

Practical observations on the preservation of health, and the prevention and cure of some of the most formidable of human maladies; exhibiting the pure sources of medical botany, particularly in the use of the Cerevisia Anglicana, or English diet-drink, and its wonderful efficacy in diseases produced by impurity of blood or nervous weakness / [Joshua Webster].

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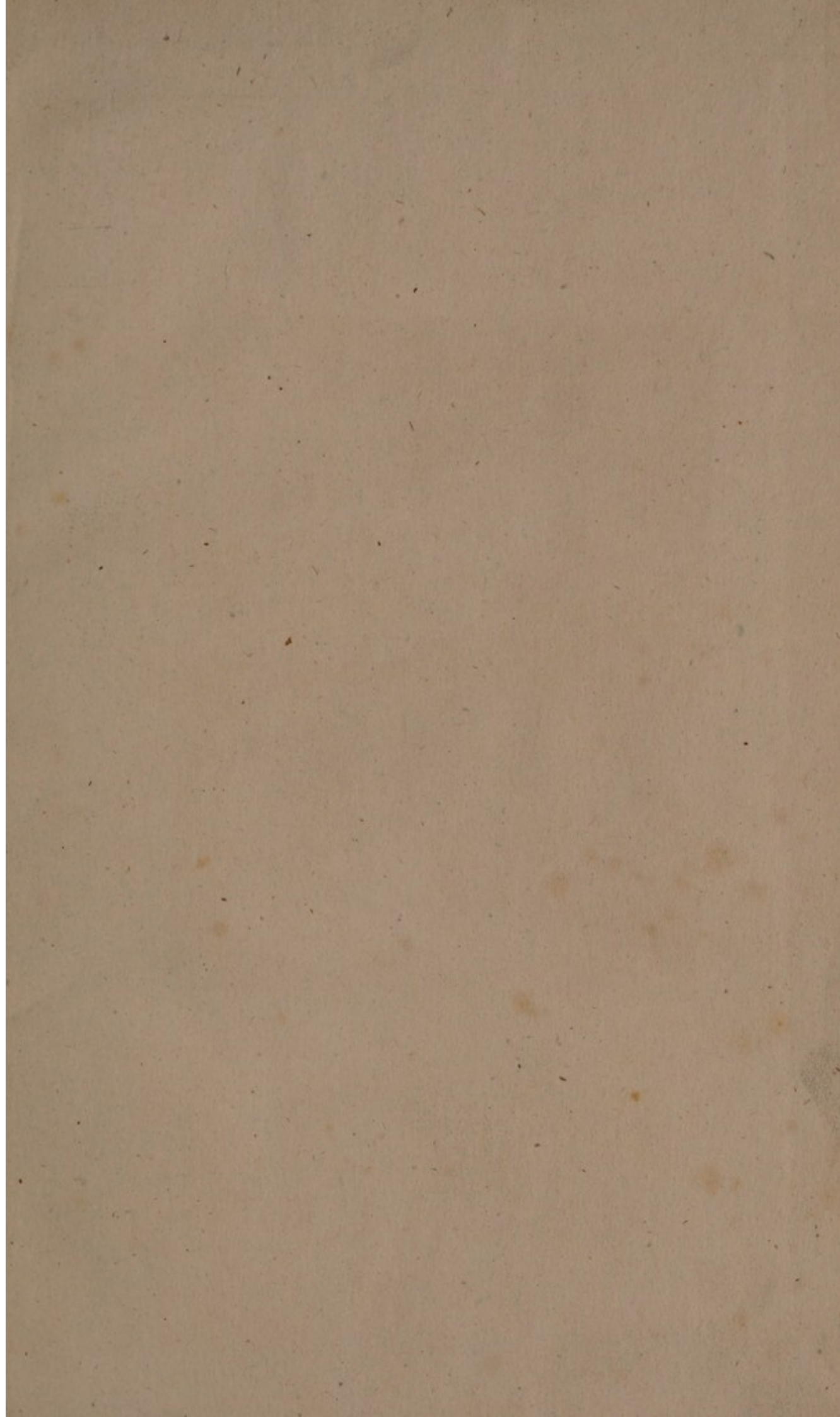
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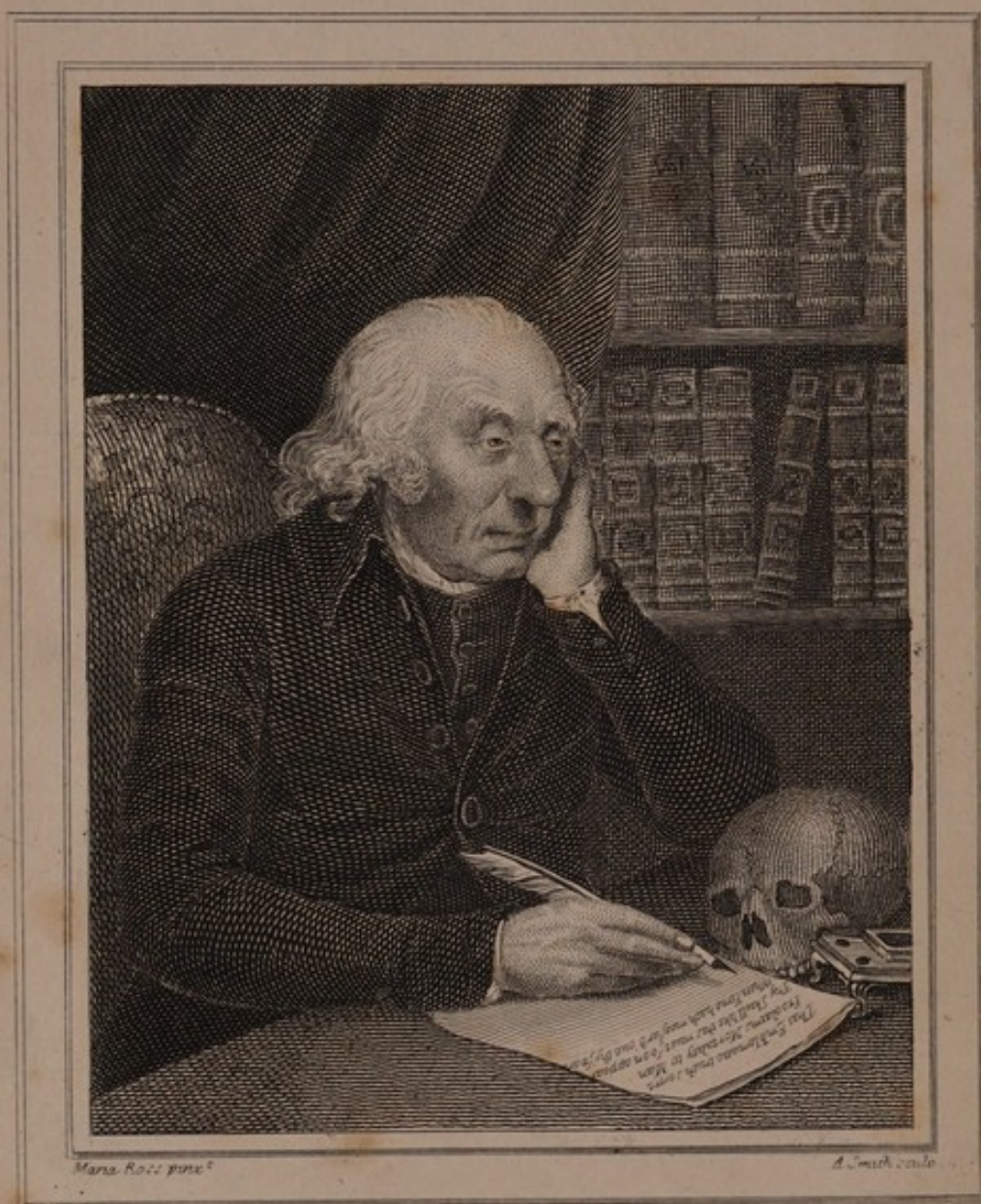
Dr. Medelero's
LAST LEGACY
TO HIS COUNTRY.

