a great measure, from speaking so explicitly as we wish, or as may, indeed, be necessary for the purpose of making ourselves sufficiently understood.

We are unavoidably impelled to this, by the *delicacy* we owe to the female part of the community. This is a restraint,

straint, under which we feel ourselves the more aukward, since *both* sexes are equally interested in what we have to treat of in the following volume of our work.

The sad and dreadful effects of the *indiscretions* of *youth*, under the idea of which may be comprehended what decency will not permit us to explain, are alike experienced by both the sexes. They have each of them, in their more juvenile moments, indulged in those excesses, that have unfortunately laid the foundation of complaints, equally numerous and alarming.

They are each of them, more or less, labouring under a train of the most heavy and dismal consequences, and equally in want, not only of immediate relief, but of *A Guide to Old Age*.

Under

Under this impresson, we have no doubt, but that our second volume, to which we have entirely confined ourselves on the important subject alluded to, will be read with the utmost avidity, and attended to as one of the greatest Blessings that can, under Providence, be conferred on our fellow-creatures.

There, we trust, will be found, pointed out in the plainest and most familiar terms, not only the *cause* and *consequences* of those practices, that are to be considered as the Indiscretions of Youth, but such *safe* and *certain* means of *relief*, as will not only give the most effectual and speedy *check* to the farther progress of their sad and baneful effects, but also equally ensure to the afflicted and desponding patient, a *sure* and *happy* GUIDE TO OLD AGE, and all the comforts it can possibly expect.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

Under this impression, we have no
doubt, but that our second volume, to
which we have entirely confined our-
selves on the important subject alluded
to, will be read with the utmost avidity,
and attended to as one of the greatest
Blessings that can, under Providence,
be conferred on our fellow-creatures.

To add but a few more to the
attractive and useful, will be found
pointed out in the plan, and most
familiar terms, not only the easy and
comprehension of those practices, that are
to be considered as the Indications of
Youth, but such safe and certain means
of relief, as will not only give the most
effectual and speedy relief to the
their progress of their lab and painful
effects, but also equally entire to the
afflicted and depending patients, as
and happy Guardians of our Aged, and
all the comforts it can possibly expect.

A
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TO
OLD AGE,
OR
A CURE
FOR THE
INDISCRETIONS
OF
YOUTH.

By WILLIAM BRODUM, M.D.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

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Virginibus puerisque canto.

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To Youths I write and Virgins uninformed.

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M, DCC, XCV.

[Entered at Stationers Hall.]

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C H A P. XX.

VENEREAL EXCESSES.

EXREMES, says an old adage, are dangerous: and there is nothing more true in politics, in philosophy, or in medicine, than this motto. A volume might be written with the utmost ease, deduced from the nature of things, and, from the actual history of mankind at large, to prove the multitude of evils both of body and mind, that encounter a state of perpetual celibacy and abstraction from sexual delights. But as I write not professedly on this subject at present, I shall leave the description of these evils and inconveniences to those who are best ac-

quainted with the humours and caprices of mind, the defects and debilities of the corporeal functions, which are daily witnessed in convents of the severer orders of nuns and friars in Roman Catholic countries, and in the domestic circles of bachelors and old maids, in countries where such orders are prohibited; and shall pass on to the consideration of those evils and calamities which naturally accrue from a conduct diametrically the reverse; the excessive and more especially the too early indulgence in venereal pursuits and gratifications.

And here let no man think me an enemy to the rational pleasures, the intermingled bliss of sexual delights; such as, for the wisest purposes, the Almighty Parent has created our bodies, mutually to give and receive, and has destined us universally to possess.

“ Be ye fruitful and multiply,” was the original and divine command; and it is that this command may be duly executed that I now write. Not to extenuate but to enlarge the circle of felicity; not to diminish but to increase the numbers of mankind.

To you, ye parents, therefore, I address myself, whose maturer years, and more consummate knowledge, must make you better acquainted with the importance of this delicate subject, should you even have escaped those fatal rocks on which so many thousands have split, and preserved your constitutions pure and inviolate, to the infinite benefit and advantage of your children, undepraved by disease, uninjured by youthful contagion, to you I address myself, and request that, if you retain any value for the health you possess, any regard for the future prosperity of the family entrusted to your care, you will

instruct them early in the precepts this little volume is designed to inculcate, and the evils it attempts to point out. But chiefly to you do I direct my attention, ye candid and ingenuous youths, who just freed from the shackles of a professional or a college education, are cast at large on the world's wide stage, in the thoughtless giddiness of youth, devoid of maturer judgment, and without any friendly mentor to guide aright your heedless footsteps. Attend to the advice which a friend to your unsuspecting age thus publicly offers; hear his report on the dangers which surround you; receive with veneration his address; and practise his salutary precepts. So shall you pass silently on to the winter of unimbittered age, indulge in every rational gratification you were created to partake of, and enjoy yourselves to the latest hour of life, free from those diseases whose evil effects he who addresses himself

self to you, has most particularly studied, and most amply witnessed, and which, in most instances, require the utmost sagacity of the physician, even to palliate and soften.

The greatest physicians of antiquity, who have transmitted their names to us with the highest renown, and who will be read and admired whilst letters and science retain their influence, have described the evils that are occasioned by the abuse of amorous pleasures, under the title *Tabes Dorsalis*. Hippocrates says, that this disorder arises from some defect in the spinal marrow. Young married people who have formerly indulged in illicit amours, and those of a lascivious disposition, are particularly afflicted with it. They have no fever, and, though they eat well, they fall away and become consumptive. They feel as if a sting or stich descended from the head, along the spinal marrow.

Every time they go to stool, or have occasion to urine, they shed a great quantity of seminal liquor. They are incapable of procreation, though they frequently dream of the act of coition. Walking, particularly in rugged paths, puts them out of breath, and weakens them; occasioning a heaviness in the head, and noise in the ears, which are succeeded by a general marasmus, and sometimes a violent fever which terminates their days. Such are the words of Hippocrates, which correspond with what Aetius says upon the same subject. Young people have the air and appearance of old age. They become frail, effeminate, benumbed, lazy, stupid, and incapable of any action. Their bodies are bent from debility, and their legs are swelled from the same cause, and unable to perform their usual functions; they have an utter distaste for the festive scenes of life, and for every thing of business are totally incapacitated;

tated; many also, observes this accurate historian, become paralytic.

The stomach is disordered, all the whole frame is weakened, paleness, universal decay, and emaciation succeed.

These opinions are supported by Turbius, that celebrated physician of Amsterdam; these are the words which occur in his treatise on this subject: "The spinal marrow does not only waste, but the body and mind both equally languish, and the man perishes a miserable victim."

"Samuel Vesputius," continues he, "was seized with a flux of humours extremely acrid, which immediately affected the hind part of the head, and the nape of the neck, from whence it communicated to the spinal marrow, the loins, the buttocks, and the articulation

eulation of the thighs, which made this unfortunate man suffer such excruciating pain, that his countenance was entirely distorted, and he was seized with a slow fever, which, by degrees, consumed him; but not so fast as he desired; and he was in such a situation, that he frequently invoked death before he was snatched from his misery." To these opinions, we shall add that of the celebrated Gabius, in his Pathological and Medicinal Institutes: "An early emission of seed is not only prejudicial by reason of the loss of a most useful humour, but likewise by a repetition of the convulsive motion by which it is discharged; for the highest pleasure is followed by an universal resolution of the natural powers, which cannot frequently take place without destroying all the stamina of the constitution. Besides, the more the strainers of the body are drained, the more humour they draw

to

to them from the other parts, and the juices being thus conveyed to the genitals, the other parts are impoverished. Hence it is, that from excessive venery arise lassitude, weakness, numbness, a feeble gait, head aches, convulsions of the senses, but especially of the sight, and dulness of hearing, an idiot look, a feverish circulation of blood, exsiccation, leanness, a consumption of the lungs and back, and want of all masculine powers. These evils are increased, and become incurable by reason of a perpetual itch for pleasure, which nevertheless the inclinations of the mind, as well as the passions of the body, still desire ardently; from whence it follows, as before observed, that they have obscene dreams in sleep, and the prone parts, upon every slight occasion, have an ineffectual tendency to stiffen, and the quantity of replaced semen will be discharged from the relaxed cells (however small, it becomes a burthen

a burthen and a stimulus) by the slightest efforts. Thus it is, that these excesses bring such perdition upon the flower of our youth."

Such then are the sentiments of these great men at different periods, upon the consequence of too violent seminal emissions; and, to illustrate what has been premised, it will be necessary to pay some attention to the importance of this liquor, with respect to the well-being of the whole human machine.

It may, with truth, be said, that our bodies are in a continual state of decay; to repair this waste, nature has furnished us with nutrition, by assistance of aliments, at due times introduced into the stomach, but whenever this supply of food is wanting, or is converted to any partial purpose, and not to the general nutrition of the body at large, our frame must necessarily decay

decay much faster, and more quickly sink into a state of extreme debility, and total weakness. Too copious evacuations are the most frequent causes of this debility; for our bodies are so constructed, that for the aliments to acquire the degree of preparation necessary for the reparation of general strength, a certain quantity of humours must be previously secreted, and constantly at hand. If this condition is wanting, if the debilitated stomach is incapable of performing its office, the digestion and concoction of the aliments are imperfect in proportion, as the deficient humour happens to be of a more elaborate kind, or of greater importance to animal œconomy.

The seminal liquor has so great an influence upon the corporeal powers, and upon perfect digestion, which repairs them, that physicians of all ages have been unanimously of opinion, that

that the loss of an ounce of this humour would weaken more than that of forty ounces of blood. An idea may be formed of its importance, by observing the effects it produces as soon as it begins to be formed; the voice, the physiognomy, the features of the face change, the beard grows, and the body often takes another appearance, because the muscles acquire a thickness and firmness, which form a sensible difference between the body of an adult person, and that of a youth not yet arrived at the age of puberty.

These changes are prevented by destroying the organ which serves to secrete the liquor that produces it; and Boerhaave observed, that the amputation of the testicles, at the age of virility, made the beard fall, and effeminate the voice.

There

There are humours, such as perspiration, which quit the body the moment they are separated from the circulating vessels.

There are others, such as urine, which after this separation, are retained for a certain time in the reservoirs destined for that purpose; and from whence they do not issue till they are collected in a sufficient quantity, to excite an irritation upon these reservoirs, which mechanically cause them to empty themselves. There is a third sort, which are secreted and retained in the manner of the second, in reservoirs, not with the design of being completely evacuated, but to acquire on these reservoirs a degree of perfection which qualifies them for fresh functions, when they return into the mass of humours. Such, amongst others, is the genital liquor. Being separated in the testicles, this liquor passes from hence in a pretty long
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long canal into the vesiculæ feminales, is continually reformed by the vessels adapted for that purpose, and is gradually restored to the mass of humours. Many evidences might be produced to demonstrate this fact; amongst others, for instance, the secretion of the seminal liquor in a healthy man, is constantly made in the testicles; it repairs to the reservoirs, the limits of which are very confined, and cannot, perhaps, contain all that is secreted in a day. There are, nevertheless, some reserved and continent men, who have no evacuations of this kind for many months; in these, it must, therefore, return into the vessels of circulation, which is greatly facilitated by the structure of the organs which assists in the secretion of this humour, in conveying it into the proper channel, and in preserving it. The veins are there much more considerable than the arteries, and in proportion not to be found elsewhere.

And

And supposing, according to modern opinions,* that no other than the lymphatic veins absorb, the genital parts are equally suited to a considerable absorption, as the vessels of this kind are there very numerous.

Though Galen was unacquainted with the mechanism of the semen, he was not ignorant that the humours were enriched by their being retained; for, as he says, every part is full of this liquor, in those who refrain from any commerce with women; but those who frequently give way to this intercourse, are quite deficient in this humour. He then enters into a curious disquisition, in order to ascertain how small a quantity of this liquor can communicate infinite strength to the body, and concludes, that it has ex-

* Vide, Dr. Monro, jun. De Vasis Lymphaticis; Dr. Hunter, the Medical Commentaries, &c.

cellent virtue, and may, therefore, very speedily convey some of its power to all parts of the corporeal machine; and that as small causes often produce great effects, he thinks it is no way surprising, that the testicles should furnish liquor proper to circulate fresh vigour over all the body, as the brain produces many motions and sensations, and the heart communicates the power of beating to the arteries. To this may be properly added what that great professor Haller says upon the same subject. His words are, "The semen is kept in the vesiculæ feminales until the man makes use of it. During this period, the quantity that is then confined excites him to acts of venery; but the great part of this seed, which is the most volatile and odoriferous, as well as the strongest, is absorbed into the blood, and then produces upon its return very surprising changes; it makes the beard, hair, and nails grow; it

changes

changes the voice and manners; for age does not produce those changes in animals; it is the femer only that performs these operations, as we find eunuchs are not susceptible of them."

This liquor is a stimulus or provocative, which irritates the parts it touches, as its powerful feat, and the manifest irritation it communicates to the organs of generation, plainly evince.

These sharp particles being thus incessantly absorbed and re-united with the humour, they create a gentle, though constant stimulus in the vessels, which thereby more forcibly contract and more easily act upon the fluids; hence circulation is quickened; nutrition performed with greater regularity, and every other animal function becomes more perfect.

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This being the case, eunuchs must necessarily be, in many respects, deficient in their animal œconomy; but if they are incapable of the advantages that are derived from the absorption of this liquor, they are, on the other hand, not deprived of that precious part of the blood which is allotted for *semen*, and, of course, they are not liable to those changes which are occasioned by the prepared seminal liquor; nor are they exposed to those disorders which arise from the privation of this humour unprepared. When the first is not separated, the animal machine will be deficient in those succours which it derives from the prepared semen, without being liable to the alterations which depend thereupon; but this can, in no respect, weaken; if, on the one hand, it gains nothing, so, on the other, it loses nothing; the body of an eunuch may, therefore, in this respect, be considered in a state of childhood.

To what has been here said upon this subject, the observations of the celebrated professor Skmeider, of Leipfic, will be no improper supplement.

Whilst I have been sometimes meditating on various natural subjects, says this professor, such as the human body, the structure of it, its motion, its humours, &c. I imagined that amongst other things, the genital liquor well deserved to be carefully examined; and, by enquiring into the nature, the constituent parts, the vessels, receptacles, and secretion of it, I have recollected some things concerning its motion; not that which is ejaculatory and excited in coition, or by another filthy titillation; nor its own private and intestine motion, which, that it must have, we are pretty sure of, from the spiritous and sulphurous particles it abounds with; but the motion I mean, is a progressive one, from its receptacles

back again into the mass of the blood; and several circumstances have induced me to believe and assert, that there really is such a motion, till such time as the contrary shall be plainly and evidently demonstrated to me. To get some light in this matter, I perused various authors, both ancient and modern, philological as well as anatomical, but to little or no purpose, for I have been scarce able to find any thing in them concerning this progressive or circulatory motion, except in Hippocrates, in his book *De Genitura*, from whose words we may conclude he was of this opinion, as he says, "As soon as there is seed made, the flesh and outward skin become more porous, and the little veins are more opened than they were before; but those who are yet in their childhood, or else eunuchs, have, for that reason, no hair either on the pubes or chin, and are all over smooth, because no passage being yet
made

made for the seed, the outward superficies are no where ratified, for the passage to the seed, as I have said a little before, is stopped up."

From these words it is evident, that Hippocrates has made mention of this progress of the seed into the body; whilst he asserts, that by this same seed the flesh and outward skin are rarefied, that the beard and hair on the pubes might come through, because there is a passage made for the seed, which, before the years of puberty; and in eunuchs, is yet stopped up. Rolfinch just hints at it, and at the same time denies the circulation of the seed, as will appear from his words: "The ostentatious name of circulation, gives no rest to the curious; the semen seems neither to circulate within nor without the testicles; the vigour which the testicles add to the body ought not to be ascribed to their bulk, but to their power; yet I will not deny, that some

feminal atoms may be mixed with the blood, from the remainder of what serves for the nutrition of the testicles, and which is received back into the veins."

That these words intimate a regress of the seed into the blood, is undeniable; but they are not strong enough, and a few atoms are not sufficient to procure the body that strength and vigour which, *cæteris paribus*, it will ever possess, and which no small or accidental intermixture can produce. Sauvry, speaking of the use of the seed, in regard to the body it is made in, and considering it on account of the visible effects it derives upon the body, comes without doubt, into the opinion of its circulatory motion. I shall transcribe the passage entire; it is worth reading, and runs thus: "Nobody doubts, but that we owe our origin to the seed, and that whilst it generates in other beings very like ourselves, it renders us as it were immortal. But it is more difficult to trace and know
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the use it is of to the subject in which it is produced; yet we see it gives us a certain degree of perfection, strength, and vigour; because eunuchs, women, and those who, by excessive venery, are enervated, become like children, dastardly and imperfect. For the same reason it produces a beard, and renders the voice of a deeper sound; and as between eunuch and woman, there is no difference, in what relates to the production of this liquid, it is very probable, that this liquid returning into the mass of the blood, is the cause of these remarkable effects."

These are the arguments of our author, to which I shall add my own reasons, to confirm this opinion.

The first and most cogent is the smallness of the seminal bags, and the continual and daily afflux into them. That they are small, we are convinced by our
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own eyes; for they are not three inches in length, and hardly one inch in breadth and thickness; though on one side they are commonly somewhat bigger than they are on the other. Now, let any one well consider the smallness of these vessels, and the daily influx of seed into them, which nobody can deny, unless he denies likewise, against all reason and experience, the circulation of the blood, the undoubted cause of secretion of all humours in the body, whether good or bad: Now let any one consider well the smallness of the seminal bags, that are no ways capable of receiving and containing such a quantity of seed as may be made in seven or eight weeks, (I will not say in several years) and so long till a man cohabits with a woman. As these things are then incompatible, it is necessary that the semen should be carried off again to the mass of the blood or the body, for the reasons already alledged by *Tauvry*, and others that may be given.

Secondly, the change that is observed in the temperament of the body after castration, is a corroborating evidence of the progressive motion of the semen; for it is manifest, that animals when their testicles are taken away, grow fatter, are more languid, and less courageous. This in all ages has been a fact so notorious, that there is not a gregarious male animal maintained, to satisfy the wants or the luxuries of man, but has been obliged from time immemorial to submit to the savage practise of castration, that his food may be eaten with greater rest, unless indeed he be simply preserved for the purposes of propagation. It is likewise, among other things, to be observed, that in eunuchs the pain of the beard and privities does not fall off before castration; and that if it is not on the chin, at the time of the operation, and other parts, it never will appear in the same manner as it does upon those who have not undergone

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gone this. The privation of virility likewise changes the voice, which becomes more sharp after such privation. It is reported of stags that are fit for copulation, that if immediately after shedding their horns, which fall off every year, they are deprived of the powers of procreation, no new horns will grow in future.

Who reports this and when? Let the author's name be mentioned; are not these two last diseases the same? This motion and existence in the blood of the feed is moreover proved from the rank smell of some beasts, and the taste in the flesh of others, as, also from the stated period on which their desire of copulation returns. What becomes of all this feed? Where is it hid when those animals do not couple with their females? Therefore to say that no secretion of semen is made, is speaking against all reason and experience.

gans are set apart for that secretion, which according to the laws of nature, are constantly employed in their office. And there is a perpetual supply of matter, or arterial blood, from which the seed is separated. We are likewise taught by experience, the presence of seed in male and adult animals who have never been castrated, at all times. Whenever an animal is dissected, the seed bags will appear turgid with recent seed. I am, moreover, of opinion, that if the semen did not circulate in the body, it would be utterly impossible for unmarried men to abstain from fornication, by reason of the continual increase of seed, and the incessant irritations it would otherwise occasion to abominable lust; not to mention the various and most dangerous disorders it would produce by its superabundance, if it could not be any way diminished, except by copulation. It is true, that a man may disturb and injure the motion of the
seed,

feed, by excesses in diet, and various meats, and liquors, that either augment the quantity of semen too much, render it sharp, or else obstruct the vessels, and so cause a corruption and stagnation of the seed, and an acrimony contradicted from thence, ought sometimes to be reckoned amongst the morbid causes of a *furor uterinus*, *periapism*, and *satyriasis*. This is evident from what has often been observed in women troubled with the *furor uterinus*; namely, that upon rubbing the pudenda with musk, or ambergrise, or giving them clysters of the same kind, great quantities of spermaceti liquor are discharged, with immediate relief to the patient. From what has been said, I think it is manifest, that the seed, from its vessels, returns into the blood, after its secretion, and from the blood is again secreted into the spermatic vessels.

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The whole of the interior as well as the exterior part of the body, is covered with absorbent vessels: hence the chyle is absorbed from the stomach and intestines, and passes into the thoracii duct, and from thence again into the general circulation of the blood: hence, in dropical complaints, the moisture of the air is by the same process continually entering the pores of the skin, and enlarging the cavity of the abdomen, or the cellular membrane universally spread over the body: and hence in many large abscesses, where the pus is deep, and the quantity considerable, we frequently see the tumour suddenly dispersed, and another tumour immediately formed in some neighbouring situation; or the pus, forming the tumour, may perhaps pass off, in consequence of the action of the same absorbent or lymphatic system, by the intestines, the urinary vessels, or even the vessels secreting the saliva into the mouth: this operation of nature is termed

termed by physicians *translation* or *metastasis*. It is the same process, and the action of the same system of vessels, distributed around the prostate gland, the vasa deferentia, and the tunica albuginea of the testis, that produces the reabsorption of the seminal viscous into the blood vessels, and serves as an effectual answer to the question which has so often been proposed by physiologists, “where are the passages through which the semen returns to the blood?”

But though in this manner we are acquainted with the cause of action in such translations and changes of position, we know not the express laws by which it is guided, or the reasons why, in any change or translation it should prefer one situation or position to another: we cannot predict on the sudden dispersion of a tumor, whether it will be a morbid or a salutary dispersion; or whether the matter contained therein when thus re-absorbed,

forbed, will pass away by urine or by the intestines; or whether it will again fix itself in some other situation, as on the lungs, for example, or in any other part of the body. We cannot tell why the venereal virus, after absorption has once taken place, should affect the glands of the tonsils, rather than those of the axilla, or the parotid glands: nor why an absorption of cantharides into the system should affect the urinary bladder in particular, and produce strangury. There are mysteries in medicine, as well as in philosophy; and it is more laudable to avow our ignorance openly, than to screen it under long words of no meaning, or hypothesis of no foundation in nature. It is impossible by any general laws which have yet been discovered to account for the phenomena above taken notice of; and still more impossible is it to account for the passage which many hard substances take after having been swallowed, such as pins, needles, and

other pointed spicula, and which have at length been brought away through the urinary or other passages, with the urine or other fluids, discharging themselves externally, of which we have had many examples attested by authors of credit and veracity. Vide Miscell. &c.

Which way could these things get into the urinary or other vessels? That the blood carried them with it, through the arteries, veins, and capillary vessels, is very difficult to conceive. Let any one who understands anatomy weigh and consider the curious progress, and many crooked windings, even the chyle is forced to make in its passage from the stomach to the cubilavian vein. Let him consider the various windings and capillary vessels through which the blood circulates, and compare it with the course of this hard substances, and then judge, with what difficulty they must be carried to the secretory organs of the
urine,

urine, and with the same facility be separated from the blood, as the urine is, without wounding the vessels through which they pass. The abovementioned Sauvry is of opinion, that the seed through the pores of the veins goes back into the mass of blood, which regrefs he conceives to be made in this manner: The seed, says he, included in its vessel, ferments, and, by continuing there, acquires a constitution it was not before endowed with; that is, it gains something by increase of motion, and is more subtilized; so that returning into the mass of blood, it there brings forth those alterations, which it could not have produced, unless it had been rectified and exalted in the seminal vessels.

When these vessels are once filled, and more seminal matter comes to that which is contained in them, it is thus forced by degrees to pass off into the pores of the veins, and circulating with

the blood, by its glutinous quality, in a manner, involves and withholds its more spiritous particles, and hinders the dissipation of them. This is a great reason that in the act of coition great quantities of this oily substance are, by repetition, exhausted, and the spirits evaporated; and from this principle arises the debility of those who are destitute of this liquor. Mr. Boyle is of the same opinion. As to myself, I believe that the seed being attenuated and subtilized in the testicles and feminal vessels, returns by the lymphatic vessels, which ascends towards the abdomen, and then they discharge their lymph into the sanguiferous vessels; and that after this manner it is carried again into the circulation, to the great benefit of the whole body. I heartily wish, that the most skilful anatomist, and physiological writers of the greatest penetration, would make further enquiry into this affair,

affair, the certain knowledge of which would be of great utility.

From these observations, I think it is clearly proved, that the superabundant semen is absorbed by the lymphatic vessels into the body, where it communicates fresh circulation and vigour, and disperses strength and power to every part of it.

If then this liquor is of such eminent importance to the proper functions of the whole machine, let us consider what may be the effects of too great and improper a discharge of it.

Ætius has handed down to us a description of the ills that are produced by too great an emission of the semen: “ Young people of this description, says he, have the air and appearance of old age; they become pale, effeminate, benumbed, lazy, base, stupid, and imbecile;

cile; their bodies are bent, their legs not able to carry them; they have an utter distaste for every thing, are totally incapacitated, and many times become paralytic;" and he therefore includes amorous pleasures among the number of the six causes which occasion the palsy. Galen observes, that the same causes occasion disorders of the brain and nerves, and destroy the muscular powers; he tells us, that a patient under his care for a violent disorder not being perfectly recovered, died the same night that he paid the conjugal tribute to his wife. And Pliny, the naturalist, informs us, that Cornelius Gallus, the ancient prætor, and Titus Etherius, the Roman knight, died in the very act of coition. Gen. Armitage is another proof of the truth of the assertion. Sanctorius, who has examined with the greatest attention all the causes which actuate our bodies, has observed, after Ætius, that this weakens the stomach, destroys digestion,

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obstructs the insensible perspiration, an irregularity in the discharge of which produces the most fatal consequences, occasions the liver and reins to be overheated, gives a disposition for the stone in the kidneys, and usually occasions the loss of, or at least weakens the sight. Lommius, in his Commentaries upon Celsus, observes, that too frequent emissions of the seed relax, dry up, weaken, enervate, and produce a crowd of evils, such as apoplexies, lethargies, epilepsies, faintings, the loss of sight, tremors, palsy, spasm, and every species of the most racking gout. Schelaumer says, that too great a dissipation of the animal spirits weakens the stomach, destroys the appetite, and nutrition no longer taking place, the motion of the heart is weakened, all the parts languish, and an epilepsy succeeds. Salmuth has seen a learned man of a splenetic constitution go mad; and another man, whose brain was so dried up, that it was heard to

rattle in the pericranium; and both these disorders were occasioned by excesses of the same nature. And the author of *Memoirs of Curious Naturalists* (De Cun 2. Ann. 5. Append. Obs. 88. p. 56.) says, that he has seen a man 59 years of age, who, three weeks after marriage with a young woman, fell suddenly blind, and died at the end of four months, which he attributed to the excessive libidinous disposition of the wife, and the too frequent gratification of the husband. The celebrated Hoffman tells us (in his book *De Morbis et Eximia Venere*) that a young man of 18 years of age, who had frequent connections with a servant girl, was on a sudden seized with a weakness, and a general tremor in all his limbs, his face became red, and his pulse very weak. He was relieved from this state in an hour's time; but an incessant languor continued on him. The same fit frequently returned, and threw him into great agonies,

mes, which, at the end of eight days, occasioned a contraction and tumour in the right arm, with a pain in his right elbow, which was greatly encreased in its size.