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D^r. J. WEBSTER.

aged 92-Jan^y 1801.

Invented the English Diet-Drink.

AD-1742.

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
PRESERVATION OF HEALTH,
AND THE
PREVENTION AND CURE OF SOME OF THE MOST
FORMIDABLE OF HUMAN MALADIES.
EXHIBITING
THE PURE SOURCES
OF
MEDICAL BOTANY,
PARTICULARLY IN THE USE OF
The Cerevisia Anglicana, or English Diet-Drink,
AND ITS WONDERFUL EFFICACY
IN DISEASES PRODUCED BY IMPURITY OF BLOOD
OR NERVOUS WEAKNESS.

BY JOSHUA WEBSTER, M.D.

THE FIFTH EDITION.

He prov'd what hidden powers in HERBS are found,
To quench Disease, and heal the burning wound ;
The fainting head with cordial drops sustain ;
Call back the flitting soul, and still the drops of pain.

LONDON:
PUBLISHED AND SOLD BY
EDW. SLEE & Co., N^o 80, BOROUGH HIGH STREET.
SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS, AND VENDORS OF THE CEREVISIA.

1836.

1
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
PRESERVATION OF HEALTH

IN THE
NUTRITION AND LIFE OF MAN OF THE MOST
IMPORTANT BY HUMAN NATURE

THE FIRST PART

MEDICAL BOTANY

LONDON :

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Crown Court, Temple Bar.



ADVERTISEMENT,

BY THE EDITOR.

A FEW weeks after the venerable Author of the following work had prepared it for a Third Edition, and impressed upon it the silver honours of age, he was called away to a better world, to receive the full reward of his virtuous and benevolent exertions in this. He had devoted almost half a century to Botanical pursuits; and lived another half century to enjoy the heartfelt pleasure of the most valuable discovery ever made perhaps by man—to dispense its blessings, and to establish its reputation beyond the possibility of doubt.

Dr. Webster's talents and general knowledge procured him the intimacy and friendship of the most distinguished literary characters; among whom were Dr. Goldsmith, Dr. Franklin, Dr. Jebb, and the immortal author of the "Seasons." His acquaintance with Thompson commenced at school; and was matured into a steady friendship, terminated only by the premature death of the latter.

By temperance, and the occasional use of the Diet-Drink, Dr. Webster attained the age of 92; was in full possession of his intellects till the extinction of life's last spark; and capable of walking from his house in Chelsea to London and back again, not only without any sensible fatigue, but a very few days before his death.

It would not be easy to point out, in the vast sphere of Medical History, any Physician better

qualified, both by temper and talents, to enlarge the bounds of useful science, than the late Dr. Webster. A happy union of candour and sagacity induced him, at the very opening of his career, to lay aside all pomp, all imposing disguise, all proud pretensions to brilliant theories ; and to follow Nature, with modest step, in her instructive and unerring paths. He knew that her gifts were distributed with so much wisdom and goodness, as to afford, in the productions of every country, the best remedies for the diseases most prevalent there. He saw the absurdity of digging into the bowels of the earth for what grows in a much safer form on its surface ; or of going to the extremities of the globe in quest of medicines, which may be more certainly found in the HERBS of our own fields, though trod upon by the foot of ignorance.

From a just conviction of these truths, Botany became the Doctor's favourite study. He had before made himself well acquainted with the structure of the human frame ; with the laws of the animal economy ; with the various causes of Irregularity, Weakness, or Disorder ; and with the practice of the most eminent Professors of the Healing Art. But, by the force of superior penetration, by deep research, and unwearied experiments, he opened new sources of comfort to the sick, and of confidence to the healthy. It is impossible to speak of his astonishing success without the strongest emotions of admiration and gratitude.

Though actual cures are the surest proofs of the efficacy of any medicine—and though every day, every hour, has been adding to the reputation of the English Diet-Drink—yet it may be proper to guard

the reader against one objection, which has been often refuted, yet as often brought forward in a new and more plausible form, to excite doubt, or to lessen belief in its general and irresistible powers;—that though the success of the Medicine is evident in certain instances, yet that it cannot be proper in so great a variety of disorders.

Any person of common sense must perceive that it would be absurd to ascribe contradictory effects to the same remedy. It would be acting the ludicrous character in the fable, and blowing heat and cold with the same breath. But when disorders are proved to arise from one grand cause; when, like children of one family, they are marked by a strong resemblance of their leading features; ought not the method of treatment to be directed to the same end, and regulated by the same principles? However maladies may differ in their peculiar modes of attack, as soon as you are convinced that they are owing to impurity and weakness, can you employ any thing with more confidence, than a Medicine so successfully tried, and so justly admired for the happy union of its *corrective* and *restorative* powers?

There is one quality in the English Diet-Drink which gives it a pre-eminent claim to regard; and that is, the gentleness of its operation, always assisting, and never disturbing, the salutary process of Nature. This has been illustrated by a comparison equally just and beautiful. As the surface of a lake, which clearly reflects the sky and hills, and verdant scenes around its borders, when it is disturbed by the falling of a stone, immediately endeavours to recover its scattered images, and restores them to

their usual order ; in like manner, when the natural course of the animal economy is interrupted and disturbed by disease, the powers of the constitution are continually endeavouring to restore its organs to the perfect use of their functions, and to recover its wonted vigour and serenity. To assist those powers when weak—to regulate them when disorderly—always to promote, and never to divert or impede their curative tendency—was the grand aim of the Inventor of the English Diet-Drink. This is securing to Nature all the aid which Art should in any instance presume to afford.

Dr. Webster felt too much the importance of his subject to study for a moment the beauties of language ; and he trusted more to the genuine evidence of truth, than to the gloss of artificial persuasion. It was one of his favourite remarks—that “the flowers of Fancy would be a misplaced ornament among the salutary plants of the Botanic Garden.”

The following pages will be read as the last Will and Testament of a truly good and great man, bequeathing a Legacy of inestimable value to the present generation and to posterity. The spirit of integrity, of sound wisdom, and of honest zeal, which breathes in every line, strikes us as the farewell address of an affectionate and enlightened father to his children, cheerfully leaving them the precious fruits of his past labours, accompanied with advice to render the gift a lasting benefit to mankind.

Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ.

Day and night read it—read it night and day.

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DR. WEBSTER'S

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

IMPORTANCE OF VEGETABLE MEDICINE.

FALSE pride and false delicacy may, in many instances, be almost as blameable as presuming ignorance. Regularly-bred men are too apt to confine to private practice their happiest inventions, from the dread of exposing themselves to the reproach of quackery. But, surely, the good of our fellow-creatures—the desire to relieve pain and expel disease—the conscious power of rescuing numberless victims from sickness, dejection, and death, ought to inspire us with a contempt of silly prejudices—ought to raise us above all idle fears of what falsehood, misconception, envy, or malice may dare to whisper concerning our motives.

At the approaching close of a long life—the former part of which has been devoted to study, and the latter to active duties—my only incitement to the present work is, a wish to do good, even in the grave. It has always been my earnest endeavour to bring Medicine out of the Schools; to render it beneficial to the great body of society; to shew the fallacy of fine theories, or of plausible reasoning, unsupported by experience; and to strike out of the list of drugs, as well as out of College prescriptions, what I had found, after the fullest and fairest trials, to be useless or dangerous.

When the health and lives of others are at stake, the good physician will always be modest and cautious. But his modesty must not betray him into a reverence for any doctrine without proof; nor must his caution chain down

all the efforts of his sagacity to the go-cart of servile imitation. I did not leave the beaten track, till I discovered again and again its fatal tendency—till I saw that the ruling fashions or maxims of the day were too often pregnant with the utmost injury to mankind.

It would ill become me to pass an indiscriminate censure on others, when my own best exertions have not always succeeded. In vain would human wisdom boast of being able to regulate the animal functions, or to subject diseases to medical controul. All these, however, admit of some relief: and a greater number, by far, than is generally imagined, are curable by simple means, if managed in conformity to the obvious indications of nature.

The Herculean remedies at present in vogue, and on which the Faculty place their chief dependence, are, mercury, antimony, steel or iron, opium, and Peruvian bark, with their several preparations. The majority of these, though doated on by Professional men, and almost idolized by the people, are at best but fallacious drugs, and incapable (as far as numerous trials capacitate me for deciding) of performing the several cures credulity has ascribed to their influence. A few are, indeed, good auxiliaries, on some occasions, especially bark and opium; the latter of which is of incalculable value in the hands of a skilful physician: but even these have been so greatly sophisticated, of late years, that very little reliance can be placed thereon. Whether they are adulterated in this country, or abroad, I do not pretend to determine: that they are so, every man in practice can attest; and must often regret that the Society of Apothecaries do not more strictly enforce the powers with which they are vested by the Legislature for the best of purposes: they can and should expel from the shops all damaged, sophisticated drugs, and the numerous list of ill (dishonestly) compounded articles; and brand with some striking mark of disgrace those with whom these formidable allies of death are found.