The disorder continued augmenting for a considerable time, notwithstanding many remedies were prescribed. At length, however, the doctors performed a cure upon this patient. Boerhaave says, that the loss of too much semen occasions lassitude, debilitates, and renders exercise difficult, it causes convulsions, emaciation, and pains in the membrane of the brain; it deadens the senses, and particularly the sight; it gives rise to a dorsal consumption, and various other disorders, which are connected with these. He also says, that he had seen a patient, whose disorder began by lassitude, and a weakness in all parts of the body, particularly towards the loins; it was attended with an involuntary

luntary motion of the tendons, periodical spasms, and bodily decay, inso-much, as to destroy the whole corporeal frame; he felt a pain even in the membrane of the brain, a pain which patients call a dry burning heat, and which incessantly affected the most noble parts. He says, that he has likewise seen a young man afflicted with a dorsal consumption, who, though he was frequently cautioned not to give way to amorous pleasures, nevertheless so far yielded to their impulse, that his body, before his death, was quite deformed, and the fleshy substance which appears above the spinal apophyses of the loins, was entirely wasted; and that even the brain was in some measure consumed.

Coition brings on epileptic fits, in those who are subject to them; and, to this cause Van Swieten attributes the great oppression the patients suffer if the fits are frequent.

Dr. Didier knew a merchant of Montpelier, who never made any sacrifices to Venus without having a fit of epilepsy. Galen furnishes us with a similar instance, as well as Henry Van Steers. Van Swieten knew a man, who was troubled with the epilepsy, who had a fit upon his wedding-night.

Hoffman was acquainted with a very lascivious woman, who usually had a fit of epilepsy after each act of venery. Boerhaave observes, that in the heat of venery, all the nerves are affected, oftentimes even fatally; and gives an example of a woman, who, every time she performed an act of coition, fell into a pretty long syncope; and another of a man, who died the very first time he copulated with a woman, the spasm being so violent, that it brought on a general palsy.

Monſieur Savage has given us a very extraordinary inſtance of a man, who was ſeized with a ſpaſm in the very middle of enjoyment, whereby his whole body became ſtiff, he loſt all ſenſation and memory, and the fit continued upon him for twelve years.

Thus we find that exceſſive indulgence in amorous pleaſures does not only produce languiſhing diſorders, but frequently thoſe of an acute and violent nature, and it conſtantly impedes the cure of complaints derived from another ſource. Hoffman, after ſpeaking of the dangerous effects of amorous pleaſure for thoſe who labour under wounds, conſiders thoſe riſks which perſons run, by addicting themſelves to it, who are frequently afflicted with fevers. Upon this occaſion, he quotes an obſervation of Fabricius de Hilden, who ſays, that a man having copulated
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with a woman the tenth day after a pleurisy, which had terminated on the seventh, by abundant perspiration, was seized with a violent fever, and immediate trembling, and died on the thirteenth day. He also relates, that a man of a gouty disposition, much addicted to women and wine, who fancying himself cured of a pleurisy, was, immediately after coition, seized with a violent trembling all over his body, extreme flushing in the face, attended by all the symptoms of the disorder which he thought had been expelled, but which returned with much greater violence than at first, and he was in far greater danger. He also mentions a man, who never yielded to venereal excesses, without having an intermitting fever for several days.

If such then are the fatal accidents produced by the excessive indulgence of
 amorous

amorous passions in a natural and legitimate way, how much more baneful must be the effects which flow from the gratification of them in an unnatural and illegitimate manner, which I shall illustrate in the succeeding chapters.

C H A P. XXI.

DISSERTATION ON THE BANEFUL
EFFECTS OF SELF-POLLUTION IN
THE MALE SEX.

WE have already seen the concurrent testimonies of the most eminent physicians, with regard to the fatal consequences of excessive indulgence in amorous pleasure in a natural way; the subject of this section is the consideration of the still more direful effects of seminal discharges in an unnatural channel; for, as a celebrated philologist observes, “ The loss of too great a quantity of semen in the natural manner, is attended by very dangerous consequences; but they are
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still more dreadful, when the same quantity has been dissipated in an unnatural manner; for the evils which happen to those who waste themselves in a natural way, are very alarming, but those which are occasioned by self-pollution are still more shocking.”

It would, indeed, be of very insignificant consequence, in a physical sense, whether this evacuation was occasioned by either of the methods I have stated, if they are alike pernicious, but the manner is, in this respect, equal to the substance. Sanctorius points out to us the cause of the peculiar evils arising from self-pollution. He says, “moderation is useful, when nature solicits for it; when it is solicited by the imagination, it weakens all the faculties, particularly the memory.” This may be very clearly exemplified; when we are in a state of health, we have no amorous desires, but when the

the *vesiculæ seminalis* are replete with a quantity of liquor, which has acquired such a degree of thickness, as to render its return into the mass of blood difficult; and, in these circumstances, when an evacuation takes place, we may be partly certain, that the corporeal frame will not thereby suffer any sensible diminution of strength. But such is the structure of the genital organs, that they are actuated, and the succeeding desires are animated, not only by the presence of the superabundant seminal humour, but also by the imagination, which having great influence upon these parts, may, by being occupied with lascivious desires, give them such a disposition, as to create these desires, the gratification whereof is the more pernicious, in proportion as it is unnecessary to the welfare of the body. These organs, like the others, are never properly actuated, but when nature stimulates them; for example, the want

of food and drink, is indicated by hunger and thirst; and excesses, in either respect, are prejudicial by enfeebling the body. The necessity of going to stool, and voiding urine, is signified by certain physical conditions, but a bad habit may so far pervert the constitution of the organs, that the necessity of these evacuations may no longer depend upon the quantity of matter to be evacuated. We subject ourselves to want, when not necessitated; and this is precisely the case of those who addict themselves to self-pollution. Imagination and custom, not nature and reason, prompt them to the filthy practice. Nature is drained of one of her most essential humours, and which she so visibly points out the application of for her own support, and the perpetuation of the human species. Habit will, nevertheless, in time so far pervert nature, that, in consequence of that law of animal œconomy,

nomiy, whereby humours are attracted by irritation, there will be a continual conflux of humours upon these parts; for, as Hippocrates observes, when a man habituates himself to feminal emissions, the vessels that are therein employed, are unnecessarily dilated, and the semen is, by that means, more abundantly attracted. Not only the body, but the mind, is contaminated, for no sooner has this uncleanness fixed its empire in the heart, but from that time it pursues the man continually, and never relinquishes its dominion.

Even upon the most serious and awful occasions, he will find himself transported with lustful conceptions and desires, which incessantly pursue him, and occupy his imagination. The self-polluter, entirely devoted to this practice, is liable, on that account, to the same disorders, as the metaphy-
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fician,

sician, or the mathematician, whose attention is engrossed by a single object; and it is universally allowed, that nothing debilitates the faculties more than the mind being constantly engaged upon the same subject; for that part of the brain which is then occupied makes an effort, similar to that of a muscle, which has been for a long time considerably extended; this occasions such a continual motion in the part as cannot be stopped, or such fixed attention, that the idea cannot be changed. Self-polluters are under the same predicament, or else they are completely incapacitated; so that when their faculties are not entirely destroyed, they are afflicted with all the disorders incident to the brain, the hypocondria, epilepsy, catalepsy, insensibility, imbecility, nervous disorders, &c. &c.

Disorders, when thus produced, are an additional incentive to their cause,

as

as the patient flatters himself with momentary relief, from the gratification of a disposition that perpetually engages his attention; and therefore, he daily and hourly encreases his misery, and saps the very essence of existence.

If to this we add the difficulty that frequently attends the indulgence of amorous passions in a natural way, the expence naturally attendant, the risk with regard to infection, which serve as so many damps to the pursuit, a young man that is dependant, having but a small income, will frequently surmount his desires; but when he habituates himself to that destructive vice, the generative organs, by becoming incessantly irritated, bring on a perpetual stimulus, independant of any external cause; so that if there were no more danger to be apprehended from emissions of this kind, than those in the natural way, the train of evils

produced by this habit, and the mind being debauched, must demonstrate their fatal tendency; but still more cogent reasons may be adduced, why feminal discharges this way are more destructive than in copulation.

The frequency of erection, though imperfect, which this disposition excites, greatly diminishes the strength of self-polluters. All parts in a state of exertion exhaust the powers; the spirits that are conveyed thither in greater quantities, and, of course, dissipated, are wanted in the performance of other functions, which are therefore very imperfectly done; these concurrent causes are attended with very dangerous effects. Self-polluters are also afflicted with the palsy in the organs of generation, which brings on impotency, through a defect in erection, and a simple gonorrhæa, by reason of the relaxed parts suffering the real semen
to

to escape as soon as secreted, together with an afflux of that humour which the proſtatae ſeparate. In ſhort, all the internal membrane of the urethra acquires a catarrhus diſpoſition, which excites a running ſimilar to the *fluor albus* in women.

Innumerable are the pores ſpread over the ſurface of the human body, which are the emunctories or channels of diſcharge for vitiated redundancy, or perſpirable matter. There alſo exiſts on the ſurface of the body a reſorbent faculty. Every inſtant half the pores of the ſkin exhale a very ſubtile humour that is of greater conſequence than all our other evacuations. At the ſame time, another kind of pores receives part of the fluids which ſurround us, and communicates them to the veſſels. It is demonſtrable, that in ſome caſes, this inhalation is very important. In robuſt people, the ex-

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halation

halation is greater than in weak persons; and, vice versa, the inhalation in these are more considerable, and the perspiration of healthy people contains something nutritious and strengthening, which being inhaled by another, invigorates him.

From these observations, we may draw a conclusion for frequent adoption which is, by no means, uncommon, but has been practised time immemorial. Sacred history has even noticed it in respect to David. The existence of aged persons have been prolonged considerably by a young person, and, consequently, it weakens the healthy, who experience a serious loss, without receiving, or rather imbibe weak exhalations, corrupt and putrid, which are highly prejudicial to the constitution.

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With respect to feminal discharges by manual friction, and why they are more pernicious in their consequences than the method pointed out by the law of nature, I have already stated. I shall now proceed to the disorders arising from a practice so destructive, and, at the same time, confine myself as much as the nature of the subject will admit, to the horrid victims of self-pollution. The dreadful effects peculiar to the practice cannot be pointed out in colours too expressive, as I consider it an indispensable duty I owe to the public.

The general evils which all practitioners who have written upon this subject agree in, are thus specified: the intellectual faculties are weakened, loss of memory ensues, the ideas all clouded, the patient falls sometimes into flight madness, he has an incessant irksome uneasiness, continual anguish, sight, hearing,

hearing, and senses deranged, sleep is attended with horrid dreams, the intellectual powers of the body decay, the adoption of it in young persons prevent their growth, hypocondriac, and hysteric affections, are the constant attendants, and to draw a conclusion, the whole train of nervous disorders, originates, from the practice: head-ach is always the consequence, breast, stomach, and intestines, affected, external rheumatic pains, numbness in all parts of the body, when they are slightly pressed; pimples do not only appear in the face, being one of the most common symptoms, but also suppurating blisters upon the nose, the breast, and the thighs, painful itching, and even excrescences on the forehead. The organs of generation also participate of that misery whereof they are the primary cause. Many are incapable of erection, others discharge semen upon the slightest titillation, and the most feeble erection, or in efforts when they

they are at stool. Many are affected with a constant gonorrhœa, which entirely destroys the powers of action, and the discharge resembles fœtid matter, or mucus. Others are subject to priapisms, dysuricæ, stranguries, heat of urine, and a difficulty of discharge. Painful tumours upon the penis, testicles, bladder and spermatic cord are generally experienced, so that either the impracticability of coition, or a deprivation of the genital liquor, renders every one impotent, who has given way to this practice any length of time. Moreover, the functions of the intestines are sometimes very much disordered; and some patients complain very much of stubborn constipations, others of the hemorrhoids, or of the running of a fœtid matter from the anus, particularly diarrhœas immediately after the crime.

C A S E S.

Examples of the wonderful Efficacy of the Nervous Cordial, when administered to relieve the ill Consequences of that truly detestable Sin, SELF POLLUTION.

To Dr. BRODUM.

SIR,

Having in my youth, I confess it with shame, been subject to the heinous offence of Self Pollution, I brought upon myself a running, which neither the cold bath, or any thing that I was advised to apply, could ever remove. Thus circumstanced, no one suspected me of labouring under any bodily complaint, but my doctor, which I account for from being naturally robust, and always preserving my colour. At this crisis I was induced to pay my addresses to a young lady of great personal accomplishments, and soon obtaining her consent, was united to her in the bands of wedlock. This I must acknowledge was highly imprudent in me, who knew from my debilitated state, that I was utterly incapable of consummating my nuptials. A feminal discharge always preceded a perfect erection, which at first I was weak enough to attribute to a too strong desire of possession, but the same disappointment continuing, I had recourse to drinking, which instead of remedying the evil, only increased it; no kind of erection could I procure, and positively emitted the seed always
before

before any connection took place. The distress of being in this unfortunate predicament was greatly heightened, by the fear that my wife had dropped some hints to my mother, of my incapability of performing matrimonial duty, and I looked upon a divorce as inevitable, when I was advised by a friend, to whom I acquainted my truly critical situation, to purchase some bottles of your Nervous Cordial. The persevering in taking this excellent medicine, has given a stamina to my constitution, of which I thought my youthful excesses had entirely bereft me, in about five months it accomplished a cure, and it is with pleasure I inform you, that my wife is pregnant with her first child, of which I believe I should never have been the father, had it not been for so invigorating a preparation as the article in question, which may be actually said to give to debilitated constitutions a new existence. I am with gratitude, for the great assistance you have rendered me,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient humble servant.