Notwithstanding mankind have been, in all ages, since the first dawn of what is called Medical knowledge, absolutely drug-enamoured, and most unaccountably attached to prescripts distinguished only by the number and insignificancy of their ingredients—though the Schools have recommended, and the Colleges adopted, a multitudinous list of officinal preparations, exclusive of a long catalogue of simples—yet I can truly assert, from the evidence of a long and successful practice, conducted on improved principles, that by far the greater number are either inert, or dangerously mischievous, when taken into the human stomach; and that the weapons with which diseases are to be combated, and by the dextrous and judicious management of which victory is ensured to the physician, may be enumerated in a few words. They are few indeed!—and even these are too often deprived of efficacy, or rendered hurtful, by being fashionably and unscientifically blended with a farrago of useless indigestible trash. The reader will most probably be astonished, when told a fact, strictly true, and of the highest importance—that whilst I slavishly confined myself to practise in conformity with established systems—selected the best-esteemed medicines, and regularly prescribed the forms which Collegiate experience and authority had appropriated to the cure of this and that disorder—great and severe was my disappointment, to find that I frequently miscarried, in cases where reason told me I ought to have succeeded. Hence I was led to conclude, that there was something fundamentally wrong in the Healing Art; and that the Faculty reposed a more implicit confidence in the powers of several remedies than they were justly entitled to. Although my patients and their friends were perfectly satisfied, I was far from being so; and immediately began to simplify my prescriptions; at the same time attentively marking the natural efforts of the constitution to rid itself of disease. It was not long ere my first conjectures were confirmed: and I expe-

rienced a considerable increase of mental felicity, on ascertaining that by far the greater number of human maladies were curable by few and simple remedies : these are plentifully spread, by the bounteous Author of nature, over the face of this island ; and spontaneously offer to aid the cause of humanity, by enabling the judicious physician to successfully oppose the insidious attacks, and compel the hasty retreat, of many endemial disorders, which have proved fatal to thousands of our countrymen, because too long deemed incurable.

After long and laborious application, and many tedious and expensive experiments, I at last succeeded in obtaining, in a concentrated state, those subtle and active parts in which the medicinal properties of Vegetables reside. Sixty years' uninterrupted experience authorises me to declare, that the selection is now rendered as perfect as the limited state of human knowledge will admit—their virtues comprised in the smallest possible space—and offered to the world in a safe and pleasing form, under the denomination of *CEREVISIA ANGLICANA*, or *ENGLISH DIET-DRINK*. This medicine, though strongly recommended, on the authority of long experience, as an absolute specific in the several diseases hereafter enumerated, has, in some instances, failed ; but only in such cases as were capable of resisting the best-devised means of attack. It is a melancholy and important truth, that the physician is frequently obliged to deduce his indications of cure, and form his diagnostic of the disease, together with the mode of treatment and probable termination, either from false data or mere conjecture : hence it cannot reasonably be expected that the most skilful should be invariably successful, or always prognosticate aright. Patients often inconsiderately trifle with their own lives ; and, from a mistaken delicacy, or less laudable motives, either carefully conceal the most material symptoms and circumstances from the doctor, or give a fallacious description thereof. This is a species of involuntary suicide, which

cannot be sufficiently exposed and discountenanced. When detected, the fatal die, perhaps, is cast; and the humane physician is distressed at beholding the life of a fellow-creature cut off by an act of unaccountable folly and imprudence, "ere half his days were fairly numbered." By these means, I have been led to commit some serious, though unintentional and unavoidable, errors in practice. This frank confession will, I trust, not only cancel these errors, but be productive of much good to society, long after Death has consigned me (now in my ninetieth year) to the silent tomb, by teaching patients, that they cannot deceive their Medical attendants, but at the risk of self-destruction.

After carefully examining the various substances which have been from time to time employed in Medicine, and experimentally ascertaining the true and relative virtues of the most celebrated, I discovered that the palm of superior, intrinsic, and almost exclusive merit was due to the Vegetable kingdom. The admirable variety of its productions are so well adapted to the wants of man, in every part of the globe, that all the disorders which were wisely intended to weaken his attachment to this world admit of alleviation; and, if curable, are to be removed by remedies furnished from this prolific source. The primeval state of man—his long acquaintance with the Arts—and the early origin of disease, strongly indicate the truth of this remark; which the instinctive recurrence of irrational animals, for relief of their several ailments, to appropriate vegetables, corroborates, and a long experience in the treatment of human maladies proves to be demonstrably and invariably true. Whilst certain classes of Vegetables were destined by the all-bountiful Author of creation to the nourishment and support of animal life, others were wisely set apart for the cure of accidental injuries and disease: to a judicious selection of these, the inferior animals are guided by the unerring laws of instinct;—and MAN, distinguished by the gift of superior

reason, as the chosen favourite of Heaven, is alone enabled, by a proper exertion of industry and his characteristic faculty, to arrange the various plants and herbs under proper heads, and assign to each its peculiar virtues and uses.