A patient applied to me a few months since out of Lincolnshire for some of my Nervous Cordial, whose name I suppress from a motive of delicacy, who, by giving way to the enormous and self punished sin of Onanism, had produced a most sad derangement in the nervous system, accompanied with weakness, uneasiness, weariness, and anxiety.

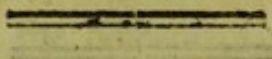
anxiety. The excessive flux of semen, which he continually discharged, always left him in a most exhausted and emaciated state. His countenance presented a cadaverous appearance, those motions that were easy and natural to others, were difficult and almost impossible for him to perform, his legs would scarcely support him, his digestive powers were so impaired, that he could not keep his food above three or four hours upon his stomach, and the multiplicity of phlegm that he expectorated, was to him a source of pain and anxiety.

In this perturbed state of mind, and debilitated system of body, I administered to him my Nervous Cordial, which considering the multiplicity of his complaints, and his irresolution for some time to discontinue a practice that had involved him in such complicated distresses, effected wonders. He has now become hale and robust, and earnestly laments his having so long given way to a vice so fraught with danger and self-destruction, as the sin of Onanism.

Habits of this pernicious nature have been known to be used by children, at the early period of from eight to ten years of age, one of which in particular came under my own cognizance.

A youth at this tender period of life indulged himself in this pernicious practice, which so much impaired his constitution, that his nerves became exceedingly weak, his
hands

hands lost their strength, incessant tremblings agitated every atom of his frame, he was always in a state of perspiration, he had constantly pains in the stomach, and alternately in every part of his arms, legs, breast, and veins. A cough was always the companion of these symptoms, his aspect become cadaverous, his legs were fell away to a shadow, and his appetite was so destroyed, as seldom to induce him to obey the call of nature. Notwithstanding the existence of these symptoms, the Nervous Cordial soon restored him to his former health and vigour, blessings which he had every reason in the world to believe he should never again experience.

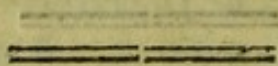


The Doctor has been recently supplied with the two following melancholy catastrophes of persons who have pursued this hateful vice to excess.

A youth about seventeen devoted himself to this seductive practice so entirely, that he would repeat the act three or four times in one day, which was both preceded and succeeded by insensibility, and attended by a swelling in the neck, and convulsive motion in the extending muscles of the head. After continuing this vice some months he became exceedingly feeble, but nevertheless persisted until he came to death's door, when the evil had made such a progress, that no medicine could afford him the least relief. His organs of generation were so weakened, that his semen flowed involuntary from him on the slightest erection. En habitual spasm which at first only affected him

in the very act, now continued for twelve or fourteen hours at a time, which produced such violent pains in the neck, that the most alarming outcries were the consequence. At these junctures he could not swallow any food, and after languishing for many months, he died the most pitiable object perhaps that ever fell a victim to disease.

Before his death he more resembled a corpse than a living man, and the infectious effluvia that came from every part of his deceased body, was shocking beyond comparison. His mind was as disordered as his body, and his memory so impaired, that he could not retain the least idea of any thing but a knowledge of his own pain.



Boerhaave mentions another patient, who, through the adoption of this predominant passion, was first afflicted with a stiffness in the neck, which communicated to the spine, and afterwards to the other members. The inveteracy of this complaint soon completed his dissolution, but before he died he could not bear himself in any other posture than lying on his belly in bed, without being able to use his hands or feet, or take any sustenance into his mouth. He existed in this lamentable situation several weeks.

These cases are introduced to shew the danger that arises to youth, from exercising passions that are a disgrace to human nature.

An instance occurred to me a few days since. A captain from the East Indies being on the point of marriage, who laboured under a dreadful consumption, and was apprehensive matrimonial engagements would be detrimental to the restoration of his health, informed me, that, previous to his going to the Indies, he had been injured by the Venereal Disease, and at the time of his applying to me, was under the direction of an eminent physician, but found himself every day weaker and more relaxed. After a strict examination, I found not the least symptom of a venereal taint, which induced me to enforce the question to him, whether he had ever been addicted to that baneful habit, to which he candidly acknowledged he had. I recommended to him the Nervous Cordial, which he took for six weeks, and is now perfectly restored.

CHAPTER XXII.

ON THE FEMALE SEX.

WITH the most heartfelt regret I am under the indispenfable neceffity of obferving, that the tender fex, the moft amiable part of the creation, thofe for whom we are animated to glory, danger, and every enterprife which we think will recommend us to their regard; that thefe defirable objects, who fhould obey the dictates of nature, and render our paffions and our loves congenial, have their minds as well as bodies frequently enervated by fhameful practices, which they are foilly as to

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imagine are entirely hidden from the world; but which are but too plainly depicted in their countenances, and by their frigid relish for genuine love, and their unnatural distaste to the male part of the creation for whom they were by Providence destined; for their bodies are by these filthy practices not only so weakened and emaciated, that they are often rendered barren, and thereby greatly prejudice society and posterity; but they at length contract an unconquerable habit of this kind of gratification, which is always so ready at hand, and which they fancy an indulgence, without the danger of child-bearing, the loss of reputation, or of health. In this they greatly deceive themselves; for the evil consequences of such practices are infinitely more dreadful than any of the dangers which terrify them from natural enjoyment.

This it must be owned is a delicate point to treat upon; and it may be urged in their defence, that strong passions, a naturally amorous constitution are great palliatives for what they may think an innocent amusement. Parents and relations, who superintend their introduction into life, do not consider how early these natural operations take place; that if they are thinking of a husband for a daughter, they are consulting rather the force of his pocket, than the strength of his constitution, and the risk a young woman is liable to, in having intercourse with a man before marriage. It were to be wished, that parents would consult the real happiness of their children; and not attempt to curb those desires that are not only laudable when directed in a proper channel, but rather endears to promote their gratification as far as they are reasonable. To this end, it would be prudent to provide a proper husband for a daughter as soon as she is marriageable, instead

instead of permitting her to languish till she is five or six and twenty in hopes of a good match. Mothers should not attempt to persuade daughters that they are mere children when they are as capable of being mothers as themselves, with no other view than that their real age may not be guessed at or discovered. Such artifices as these are constantly detected; and it would be much more to their credit to be young gran-dames than old coquettes.

The females of England and other northern climates, do not attain the age of maturity so early as in more southern latitudes. In Asia, women are almost past child-bearing as early as some cold constitutions in the northern parts of America have little more than attained the age of puberty. But in general, females in England are capable of child-bearing about fifteen; and this is testified by the marks of puberty, the projection of their

breasts, and monthly purgations. Many have these signs at thirteen and fourteen, and consequently could increase our progeny from that time, till about the age of forty-five, which is the period when women in this part of the world usually discontinue the menses, and are past child-bearing. It must therefore be very impolitic for a state to prevent a female being able to dispose of her person in wedlock till she arrives at twenty-one, since, it is evident, she might in that time have produced six or seven subjects, the number of which constitute the most permanent riches, prosperity, and security of a kingdom.

Thus much I have said to palliate if possible, any errors in the conduct of the ladies, whose advocate I would willingly be upon every occasion: but let not any female imagine, that the most elaborate eloquence can ever excuse their pursuing this abominable practice, which is more
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baneful, as it may be said to be contagious, a single sinner, in this respect, having frequently corrupted a whole seminary of virtuous girls.

The danger to which women expose themselves by so destructive a gratification of their passions, are very analagous to those which men are liable to from this filthy practice. The humour which is lost by females is not, it is true, so elaborate as the male semen, and may not therefore enfeeble the body so speedily; but when they are guilty of excesses, their nervous system being weaker than ours, and naturally more liable to spasms, the accidents arising therefrom are still more evident: they also are exposed to hysterical fits, and dreadful vapours; to incurable jaundices; to violent cramps in the stomach and back; to acute pains in the nose; to the fluor albus, the acreation whereof is a continual source of the most smarting pain;

to descents and ulcerations of the matrix, and to all the infirmities which these disorders bring on; to the furor uterinus, which at once deprives them of decency and reason, a state in which cannot long exist, as their vices and crimes, when arrived at this extreme, must soon terminate their existence.

A fine woman, in the best state of health, who addicts herself to this direful practice, will experience an early decay of her charms, her eyes will lose their lustre, and become languid and dead, her complexion fade, her strength experience a rapid decline, and in a short time, if she perseveres in the habit, from an agreeable and desirable object, she will become not only disagreeable to the men, but even disgusting to herself; and if it is true, as Rochefoucault says, that the last sighs of a fine woman are more for the loss of her beauty than her life, she will have the irksome task of
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anticipating this mortification in the very prime of youth. We are told by all the professors, who have written upon this subject, that young people of either sex who addict themselves to it, fall away and diminish, instead of encreasing in their growth; and we often find young people of both sexes, but particularly females, who, being well made at the age of ten or twelve, become afterwards crooked, by bending and weakness of the spine.

I have already mentioned the disgust that is created by this practice to natural pleasures, and it is still stronger in females than in our sex; for women, who have habituated themselves to this practice, are always indifferent to the lawful duties of the conjugal bed, when their inclinations and power still remain, and this indifference does not only induce many females to embrace a life of celibacy, but accompanies others who
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have been prevailed upon to enter into the married state, and we have testimonies of many females, with whom this practice had gained so complete a dominion over their senses, that they held in detestation that great law of nature pointed out by the omnipotent Creator of the universe,

C A S E S.

A young lady of Birmingham, who was long afflicted, and whose disorder was considered a decline, was advised by her friends to go to Manchester, and have the advice of that eminent physician Dr. Percival; the doctor's opinion was, that she was not in a decline, but her complaint proved of so precarious a nature as to baffle that eminent physician, as well as many others, consulted prior to her applying to him. She at length became so weak and emaciated, as to be incapable of walking across the room, and at last unable to rise from the chair without assistance. Still growing worse, was prevailed upon though with great difficulty, owing to her continual pains and weak state, to make trial of a journey to London, to consult
another

another eminent physician Dr. Pitcairn, when after seeing her in the wretched state she appeared in, and considering medical assistance vain, was candid enough to say he could render her no service; fortunately, a lady of her acquaintance who had been in a decline, and had been recovered by the advice of, and taking Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, strongly recommended her to consult the doctor, and to disclose her case in as clear and open a manner as she possibly could, the which she was prevailed upon by sending her nurse, who was her confidant, to the doctor at his house, who, after hearing the nurse, conjectured she might be rather diffident in disclosing her disorder, as far as she knew of it, and by pressing her not to deceive him, but to open the case in as clear a manner as she could, she confessed she had been guilty of this destructive practice nine years; the doctor accordingly treated her as such, when to the utmost astonishment of all who knew her, by taking two five Guinea bottles of Dr. Brodum's Nervous Cordial, and strictly adhering to his advice she was perfectly restored to her former state of health, in four months, has since married, and been blessed with two children.

A young lady of family and fortune, whose disorder was treated as a cancer, which in fact was not, it being an inflammation brought on by the above practice, and through the very great danger of the complaint, and the wish of being restored, she was prevailed on by the intreaties of a favoured servant, at the instance of the mother, to own her indiscretion, and discover the real cause

of her complaint; she acknowledged being addicted to that pernicious habit for several years, by being initiated to that practice at a boarding school. By my advice she took the Nervous Cordial, used fomentations, and was in two months recovered to perfect health.

A married woman caused her case to be made known to me, through the channel of her midwife, which was nearly as follows: When I was a young girl, at the age of fourteen or fifteen, being enticed by some of my school fellows, and particularly my bed-fellow, I began to penetrate those parts, which should never have been explored but by a husband. This practice I continued till I was run away with by a musick-master, at eighteen; it were needless to enumerate the difficulties I met with till my relations were reconciled to the match. Sufficient it is to say, I had four children by my husband in three years, two being twins, but they all died; and also my husband soon after. I was in a state of widowhood for three years, and then married again, with the approbation of my relations. Before this union, I found all my girlish inclinations come upon me, and not daring to risk any connection with a man, I repeated my former practice with such violence, (particularly just before and after my monthly courses) that I made myself violently sore, and brought on such a bearing down of the womb, that it was with much difficulty I could walk. These complaints have increased since my last marriage, and though four years have elapsed from that period, I have not been once pregnant. I had been prevailed upon by my
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husband to undergo a physicians inspection, prior to my application to Dr. Brodum, when he said that my womb was very weak and slippery, and he was afraid I should never have any more children. He, however, prescribed the Bath water and injections; but they proved of no service, as I continued really weakened, by a white running, which was very considerable, and with the bearing down, which frequently is very great, and occasioned a continual pain in my womb, and in my back, whereby I was greatly fallen away; and what is remarkable, I had no manner of inclination for the act of procreation, and very little or no pleasure in the act at all, which I am inclined to believe was as much the reason as any other of my incapacity of bearing children; fortunate for me, having as before mentioned, made application to Dr. Brodum, I have the satisfaction to say, that in two months, by strictly attending to the prescriptions of Dr. Brodum, and taking his Nervous Cordial, I found a considerable amendment, as the white running has ceased, and my strength amazingly increasing, and have not a doubt, by the blessing of God and Dr. Brodum's assistance, of being compleatly restored in a short time to a good state of health.

A married woman, aged about forty seven years, consulted me for barrenness, from a laxness of muscular fibres of the vagina and uterus; but examining the case, and suspecting both from the character she bore, and from what she herself had said, that it was not owing to any insufficiency in the husband, whom she publicly complained of,

but

but to her own insatiable lust; for it plainly appeared her case was owing to friction; wherefore, considering her age, and the little hopes of success, I declined saying any thing upon the subject; however the same woman, without any knowledge, began taking my Nervous Cordial, which she strictly adhered to, according to the directions given with each bottle, when by taking the same for three months, she found a wonderful alteration in her whole frame for the better, which induced her to wait again upon me, and relate the resolution she had formed of a trial of the Nervous Cordial; and further requested me to give her other advice towards re-establishing her to her former state. I gave her a prescription, and desired her to continue the Cordial, which she did for at least four months more, when she has informed me she considered herself perfectly restored, and as hearty in every respect as ever she was in her life.

C H A P. XXIII.

OF THE DISORDERS INCIDENT TO THE
FEMALE SEX, AND THE MOST AP-
PROVED METHODS OF CURE.

AFTER what has been said concerning the filthy, shameful, and destructive practices of the women, by themselves, or amongst each other, which occasions such a variety of evils and disorders, it were but justice to the sex to own, that, from their natural formation and disposition, and the incidental casualties attending pregnancy and child-bearing, they are subject to many afflictions in various respects, analogous to those mentioned in former sections,

fections, and from which the men are entirely exempted; and therefore I think it necessary to explain myself upon these heads in this section.

The whites are a foul excretion from the womb, commonly attendant upon weak women, oftentimes after hard labour, sometimes during pregnancy, and frequently in a virgin state. This disorder is a distillation of a variety of corrupt humours through the womb, flowing from different parts of the body. This oozing is of many colours, sometimes blackish, yellowish, greenish, reddish, and bluish. Having no periodical flux, as the regular menses, its returns are disorderly and uncertain.

The cause of this disorder may be attributed to a general weakness, or cacochymia, and sometimes to a partial debility, as in the liver, which, by the inability of the sanguificative faculty,
occasions

occasions a generation of corrupt blood; in this case, the matter is reddish, when the gall is remiss in its office, not drawing away the choleric superfluities which are engendered in the liver; when the spleen does not sufficiently perform its office in cleansing the blood of the dregs and excrementitious parts, it then is blackish; sometimes it is occasioned by catarrhs in the head, or from any other member that is in a disordered state; when the flowing is whitish, the cause resides in the reins or the stomach; if in the reins, it is occasioned by being over-heated, which causes the spermatic matter, by reason of its tenuity, to flow involuntarily; but when the stomach is the seat of the complaint, it is occasioned by crude and vitiated matter remaining there undigested, by reason of melancholy, or some stomachic complaints, and this vitiated matter is communicated to the womb by the liver, or instead of being

appropriated to chyle; if the disorder proceed from crudities in the stomach, or from a cold disordered liver, take every morning a decoction of lignum quassia (which is highly recommended by that eminent physician Dr. Lettsom) and half a drachm of pil-rufs, a scruple of aloes, syrurp of ginger, sufficient to make up twelve pills, of which take two every night; but particularly let the womb be cleansed from corrupt matter, and be strengthened; for the cleansing whereof make injections of mugwort, spikenard, bistort, mercury, all of which may be got at a herb stall; sage, adding thereto sugar, oil of sweet almonds, of each an ounce. The womb should be strengthened, for which you may use fomentations made of red wine, after mastich, fine bole, balustia, and red roses; and to take of the NERVOUS CORDIAL four tea-spoon fulls, twice each day; the best is a dry regimen; this distemper being occasi-
 oned

oned by phlegmatic and crude humours; too much sleep is also pernicious, and, on the other hand, moderate exercise is eligible.

I have been the more circumstantial in prescribing for the cure of this disorder, as it is more general than may be thought, and is, indeed, concomitant with a weak or over delicate constitution; therefore, ladies of this complexion, should pay the greatest attention to remove the complaint before it makes too great a progress. To this end, I would have every female who finds herself subject to this affliction, examine strictly, whether or not her suspicions are well founded, and to keep the parts particularly clean, by washing with luke-warm water, at least every other day. Besides the satisfaction it must afford every female to know the real situation of her own body, and, if disordered, timely to

remedy it; there is nothing which is more productive of health in this respect, and, as a proof of it, an additional gratification will arise therefrom in the act of copulation, and it will greatly tend to the improvement of their complexion.

The disorders relative to the monthly courses are so very anologous to the former, that many have called the whites the false courses, though, in fact, they arise from a different source. Nature has made provision for the nourishment of children during their recess in the womb of their mother, by that redundancy of blood, which is natural to all women, and which flowing out at certain periods of time, when they are not pregnant, are from thence called terms, and menses, from their monthly flux of excrementitious and unprofitable blood. As to this flux being excrementitious, is to be understood

stood only with regard to the redundancy and overplus of it, as it is in no other way an excrement, than with respect to quantity, being, in point of quality, as pure and incorrupt as any blood in the veins; and this appears by its final destination, the propagation and conservation of mankind, as also by its generation, being the superfluity of the last aliment of the fleshy parts. These monthly purgations usually commence about the fourteenth year, and continue to the forty-fifth, but not without frequent intervening suppressions, which are sometimes natural, and sometimes morbid: They are natural in pregnant women, and those who give suck; but when morbid, they are occasioned by an interruption of that accustomed evacuation of blood which should monthly flow from the matrix, and which proceed from the matter being vitiated: The cause is, in this case, either internal or external;

the internal cause, either instrumental or material, in the blood, or in the womb: The blood may be faulty two ways, in quantity or in quality; in quantity, when it is so consumed, that there is not an overplus left, as in viragoes, and all other virile women, who, through their heat and strength of nature, digest and consume all their best nourishment: The blood may also be consumed, and the terms suppressed by too much bleeding at the nose; likewise by a flux of the hemorrhoids, by a dysenteria, evacuations, chronical and continual disorders: And the matter may also be vicious in quality, as when sanguineous, phlegmatical, bilious, or melancholious; each of these, if they offend in grossness, will cause an obstruction in the veins. The defect may likewise, for various reasons, reside in the womb, as, by the narrowness of the veins and passages by apothumes, tumours, ulcers, and by over much cold
and

and heat, the one vitiating the action, the other consuming the matter; also by an evil composition of the matter; likewise by an evil composition of the uterine parts, by the neck of the womb being turned aside, and sometimes, though but rarely, by a membrane or excrescence of flesh growing about the womb: The external cause may be heat or dryness of the air, immoderate walking, great labour, violent motion whereby the matter is so consumed, and the body is so exhausted, that there is no redundant blood remaining to be expelled; whence it is recorded of the Amazons, that being active and always in motion, they had little or no monthly fluxes. It may also be caused by cold, and most frequently is so, the blood being thereby rendered vicious and gross, condensing and binding up the passages, that it cannot flow forth. If the suppression be natural, and caused by corruption, it may be known by

drinking honey and water after supper, on going to bed; for if, after taking it the woman feel a bearing pain about the navel, and the lower parts of the belly, it is a sign she has conceived, and that the suppression is natural. If she does not find this effect from drinking the honey and water, she may conclude it to be vitious, and should immediately endeavour to promote the return of the menses, in the manner hereafter prescribed, otherwise the effects may be very dangerous, as this suppression may occasion swimmings, faintings, intermission of pulse, obstructions, chachexies, jaundice, dropsies, hardness of the spleen, epilepsies, apoplexies, phrensy, &c. Evacuations are, in this case, proper, and therefore, in the middle of the menstrual period, it will be proper to open the liver vein; and, for the reversion of the humour, two days after the evacuation, open the saphena vein of both feet, and, if the repletion be not great,

great, apply cupping glasses to the legs and thighs. After phlebotomy, the humours must be prepared, and made flexible with syrups of stæchas, horehound, hyssop, betony, maidenhair, mugwort, and fumitory; then let a bath be made of rue, fetherfew, marjorum, favin, bay leaves, penny royal, camomile, and juniper berries; after which take of the leaves of nop and maidenhair, each one handful, make a decoction, of which take three ounces; syrup of mugwort and maidenhair mix of each half an ounce, and when the patient comes out of the bath, let her drink it all. Galen, in this case, commends pilula de hiera cum colycintida, as being proper to purge the offending humour; they are calculated to open the passages of the womb; if the patient's stomach be overcharged, let her take a vomit; but let it be prepared in such manner as to operate also as a cathartic, lest the humours should be too
much

much turned back, by working only upwards; wherefore, take of trochifis of agaric two drchams, infuse them in three ounces of aximel, in which dissolve benedict. laxat. half an ounce, and of the electuary of diafarum, one scruple, which is to be taken as a purgative. When the humour hath, in this manner, been purged, more efficacious and forcible remedies may be applied, such as the extract of mugwort one scruple and a half, musk ten grains, trochifis of myrrh, one drachm and a half, rinds of cassia, parsley seed, castor, of each one scruple, to be taken with the juice of orange, on going to bed. The lower parts should also be administered to by fumigation, pessaries, unctions, injections, and infusions; make suffumigations of amber, galbanum, bay berries, mugwort, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, &c. make pessaries of figs, and the leaves of mercury, bruised, and rolled up with lint; make injections

tions of the decoctions of mercury, betony, origin, mugwort, and figs, and inject it into the womb with a sponge. For unction, take ladant, oil of myrrh, of each two drachms; oil of lilies, almonds, capers, camomile, of each half an ounce; and with wax, make an unguent to anoint the place.

The patient should also remain in a dry warm air; should not sleep much; but, on the other hand, she should use moderate exercise, especially before meals, which should consist of attenuating food; take also four teaspoonfulls of the NERVOUS CORDIAL twice a day, with a glass of red wine after each.

The overflowing of the menses, is a disorder directly opposite to that which I have just been speaking of. This complaint is a sanguineous excrement, consisting of blood, and proceeding from
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the womb, and exceeding in time and quality. The cause of this overflowing is either external or internal. The external cause may be the heat of the air, the lifting or carrying heavy burthens, unnatural child-births, falls, &c. The internal cause may be threefold: in the matter, instrument, or faculty; the matter, which is the blood, may be vitious two ways: First, in quantity, being so much, that the veins are not able to contain it: Secondly, in quality, being adust, sharp, or unconcocted. The instrument, that is to say, the veins, are faulty, by the dilitation of the orifice, which may be caused two ways, by the heat of the constitution, climate, or season, heating the blood, whereby the passages are dilated, and the faculty so much weakened, that it cannot retain the blood. Secondly, by falls, blows, violent motions, breaking of veins, &c. If it comes by the breaking of a vein, the body is sometimes cold, the blood
flows

flows forth in heaps, and that suddenly accompanied with great pain. If it be occasioned by heat, the orifice of the veins being dilated, there is little or no pain attending it, yet the blood flows faster than it doth in an erosion, and not so fast as in a rupture. If it arise from an erosion or sharpness of blood, she feels a great scalding in the passage; and in this case it differs from the other two, in its flowing not so suddenly nor so copiously as in those; if it be occasioned by the weakness of the womb, she has an aversion to copulation, even in the very act. If it proceed from the blood, drop some of it on a cloth, and when it is dry, the quality may be judged from the colour; when choleric, it will be yellowish; if melancholy, blackish, phlegmatic, waterish, and whitish. The cure of this complaint consists in three things: First, the repelling and carrying back the blood; Secondly, the correcting and taking away the fluxibility

lity of the matter; and Thirdly, the corroborating the veins or faculties. In the first case, to promote a regression of the blood, phlebotomy in the arm will be useful, and such a quantity of blood may be taken away, as the strength of the patient will permit, which, however, should not be done at once, but at different periods, the spirits being thereby less weakened, and the retraction so much the greater. The cupping glass should be applied to the liver, that the reversion may be in the fountain moderated with cathartics; it is necessary to correct the fluxibility of the matter. When it is occasioned by the acrimony of the blood, it should be considered whether the erosion be by salt phlegm, or of adust colour; if by the first, prepare wormwood, rosin, citron-peel, with syrup of violets; mild purgatives should also be taken, and make a decoction in plaintain water, adding thereto syrup rosæ. lax. three ounces, to make
 a potion.

a potion. When by aduſt colour, prepare the body with ſyrup of roſes, myrtles, ſorrel, and purflain, mixed with plaintain water; and then, two days following to take four tea-ſpoonfuls twice a day. If the blood flows from the breaking of a vein, without any evil quality of itſelf, ſtrengtheners only in this caſe ſhould be applied; for which purpoſe a ſcruple of bole armo- niac, a drachm of treacle, half an ounce of conſerve of roſes, with ſyrup of myrtle, make an excellent electuary. In caſe the flux is of long continuance, two drachms of maſtich, a drachm of olibanum, and an ounce of tyoch de careble, with one ſcruple of baluſtium, made into powder, and with the ſyrup of quinces, formed into pills, will be ſalutary.