Men having experimentally found that the bodily strength and animal spirits, daily wasted by labour and fatigue, were speedily recruited by a certain quantity of Vegetable food; when suffering under disease, naturally applied to the same source for a remedy;—nor were their expectations disappointed. All human disorders, if curable at all, yield to the powers of Vegetable Medicine: and, in the early ages, Medical Botany appears to have been studied with care, and the medicinal properties of Vegetables well understood. Honourable mention was made of all who excelled in this most useful kind of knowledge; as may be collected from several passages in a Book less venerable for its antiquity than for the importance of the sublime truths it contains, though now grown somewhat into disuse and out of fashion—I mean, the BIBLE—in describing the greatness of King Solomon's wisdom. His excelling in Botanical knowledge, and the virtues of Plants, is particularly mentioned, in proof of his superior and extensive wisdom. In this primitive state of Medicine, the Healing Art was neither encumbered with hypothetical reasoning, chemical absurdities, or the mystical compounds of superstition and error: its prescriptions were few and simple, and they were seldom unsuccessful. But when men became acquainted with the Arts, a fondness for discovery unhappily induced them to turn aside from the path pointed out by nature, and successfully trod: they ransacked the bowels of the earth, and dived to the bottom of sea, in search of antidotes to disease. Some even sought to obtain remedies, entitled to the appellation of specifics, from the very mansions of death, the charnel-houses of putrefaction, To such ill-directed applications of human genius we are indebted

for the short-lived celebrity which dead-men's bones, gems extracted from the heads of toads, and other equally ridiculous absurdities, acquired, and for some time maintained; whilst the subjects of profitable inquiry and experience were totally forgotten and overlooked, or only remembered by a few. Thus the practice of Medicine was involved in uncertainty and conjecture.

Happily for mankind, at every period, some one or other proclaimed the superior powers of Vegetable simples in opposing the progress of disease; asserting—as I have invariably found to be true—that the Medical Art could never be improved or established on sound and rational principles, till such time as physicians, reverting to the simplicity and nature of its origin, should turn their attention from minerals, metals, &c., and seek the goddess of Health in her native abode—the Vegetable kingdom. The productions of this are nearly analogous to the nature of animated beings: they are highly enriched with juices possessing a nutritious, balsamic, and restorative quality; and readily assimilate with the human circulating fluids, which they gradually restore, when vitiated, contaminated, or morbid, to a sound and healthy condition. All mineral and metallic preparations, on the other hand, however famed for pretended cures, are incapable of improving or correcting the qualities of the blood or chyle, &c., because they do not nourish: and it is certain, that the action of such articles as impart no nourishment to the system must be merely mechanical, and often hurtful. One cause of Vegetables having been so many years held in undeserved discredit as remedies, is attributable to the erroneous processes by which their several properties were endeavoured to be collected and preserved: their most active and essential parts were either volatilized, and carried off in vapour; or otherwise destroyed by the operator; so that scarcely any thing remained, except an inert residuum, or, in the language of chemistry, an useless *caput mortuum*.

By an improvement in the pharmaceutic apparatus usually employed, and a peculiar mode of preparation known only to the Inventor and present Proprietors, all the finer and elastic parts of the Vegetables, in which their principal efficacy reside, are preserved and retained in the ENGLISH DIET-DRINK. If the Faculty at large would forget the prejudices of custom and education, and give this Medicine a fair trial, they would soon become converts to my opinion—as friends of the human race, admit its superior efficacy in the several disorders for which I have recommended it—improve their practice—and enlarge their sphere of usefulness, by regularly adopting the use thereof. Clergymen, Country Gentlemen, and Ladies, who delight in acts of philanthropy and benevolence, may now indulge those heaven-born propensities of the human heart, at a trifling expense*. The Diet-Drink will be found, in most instances, a never-failing remedy, in those disorders which chiefly affect the poor and laborious parts of the community, and rapidly spread through whole districts. Such diseases generally happen at those seasons of the year favourable to the diffusion of contagion, and when the abodes of poverty, constantly emanating putrid effluvia, render their ill-clad, half-fed, and hard-worked inhabitants peculiarly exposed to the attacks of disease:—and it may be added, that they generally fall the easy prey of Death; whilst those capable of affording a generous cordial nutritious diet, and

* The Benevolent, who wish to purchase the Cerevisia for charitable purposes, and for persons in rather contracted circumstances, will be supplied at a *reduced price*, on application to the Proprietors, E. Slee & Co., No. 80, Borough High Street, Southwark.