There is another diſorder attending the menſes, which is their irregularity. When they come before their time, there

there is a depraved excretion, which often supplies their place at the expected periods; and, in this case, they return twice a month. The cause, in this case, resides in the blood, which stirs up the expulsive faculty in the womb, and, sometimes, in the whole body, and is frequently occasioned by the patient's diet, which increasing the blood too much, renders it too sharp or too hot; and, in case the retentive faculty of the womb be weak, and the expulsive faculty strong, and of a quick sense, they are brought forth the sooner by means of a fall, a blow, or some violent passion, which the person afflicted can account for; if it be occasioned by heat, thin and sharp humours, the whole body is disordered. It is, in this case, more troublesome than dangerous, but is pernicious to conception. If it arise from the sharpness of the blood, good diet, the NERVOUS CORDIAL, and bathing at
Tunbridge

Tunbridge Wells, will be necessary. If the blood be thick and foul, it should be thinned, and the humours mixed therewith be evacuated, wherefore it is proper to take purgatives after the courses, and to use calamints, fumes, poffaries, and the application of cupping glasses without; scarification to the inside of the thighs, are also necessary; the legs should likewise be rubbed, the ancles scarified, and the feet held in warm water, four or five days before the courses come down; proper applications are also necessary to be made to the pudendum, in order to provoke the flowing of the menses, some time before they are expected.

The last disorder which I shall mention, peculiar to the women, is the falling of the womb, which is not only extremely troublesome, but is also a hindrance to conception. The womb will sometimes descend as low as her

VOL. II. G knees.

knees. This is occasioned by the ligaments, which unite it to the other parts being out of order. There are four ligaments, two above, broad and membranous, which come from the peritonæum, and two below, which are nervous, round, and hollow. The womb is also bound to the great vessels by veins and arteries, and to the back by nerves. The womb changes its place, when it is drawn another way, and when the ligaments are loose, its own weight bears it down. It is drawn on one side when the menstruum are hindered from flowing, and the veins and arteries which go to the womb are full. If there be a *mole**, on one side the liver and the

* A mole is a false conception, or lump of flesh, burthening in the womb. Some are of opinion, that it is produced from the woman's seed going into the womb without the man's; but this can only mean, if any thing, that some of the ova having gained admittance into the

spleen will cause it, the liver veins on the right side, and the spleen on the left, being more or less replenished.

Some physicians are of opinion, that this disorder arises from the solution of the connection of the febinous neck, and the parts adjacent: Be this as it may, with women in the dropfy the falling of the womb is occasioned by the saltness of the water. When

the womb, by masturbation, or some such filthy practice. Other physicians are of opinion, that it is engendered of the menstruous blood; but in this case, it would follow, that maids, by having their courses stopped, would be subject to this accident: But this has never yet been proved. The real cause of this carnos conception proceeds both from the man and the woman; from corrupt and barren seed in the man, and from the menstruous blood in the woman, both mingled together in the cavity of the womb, and nature finding herself weak, yet endeavouring to maintain the perpetuity of her species, labours to bring forth such a vicious conception, rather than none, and, being incapable of producing a living creature, generates a lump of flesh.

there is a little tumour, like the skin stretched, within or without the os-tendium, or a weight felt about the privities, these are symptoms of the falling of the womb. When there is a tumour like a goose's egg, and a hole at the bottom, great pains is at first felt in the parts to which the womb is fastened, such as the loins, the bottom of the belly, and the os sacrum, which is occasioned by the breaking or stretching of the ligaments. Fomentations of red wine, boiled with flor-blauftin, should be applied, as it tends greatly to strengthen the weakened parts; bandages also for the purpose, to be had at the Doctor's house; four tea-spoonfuls of the NERVOUS CORDIAL should be taken four times a day.

But those cases are, in general, of so dangerous a nature as to require the personal attendance of the Doctor.

C H A P. XXIV.

A SOVEREIGN PLASTER FOR THE
DISORDERS OF THE MATRIX, &c.

OF cerus, a quarter of a pound;
minium, half a pound; Genoa
soap, five ounces; oil of olives, one
pound; put the minium and the cerus
in a pan upon the fire; continue
stirring the same, till they are well
incorporated and united together; then
cut the soap in small bits, and put
it in piece by piece, keeping the con-
tents of the pan continually stirring;
let it do over a middling fire, till such
time as it become grey, or a chesnut
colour; take care that nothing boils
over, whilst it is boiling, as these in-

gredients swell a good deal, and continue constantly stirring till it be boiled enough; when it is of a good consistence, take it off the fire, and stir it till it be cold, when rolls are to be made of it; and care must be taken not to handle them with wet hands.

When there is occasion to use this plaster, it must be spread upon linen or leather; but if upon leather, care must be taken that it has no scent.

If the ligaments of the womb are relaxed, and a bearing down ensues, it should be applied to the navel, the patient remaining in bed two days, and keeping it on till such time as she be cured. It should, however, be taken off at the end of a fortnight, the place wiped, and another piaister put on, remaining without any bandage.

If

If a woman, when brought to bed, has any difficulty of having the after-birth brought away, this plaster will be greatly efficacious in performing it, by being put upon the navel, and leaving it in the manner above prescribed.

If a lying-in woman, or any other, or a maid, has too great a flux of the menses, this is a soveraign remedy, by applying it to the navel, as above,

If a woman, or a young girl, has not a sufficient flux of her monthly courses, or there is an entire suppression of them, this plaster should be used; and, in this case, it should be placed beneath the navel.

C H A P. XXV.

THE VENEREAL DISEASE.

THIS infectious disorder was brought into Europe, according to the best authorities, from America, by the failors who accompanied Columbus on his ever memorable expedition in the year 1493. They communicated it to the Neapolitan women, of whom the French contracted it at the siege of Naples, from which circumstance it derived the appellation of the French disease.

It is denominated a local infection when the venereal contagion has not affected the whole mass of blood, but

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is confined to any particular part. What constitutes a universal infection is when it enters the habit, and affects the fluids.

The Venereal Disease is communicated almost imperceptibly through the medium of the genitals, nipples, lips, and any part that is covered by the cuticle. Examining venereal ulcers with cut fingers have frequently produced it with great virulence.

Dr. Smith relates a case of a young lady of family and fortune, who contracted a taint of so fatal a nature as to be the death of her in consequence of her sweetheart's kissing her when venereal ulcers were formed in his mouth and throat. This is inserted to prove how extremely cautious young persons should be against innocently catching a distemper that may, like the example in question, injure their reputation, and terminate their life.

Dr.

Dr. Rutherford, of Edinburgh, says, that a clap is an internal chancre, though the dissection of bodies demonstrates the contrary.

So subtle is the poison of the Venereal Disease, that nurses who have had infants sucking at their breasts, have frequently communicated it through the nipple; how necessary, therefore, is it for parents to study the morals of those to whom they place their children; and, on the other hand, nurses frequently imbibe the contagion through suckling infected children.

When this disorder is contracted, the taint is conveyed into the lymphatic glands. From the penis it is communicated to the glands of the corpora cavernosa, the urethra, and afterwards to the inguen. From the nipples to the axillæ.

A gonorrhœa

A gonorrhœa is an inflammation and exorcation of the glans or vagina, and the urethra, in both sexes.

Cleanliness, in every species of this complaint, is indispensibly necessary for both sexes to observe. The parts affected should be carefully washed with warm milk and water, which, by removing the irritating particles, has often, without any other assistance, cured a simple gonorrhœa.

The use of mercury, as a specific in this disease, is, by far, too general. When the disease is communicated to the system at large, mercurials are, with great propriety, made use of both externally and internally; though I much question, whether ever, in the worst stage of the Venereal Disease that ever yet existed, it was ever necessary to produce that complete salivation which is so generally practised in the hospitals
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in this kingdom. And in flighter and more local affections, the introduction of mercury into the constitution can be productive of no benefit, and is often attended with very great disadvantage. Much caution, therefore, and the advice of those whom a long experience has rendered capable and skillful, is necessary in the use of this active mineral. The same occurs with respect to arsenic, which, though in the hands of the vulgar, is often employed as a poison to destroy life, yet, in the hands of the experienced chemist and physician, may be converted to the most beneficial purposes.

The Arabians were the first who invented the use of this medicine, and embraced the opportunity, as an excellent means of destroying their vermin, which example was followed by Peter, the Spaniard, a celebrated Physician, who was created Pope in the year 1276, and took the name of John XXI.

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When mercury was first administered for the cure of the Venereal Disease, it was given with great caution, and attended with the best of advice, and was productive of infinite benefit to mankind, but since that period, it is difficult to ascertain whether the good it has effected will counterbalance the innumerable evils an improper use has occasioned.

It is much to be deplored, that the modern system of medicine should vary from ancient practice. Formerly, the most malignant of disorders were expelled by the proper applications of roots; an art that the Americans practise to this day with the greatest success. Nature has given us an antidote for every disease, and, for myself, I feel happy, that through my knowledge of the vegetable world, I have been able to compose a preparation of the most sanative plants, roots, &c. which will effectually

effectually eradicate so destructive and obnoxious a complaint as the Venereal Disease.

The Botanical Syrup is composed of such innocent ingredients, that instead of impairing the constitution, as is the case in all mercurial preparations, will fortify it with strength, and finally, in the worst of venereal cases, will purify the blood, and correct the habit of the body, and so remove every symptom of that truly horrid, but too general complaint.

C A S E S.

TO DR. BRODUM.

No. 9, Albion-street, Blackfriar's, London.

SIR,

To demonstrate the feelings of my mind, to evince the heart-felt gratitude I ought to express for my restoration to life, health, and friends, exceeds my utmost ability.

To

To you, Sir, my dearest relatives are indebted for my existence, when every hope of recovery was lost, and dire despair sat on the countenance of every person interested in my happiness. Humanity and commiseration induce me to request your publication of my situation.

Through an imprudent connection, formed when Reason had deserted its reins, I contracted a Venereal Taint, and, in consequence, made application to a surgeon, went under a regular course of mercury, with the annexed horror of frequent salivations, without eradication. The disorder was farther augmented by a cold I caught during my above situation, which deprived me of the use of my limbs. By the recommendation of a physician of eminence, I was removed to Cheltenham and Harrowgate, to try the virtues of the waters, but without relief. The hot bath was next administered with the same degree of success. In this condition I continued four years. The disorder had, notwithstanding the strictest attention, arrived to that height, as to produce cancerous knobs in several parts of my body, when, accidentally seeing an advertisement in the London papers, stating the situation of an old school-fellow, a Capt. George, of Hull (who, for some years I had not seen) I immediately wrote to him to be convinced of the fact; which, to my surprise, he informed me it was; I consulted my friends, who entertained a very indifferent opinion of advertising doctors; but my reliance on the recovery of my friend, by the same medicine, made me resolve to try its effects; I, in consequence, sent to Mr. Bristow, of Canterbury, for three bottles of Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, which I took as directed. On using one bottle, I found the dreadfulness

of my situation considerably augmented, and concluded the composition to be entirely mercurial, as I felt its effects in a more forcible manner than even when under salivation; my friends wrote immediately to Dr. B——, who informed me, the tendency of the Syrup was of that singular nature, as to eradicate the mercury out of the system, and, of course, by agitating the subtle qualities of that destructive mineral, in its dormant recesses, it must, in the progress, have the same effect. In consequence of that information, I persevered in it for several months, and to the astonishment of every person who knew me, was restored to that degree of health, as was almost incredible.

A——R——.

N. B. Since my situation as last mentioned, three months have elapsed, and I am now entirely recovered; as a proof, can enter into the most athletic exercise, without injury.

My family connections will permit the publication only of my initials, but any gentleman wishing to be personally acquainted with its authenticity, may, on application to the Doctor, receive reference to my residence.

CASE of CAPT. C——, of WAPPING.

I Captain C——, of Wapping, was afflicted with a complaint of a Venereal tendency, which materially injured my hearing, I was advised to adopt a salivation, but
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the disorder had so far entered the system, as to produce holes in my legs. I was recommended sea-bathing, but without relief; but meeting with Captain Waring, of Rotherhithe, at Gibraltar, he procured me a quantity of Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, which, in three months, not only eradicated the complaint, but so far healed the sores in my leg, as to render their former appearance not perceptible, and in gratitude for my recovery, I express a wish for the publication.

CASE of Mr. D——, of Theobald-road.

I was subject to a Venereal Disorder nineteen years, and during that period, was under the hands of the first men in the science of physic, who adopted every method wherein the smallest probability of success could be formed; and apparently, the disease was entirely expelled; but the alleviation was but for a moment, and then returned with redoubled force; the want of success, the assertions of entire restoration, by those who undertook the cure, entirely dissipated those sanguine hopes I entertained of the infallibility of medicinal skill. The natural consequence resulting from the inefficacy of the various methods adopted, and the violent operation of astringent minerals, coming in contract with the disease, produced an ulcer on the lungs. Then the horrors of existence was experienced, a description of which, would be an attempt vague and inconsistent; those only who have felt that degree of misery, can be sensible of its effects. Without wishing to reflect on prac-

titious (to whom nature has not been so liberal, as their unwearied exertions merit) practical knowledge must be acknowledged far superior to theory. The contradictory assertions on the symptoms, the excruciating torture arising, had been discussed, and various motives ascribed. During this period, my dissolution was the only subject of my prayers, when I received from a friend, a pamphlet of Dr. Brodum's, recommending a medicine, called the Botanical Syrup, in which was pointed out several cases of a nature strongly similar to my own; but as some person in it, says he had no opinion of the merit of nostrums, I must own I entertained the same idea, but through the importunity of my friend, and being conscious I could not be in a worse situation, I sent to Dr. Brodum, and went under a regular course of his medicines, and in four months was astonishingly recovered.

Mr. D—; is entirely restored since the above statement, and has recommended the Botanical Syrup with that zeal, which he is sensible it merits.

Though Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup is so well known for it's efficacy, in relieving many thousands of people in certain disorders, that must inevitably have sunk into the grave, to prevent the above disorder.

As many persons in the moment of intoxication, or from the promiscuous pursuits of pleasure, are extremely liable to endanger their health by improper connections with the *fair sex*, Dr. Brodum has the satisfaction to inform them, that he is in possession of an infallible remedy, which has

never

never been known to fail in any instance, as a certain preventive against the venereal complaint, which will have the desired effect in twenty-four hours after connection, and which only can be had by application at the Doctor's house, (and at any hour) by asking for Dr. Brodum's *Golden Packet*, with proper directions for using it, Price il. 2s.

N. B. Any slight infection, the Doctor undertakes to cure in 48 hours.

C H A P. XXVI.

OBSERVATIONS *on* SEA BATHING.

THE concourse of persons who assemble at the most fashionable watering places to indulge themselves in the favourite custom of Sea Bathing, without an idea of the numerous dangers to which they are exposed, by thus immersing themselves into an element to which they are totally unaccustomed, renders it incumbent on the author of a Treatise of Health, to give them the following cautions.

When the viscera are obstructed, a spasm or cramp ensuing, occasions the dissolution of those, who, in these immersions,

mersions, for want of proper reflexion, become the victims of their own temerity.

Man, undoubtedly, from his first formation, was taught to immerse himself in cold water, the practice, therefore, must have immediately followed the creation of the world. To lave the body in cold water, when parched with the too oppressive heat of the sun, or when over-fatigued by the common labour of the day, is certainly as great a refreshment as it is in the power of man to experience. But before he indulges himself in this pleasurable sensation, he should acquaint himself with the actual state of his health, least, by an incautious act of temerity, he should bring upon himself a disorder that may either occasion him a speedy or lingering dissolution.

Cleanliness is so commendable in all ages, sexes, and dispositions, that the celebrated Lord Chesterfield has actually ranked it among the virtues, nor is there in his excellent lessons to his son, any advice that he more strongly endeavours to inculcate, than a strict adherence to a rule, without which, neither the woman of quality, nor the man of fashion, can appear with common decency, much less advantage.

Animals being taught by instinct to immerse themselves in cold water, for the purposes of refreshing themselves after being fatigued from the intense heat of the sun, and washing of that dirt and filth that will ever adhere to their bodies in hot sultry weather, presents a most excellent example to man, who should regulate his seasons of bathing with extreme caution, and take special care not to remain too long in

in the water, lest instead of good, evil consequences should ensue.

The voluptuary, and all persons, who, from the nature of their employments, are obliged to lead sedentary lives, will find the cold bath most singularly serviceable, from its strengthening the action of the solids, producing a free circulation, and removing crude humours, and all obstructions that take place in the glandular system and capillary vessels.

Salt water, by possessing a greater portion of gravity than any other, accelerates the motion of the blood, and through its wonderful efficacy, by stimulating the skin, promotes a free perspiration, and prevents the patient from taking cold.

Cold bathing more easily prevents than removes obstructions in the glandular

dular or lymphatic system, and when they have arrived at a certain pitch, these immersions are often the ultimate occasion of the patient's dissolution. When the passages of the lungs are obstructed, and any symptoms of inflammation appear, bathing should carefully be avoided, as directly inimical and fraught with danger of the most serious and alarming nature.

Persons of a plethoric habit, or who subsist on gross and high-seasoned food, run great risque in these immersions, of breaking a blood vessel, or producing an inflammation in the brain or viscera, and yet none, with more avidity, or less thought, plunge into the sea, and although they often escape without receiving any harm, yet the numbers whose immediate deaths are produced by apoplexy, cramp, &c. ought to be a sufficient warning to deter others from sanctioning so dangerous a practice.

Bathing should never be adopted until the body has been prepared by some active alterative medicine.

The bracing qualities of cold bathing are not conducive of greater benefit to any description of patients, than those who have experienced a derangement in the nervous system; yet they ought to use it with extreme moderation and care, lest through the natural weakness of the bowels in those situations, the viscera should become obstructed, and the patient not be able to bear the cold which is the continual attendant upon this element. The best and surest mode of regulating the practice of Bathing is, to begin about the middle of the day, when the heat is most intense, by which means the body will not suffer, in the first instance, but will become so prepared by habit, that that severity of the morning, or of weather, which would otherwise

otherwise occasion the most fatal effects, may be enjoyed with safety, and produce a pleasure absolutely inexpressible.

Danger is always to be apprehended, and often found by sudden transitions from heat to cold.

Were parents to accustom their children to the use of the cold bath from their earliest infancy, its tonic powers would prevent the scrophula, rickets, and many other disorders, from which there is otherwise no preventive, and, at the same time, improve their strength, facilitate their growth, and, by removing those sickly, languid, and emaciated aspects, which are the concomitants of illness, their countenances would exhibit those insignia of health, which are real blessings to all who inherit so invaluable a possession.

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The generality of diseases incident to childhood, would be obviously prevented by this excellent custom being adopted, under proper restrictions, from the birth.

Young men should systematically avoid too frequent bathing, which, as well as the rash practice of continuing too long in the water at a time, has, in innumerable instances, brought them to an early and untimely grave.

When the constitution is debilitated and relaxed, weakneses occur in the back and reins, relaxations and swellings appear in the joints, symptoms of scrophula, nervous affections, &c. the cold bath, by invigorating the muscular system, produces the best of effects, especially when the state of the body has been prepared by so sanative a medicine as the Nervous Cordial.

The time of the day most congenial for bathing is, undoubtedly in the morning, or before the stomach has taken any portion of animal food, and the mode of immersion should be by descending into this nutritive element with the greatest possible velocity, and, by wetting the head first, the blood and humours are effectually prevented from being propelled towards that part, as is otherwise inevitably the case. A perseverance in this rule will effectually prevent violent head aches, &c. which would certainly originate from the adoption of any other mode.

The cold bath, by being continued in too long, prevents the excellent intention for which it was designed, relaxes the nerves, cramps the muscles, chills the blood, and occasions an excessive flux of humours to be propelled towards the head.

This very circumstance has frequently completed the destruction of several of our most expert swimmers, who, by being too partial to an exercise in which they have become such proficient, have fallen victims to their pleasure, or rather folly, before any assistance could be procured.

A single and instantaneous immersion of the whole body in the cold bath, answers a much more salutary purpose than if the bathers continue in it for a longer period, after which, the person should be carefully dried, and adopt, for some hours afterwards, healthy and wholesome exercise.

An excellent preparatory for every person to observe before he adventures on a course of Sea Bathing, is to take especial care that all the nerves, arteries, veins, and vessels, are open, and entirely free from the least obstruction.

The

The action of the water has so astonishing an affect upon the system of circulation, that the blood, and all the animal juices, are propelled with the greatest rapidity through every fibre of the frame, and when they are suddenly impeded in their progress, by an obstruction, the immediate consequences are, the bursting of a vein, or a spasm occurring on a vital part, than which nothing is more certain of producing immediate death.

Experience has convinced the author of this treatise, that nothing can so safely and completely prepare all persons who are induced to undergo a course of bathing, as a strict adherence in taking about two spoonfuls of the Nervous Cordial, regularly about an hour before each immersion. A month's preparation with gentle physic should likewise be strictly observed.

This

This will remove all obstructions in the vessels, clean and strengthen the viscera and vital organs, gently open and lubricate the bowels, and prepare the body to derive those advantages which were obviously the primary causes of Sea Bathing becoming so general in this country.

That description of persons who are induced to bathe from being subject to eruptions arising from vitiated humours, scurvy, &c. will experience particular relief in taking the Botanical Syrup one hour before bathing, and immediately afterwards, to the quantity of two table spoonfuls, which may be encreased by regular gradations to four.

While discussing the advantages resulting from bathing at large, those which peculiarly depend on the use of the warm bath must not be neglected,

and

and here it must be obvious, that in almost every instance in which the cold bath would threaten mischief, the warm bath must produce considerable benefit. To those whose masculine fibres are relaxed, either constitutionally, or from the influence of some late disease, the studious, the sedentary, and the scorbutic, the warm bath must be deliterious; while the rheumatic, the asthmatic, the gouty, and those afflicted with sudden spasms, inflammations in the viscera, or internal obstructions of any kind, will be sure to derive a considerable mitigation, and, in many cases, a complete cure for the unhappy symptoms under which they labour.

This distinction and discrimination between the advantages of the hot and cold bath should be, therefore, minutely attended to, as of infinite consequence to the benefit of the patient who is
about

about to bathe; and it is from want of such attention that bathing has frequently been condemned, when, on the contrary, it ought to have been extolled; and the ignorance or inattention of the patient, or his friends, to have been condemned in its stead.

*Dr. BRODUM finally requests to conclude
with the following Address.*

BOLD claims to extraordinary cures are so often the effects of imposition or of arrogance, that the regular bred physician always feels some awkwardness in recommending to public notice any uncommon discovery he may have made during the exercise of his profession. Motives of false delicacy, however, should not engage him to suppress what may be of the utmost advantage to society, when confirmed by repeated experiments.

Dr. Brodum is induced by so just a consideration, thus to proclaim to the world, the result of his long and extensive private practice. His character
and

and situation in life place him beyond the reach of envious and illiberal attacks. He is enabled to despise any silly insinuation of his dealing in nostrums; such a bubble, raised by envy or malignity, must burst at the slightest touch of common sense. Are not the recipes of the most celebrated physicians their nostrums or specifics? Do they not prescribe from a presumption that such medicines will take effect? And, surely, the more proofs we can give of the efficacy of a medicine, the stronger claims we have to rational confidence. That confidence must also be increased, when the physician makes up the medicine himself, and thus guards the patient from the danger of trusting prescriptions to the ignorance, incapacity, and carelessness of some of the apothecaries' apprentices.

The Doctor flatters himself, his success in restoring many thousands in

the three kingdoms, who had laboured under the most dreadful, and hitherto incurable disorders, several years, will render him more essential service than mere pomposity of words. He is sensible how unusual it is for the faculty in England to circulate accounts of cures through the medium of pamphlets, bills, &c. But are the lives of our fellow-creatures to be sacrificed to silly prejudice? Is the form laid down by any particular set of men to be preferred to the dictates of humanity and common sense? Or can the suggestions of malignity and envy have more weight with the world than the full evidence of those whom the Doctor has relieved from sickness and despair? Their grateful and well-meant testimonies, and, in particular, the very distinguished signatures of several of the lords and ladies attendant on their majesties, will, he doubts not, carry some degree of weight with the impartial.

Prior to closing this address, the Doctor, with permission, begs leave to propose one question to his criticising friends—"Why are not cures published in a newspaper, equally worthy the notice of Valetudinarians, as those performed with greater privacy?" If any man is in possession of a valuable remedy, is he not a far more worthy and beneficial member of the community than those, who, from motives best known to themselves, withhold their salutary virtues from the public? In early times, the persons who had any success in curing disorders, described the progress of their medicines on the walls of the temples; if formerly that method was received with that gratitude the arduous task merited, why should cures advertised, be looked on with contempt? The Doctor will therefore challenge with confidence, secure in the integrity of his motives, and yielding to the force of this just observation,

ſervation, that “ to with-hold a remedy from the afflicted, is, in fact, little leſs than murder !”

Phyſic is now become a *complicated Science*, and ought, undoubtedly, to be practiſed only by men of long and ſucceſſful *Experience* in *Anatomy*, *Surgery*, and *Chemistry*: And the Afflicted, who purchaſe medicines, ought to be well convinced that they apply to an *ingenious Phyſician*, one who is regularly admitted to practice, and not to an artful and ſelf-recommended impoſtor.

But were the public to demand of ſuch men their right to the noble ART of PHYSIC, their iniquitous proceedings would ſoon be put a ſtop to; and that the public may be guarded againſt the forgeries of thoſe empyrics, Dr. Brodum here ſubjoins the Diploma, or Certificate of his Medical Degree.

THE DIPLOMA,
OR
 TESTIMONIAL OF THE
 DEGREE of DOCTOR in PHISIC,
GRANTED TO
 WILLIAM BRODUM,
 At the MARISCHAL COLLEGE and
 UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.

(Translated from the Latin Copy) viz.

To all and singular the Persons who may read, peruse, and to whose knowledge this PRIVILEGE of the DEGREE of DOCTOR in PHYSIC, by Us granted, may come—We, ALEXANDER DONALDSON, DOCTOR of PHYSIC, in the *Marischal College and University of Aberdeen*, with HEALTH!

AS it has been an ancient and laudable Custom, that those who

have applied themselves to Learning, with much labour and assiduous Study, should be honoured with some singular Mark of Distinction, as a Testimony of their successful Perseverance, and a Reward for their extraordinary Merit, that the rising Generation may be incited by such Examples to pursue the like arduous, but glorious Career of Erudition and Virtue:

Therefore, We, ALEXANDER DONALDSON, with the unanimous consent of the RECTOR, PRINCIPAL, and the other PROFESSORS of the said University, do create, declare, and appoint the above WILLIAM BRODUM, *Doctor of Physic*, with full Licence and Authority to exercise his Profession, delivering Lectures, teaching and explaining the ART of PHYSIC, as well as to exercise his Profession in every part of the World; and we also confer upon him, by Virtue
of

of this public Instrument, all the Privileges, Immunities, and Honours annexed to that degree, in their utmost Extent, according to the Form, Spirit, and Intention of the Statutes of this College and University.

In Proof and Attestation of which, we have signed the GREAT SEAL of OUR UNIVERSITY, with our respective Names and Signatures to this DIPLOMA.

ALEXANDER DONALDSON,
Doctor and Professor of Physic.

GEORGIUS CAMPBELL, *Gymnastarch*, S.S. T.P.

J. BEATTIE, L.L.D.M. or P.P.

JO. STUART, Lit. Gr. P.

RO. HAMILTON, L.L.D.P.P.

JA. BEATTIE, Jun. P. P.

SIGILLUM
Collegii Marischal
Aberdonen.

A C A U T I O N.

In consequence of the great repute of the Medicine, it has induced a number of Quacks to counterfeit and vend them as genuine, who ride about the country, and deliver bills in my name; who send their servants to call for Dr. Brodum's books, and offer their own papers instead; therefore the public will remark that the Doctor never sends for any of his pamphlets again. As there is a person who calls himself a Doctor, entitles himself a Physician, imitates my writings, and advertises a Medicine in name similar to mine, I therefore, for the good of the unguarded public, caution them to pay attention to the following:—that on the seal of my medicine is the name
of

of Dr. BRODUM, and in each direction bill is my Degree, authenticated by the College of Physicians, as a regular bred man; and been honoured with the title of F. R. H. S.

And if the public do not find my Arms and Degree (as before-mentioned) on the bottles, they may be assured they are not genuine.

N. B. The Syrup is in tin bottles; the Nervous Cordial in flint bottles, with the Doctor's arms, i. e. three dolphins, crest, a bear.

Whoever will apprehend any person or persons of the above description, shall receive a reward of TEN GUINEAS, on conviction of the offender or offenders, by applying to Dr. Brodum. It will be necessary the Doctor should see such patients as are afflicted with deafness or loss of sight.

EXTERNAL

EXTERNAL APPEARANCE

NECESSARY

I N L I F E.

LORD Chesterfield particularly advises cleanliness, not only as necessary to health, but the success of our fortunes in life, but with so slothful a complaint as any disease that has the least analogy to the Scrophula, indolence will naturally prevent either of the sexes from profiting by this excellent observation.

ERUPTIONS IN THE FACE.

The inconsistent doctrine of those who recommend external applications, for internal complaints is obviated in the following simple question; will the fire which adheres to the inside of a kettle, or boiler, be removed by washing the outside? The same comparison may be made respecting the human frame. Can an internal complaint, be removed by an external application? These questions are left to be answered by every reader, which will shew the ridiculousness of inculcating this doctrine while the infallibility of

Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup,

is evinced in the extraordinary cures that daily appear in the papers; particularly in cases of the above nature; Dr. Brodum, as a regular Physician, has been known many years, and not as a

Nostrum

Nostrum Vender. His motive for publishing this advertisement, is to secure the health of the public from the danger that attends external application, which, to his knowledge, has proved fatal to many who have placed in it an improper confidence.

SOCIAL HAPPINESS.

Marriage should be the foundation of Social Happiness, which is often disturbed through the parties that form the union not taking those precautions which would secure them the enjoyment of that great domestic blessing. Thus would those who are afflicted with an internal or external scorbutic habit of body, by taking that admirable purifier of the blood,

Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup,

secure

secure the health of their future offspring, and thus instead of meriting the least reproach, have the satisfaction to deserve the highest encomium. Those to whom the health of their family are dear, will doubtless acknowledge the truth of this trite observation.

Be pleased to ask for Dr. Brodum's Botanical Syrup, because there are various sorts of Syrup, advertised in tin bottles, they go by the name of Vegetable Syrup, the Syrup, &c.

~~ILLIOUS COMPLAINTS.~~

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING THE NERVOUS CORDIAL.

Of this strengthening medicine, take two tea-spoonfuls four times a day, for six weeks, in half a glass of Port-wine, or cold water, sweetened, if you choose it; but if the disease be desperate, then
indeed,

indeed, it should be taken in a quarter of a pint of wild valerian tea, in the morning fasting, about eleven o'clock, at four in the afternoon, and an hour before you go to bed. If obstinate, add to every dose of the drops, in the same glass of Port-wine, water, &c. one table spoonful of HUXHAM'S TINCTURE of BARK, which may be had in pint or half-pint bottles, at any chemist's shop.

BILIOUS COMPLAINTS.

Should the patient be afflicted with this disorder, he must begin with two tea-spoonfuls the first week, four the second, and six the third: take every fortnight an emetic, and work it off with camomile tea.

DISEASES OF THE HEAD.

The medicine is to be taken as in nervous disorders.---In fits as directed.

DISEASES WHICH IN GENERAL ARE NATURAL TO WOMEN.

Such ladies whose ages are young, and bordering on the state of womanhood, must take of the medicine three tea-spoonfuls twice a day, in a glass of Port-wine, and bathe the legs in warm water every night, for three weeks---a handful of salt to be put into the water, and to mix half an ounce of rhubarb, with half an ounce of prepared steel, then divide the same into twelve powders, and take one every third night.

**TO SUCH LADIES AS ARE IN THE DE-
CLINE OF NATURE.**

To take of the above medicine three tea-spoonfuls, three times a day, in a glass of Madeira wine; and to take half an ounce of tincture of rhubarb, half an ounce of tincture of fenna, half an ounce of stomach tincture, and half an ounce of fyryp of buckthorn, mixed together, one-half to be taken once a month, as physic.

**TO THOSE WHO LABOUR UNDER A
CONSUMPTION AND ASTHMA.**

To take two tea-spoonfuls of the medicine, three times a day, in white wine, to boil six onions in a pint of vinegar, to sweeten it with honey, and to take one table spoonful every three hours.

DROPSY, PALSY, AND RHEUMATIC.

To take four tea-spoonfuls twice a day, in a glass of Port wine, and dissolve one ounce of camphor in a cup of sweet oil, to bathe the parts affected.

SERIOUS EXHORTATION, TO THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN ADDICTED TO A CERTAIN PRACTICE COMMON TO EITHER SEX, WHICH OFTEN IS THE OCCASION OF MANY DREADFUL DISORDERS.

The above medicine is particularly recommended, which strengthens the weakened parts---to take three tea-spoonfuls every three hours, and to make a decoction of four ounces of bark, two ounces of comfrey-root, boil

it in a quart of red wine, and reduce it to a pint; to take two table spoonfuls with three tea spoonfuls of the Nervous Cordial, every three hours.

REGIMEN.

Avoid salted and dried meats, pork, geese, fish, cheese, much butter, rich sauces, acids, Indian tea, coffee, cyder, raw fruit, and all flatulent vegetables; you may eat at meals horse-raddish, mustard, celery, asparagus, water cresses, and all the warmer fallads; roasted meats and poultry are preferable to boiled, as they afford more nutrition in quantity; all fried and broiled meats should be avoided, as they turn rancid on the stomach: breakfast on cocoa, rosemary tea, or get some ginseng and cut it up, and make three drachms into a pint of tea. Eat light suppers of easy digestion, sago, panado,

panada, water gruel, with a glass of wine and nutmeg, new laid eggs poached, oysters, roasted apples, or something else not oppressive, nor reluctant to digestion. Avoid an indolent sedentary life, and use exercise freely and change of air, adopting some kind of labour, not too fatiguing.

As it is necessary the body should be kept moderately open, it may be effected by taking thirty grains of rhubarb, or drinking fenna tea occasionally.

The genfeng can be had at any Druggist's Shop.

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING THIS SYRUP
 IN SCROPHULA, SCURVY, SCORBUTIC
 ERUPTIONS, AND IN ALL MORBID
 AFFECTIONS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

MALES should begin this Syrup in the quantity of two table spoonfuls, one hour after breakfast, and the same quantity at night, going to rest; gradually increasing the dose to four table spoonfuls each time.

FEMALES may begin in the quantity of one table spoonful, morning and night, and gradually increasing to three each time.

CHILDREN, from two to five years old, may begin in the quantity of three tea-spoonfuls, night and morning, gradually increasing the dose to six each time. Children from six to twelve years old, may begin in the quantity of four tea-spoonfuls, night and morning, gradually increasing the dose to eight each time.

YOUTH of either sex, from thirteen years and upwards, may begin in the quantity of one table spoonful, gradually increasing the dose to three each time. The medicine is always to be taken in some light simple vehicle, as tea of any kind, milk and water, or such like. No particular regimen is necessary, but temperance in all things will be found most conducive to convalescence.

For cancers, evils, or fores, take an ounce of white lead, and an ounce of olive oil; simmer it into a salve, and apply it to the part affected---every morning a plaster; washing the wound with a little water gruel.

To those ladies and gentlemen bordering on the state of matrimony, the doctor would particularly recommend the Botanical Syrup, (prior to their appearance before the Altar of Hymen) who are in the smallest degree apprehensive of the system not being entirely sound, or subject to relaxations of the solids.

Persons who do not know the cause from whence their complaints originate, the doctor, to relieve anxiety, informs those

those who wish to receive benefit without a conference, that on their sending a guinea, and describing the particulars of their case, they may derive equally the same benefit; his scientific knowledge of various disorders, by means of urine, having established his fame. Those not wishing to receive medicines of his agents, may receive them from his house in London, by addressing a line, post-paid.

Any lady or gentleman who is exceedingly ill, had better make a personal application to Dr. Brodum, that he may have it in his power to give prescriptions, or other advice, if it should be found necessary, that their disorder may be removed with all convenient speed; or any lady or gentleman whose case will not permit them to quit their own houses, may be waited upon with the greatest attention, by the Doctor, at 5 guineas per week.

Persons who apply for these medicines, will please to take notice, that it will be in vain to expect any relief from this remedy without punctuality; for taking a bottle or two properly, then leaving off for some days and beginning again, will be of no kind of service. It must be taken regular; and in some cases it hath required the quantity necessary for a perfect cure to be taken before the patient has perceived that he hath obtained any relief; therefore, persons in the country, who wish to go through a regular course of it, should take care to have a proper supply of Dr. Brodum's Restorative Nervous Cordial.

Any gentleman or lady who may have any internal or external complaint, that may require the particular and constant attendance of the doctor, may be accommodated with elegant apartments, fit for the reception of any gentleman or lady in the kingdom, with proper at-

tendance, and the use of a carriage, if (required) on terms that will meet with approbation.

It will be necessary the doctor should see such patients as are afflicted with deafness or loss of sight; or send their cases by letters or parcel, to the doctor, (post or carriage paid) with his usual fee.

Personal consultations at the doctor's house, every Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

The Botanical Syrup and Restorative Nervous Cordial to be had at the Doctor's House, No. 9, Albion-street, in bottles at 1l. 2s. 11s. 6d. and 5s. 5d. (duty included) at Hurlstone's, near the Herald Office, Catherine-street, Strand; at Williams's, Perfumer to his Majesty, No.

No. 41, Pall-mall; F. and E. Newberry's, corner of St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Tutt's, and Mr. Bolton, Royal Exchange; Bourgeois and Co. No. 32, Hay-market; Blake, Maidstone; Bristow, Canterbury; Baxter, Perfumer, Edinburgh; Baker, Southampton; Brown, Tolfey, Bristol; Burkitt, Sudbury; Blakeney, Windsor; Binns, Leeds; Bacon, Norwich; Crutwel, Bath; Crutwell, Sherborn; Collins, Salisbury; Clachar, Printer, Chelmsford; Chalmers and Co. Aberdeen, Cox, Hair-dresser, Tunbridge; Coveney, Feversham; Donaldson, Portsmouth; Dicey, Northampton; Downes, Yarmouth; Ethrington, Rochester; Trueman, Exeter; Tefseyman, York; Walker, Hereford; Woodward, Druggist, Southampton; Mrs. Worley, Boston; Wood, Shrewsbury; Lynch, Druggist, Market-street, Manchester; Binns, Halifax; Fletcher, Chester; Walker, Hereford; Mrs. Sanderson, Doncaster; Bil-

Billings, Liverpool; Wheeler, Manchester; Pytt, Gloucester; Miss Place, Thirsk; Phillips, Leicester; Payne, Saffron Walden; Quarnborough, Grant-ham; Mrs. Silver, Chemist, Margate; Swinney, Birmingham; Smart, Reading; and Symond, Canterbury.

And to be had of all the bookfellers and printers in the principal market towns of the three kingdoms.

As a further proof of the great demand for these medicines, Messrs. Goldthwaite and Baldwin are appointed wholesale venders in Philadelphia, in America.

The bottles at 1l. 2s. contain five of 5s. 5d.

ADVICE TO BATHERS AT BATH HOT
WELLS, SEA BATHERS, &c. &c.

DR. Brodum begs leave to recom-
mend the BOTANICAL SYRUP
(the virtues of which are acknowledged
by persons of the first fashion and dis-
tinction) to bathers immediately after
quitting the Bath, and one hour before,
and in particular to those who are sub-
ject to eruptions arising from vitiated
humours, scurvy, &c. the quantity ta-
ken each time, two table spoonfuls.

To nervous and debilitated constitu-
tions in general, owing to an irregular
course of life—as hard drinking, exces-
sive grief, and those debilities brought
on by not knowing the dangerous ten-
dency of a certain habit contracted at
an early age, the doctor recommends the

NERVOUS CORDIAL, two tea-spoonfuls of which to be taken an hour before bathing, and one after. Ten minutes walk after is necessary.

The NERVOUS CORDIAL has been particularly efficacious in America, where several thousand persons have been saved during the late alarming prevalence of the yellow fever.—The doctor particularly recommends the above medicine to persons going out to the East or West Indies, where the change of air and climate, require the aid of medicine, to prevent the dangerous consequence which must result in various constitutions.

The five-guinea bottles, which contain equal to six guinea bottles, are only to be had at the doctor's house.

A number of cures performed at Margate, Southampton, Bath, Bristol, Harrowgate,

rowgate, &c. &c. and Dover, in the course of the last season, on several ladies and gentlemen, who, from their elevated situation in life, will not permit their names being published.

The Doctor begs leave to testify his thanks for the multiplicity of cures he has received, and to prevent any erroneous idea being formed of his wish to publish such statements as are not consistent with the situation of the parties, to obviate every unpleasant idea, persons addressing, may only place their initials, and an answer will be returned. A. B.---To be left at No. Street or Town where they reside. The afflicted may rest assured, that they will receive proper advice, with every thing necessary to restore them to their former health and vigour.

FINIS.