It may be useful to observe, that in disorders of Debility, where a liberal use of Port or other generous wine is required—the expense of procuring which not unfrequently forms an insurmountable bar to recovery—the cordial invigorating quality of this Preparation considerably lessens the necessity of resorting to such auxiliaries, and hence becomes of singular use in those cases.—Ed.

enjoying the advantages of cleanliness, with a frequent change of linen, either escape the influence of the reigning disorder altogether, or soon recover. Hence it is in the power of Clergymen, Ladies, and Gentlemen, who reside in the neighbourhood of manufacturing towns and poor villages, to do more good, in opposing the ravages, and stopping the progress of those disorders which prove peculiarly fatal to the indigent, with the assistance of a single well-contrived medicine than could possibly be effected by all the Faculty within a hundred miles;—since medicine, unsupported by a proper diet, sufficient clothing, cleanliness, &c., can at best only prolong a wretched existence for a few hours.

Happy, yea, blessed are those, who, enriched by Providence with the gifts of fortune, and made treasurers of His bounty, feel themselves the natural guardians of the poor, seek to smooth the bed of sickness, and kindly administer to the wants of the industrious manufacturer, the laborious husbandman, the afflicted soldier, and diseased sailor! These, from their useful, unceasing occupations, during every season of the year, or by their perilous situations and arduous exertions in the cause of their country, are peculiarly entitled to the compassion of the humane, when under affliction.—That compassion will seldom be extended in vain, when claimed by disease, if the English Diet-Drink be administered; as their diseases commonly, if not always, (as has been already premised,) originate in an impoverished or contaminated state of the blood and other fluids:—hence, in such cases, the peculiar excellency of the Cerevisia.

May experience confirm the truth of these observations; and the Cerevisia be found to lessen the number of human maladies, to facilitate their cure, and thus engage Physicians to restore Primitive Medicine, and sedulously to

cultivate the study of Medical Botany! Then will the Healing Art rapidly attain perfection; the condition of man be improved in every part of the habitable globe; and the last prayers of an old and zealous friend to the human race be fully accomplished.

JOSHUA WEBSTER.

Chelsea, Nov. 1, 1800.



"Out of the ground hath the LORD caused MEDICINES to grow; and he that is wise will not despise them

"With such doth He heal, and taketh away their pains."

Ecclesiasticus, xxxviii. 4, 7.

DR. WEBSTER'S
PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

I.

VIRTUES AND EFFICACY OF THE CEREVISIA.

BEFORE I enter on the immediate subject of this work, it may be proper to offer some apology to my readers for so frequently addressing them in the First person: and for this purpose, I beg leave to adopt the words which were used by a sensible and humane physician (Dr. Stevenson) on a similar occasion:—"The generous reader will forgive my talking so much of MYSELF. There is more energy and earnestness in using the first person; otherwise I should have addressed the public in the third."—If it should be requisite to say somewhat further in exculpation, I might observe (independent of an old man's fondness for egotism), that, as the following pages chiefly relate to an invention and discovery of my own, it was scarcely possible to avoid a frequent use of the first person, without making the sense of some passages obscure—of others unintelligible: and on a subject that materially interests all ranks of society, I was particularly anxious to render my meaning easy to be understood. I shall therefore endeavour to express myself in plain and familiar language, totally regardless of ornamental composition. I shall carefully choose such terms as will be fully comprehended by every person into whose hands these Observations may fall: and I trust they will accomplish the inten-

tion of the writer ; and thereby facilitate the grand end and aim to which all his labours have been directed for more than half a century—by introducing to the general notice of mankind the *CEREVISIA ANGLICANA* or *ENGLISH DIET-DRINK*.

The importance and value of this improvement in Medicine can only be estimated by those who have experienced its efficacy. All who are intimately acquainted with the author, know that he is superior to the paltry artifices of unprincipled empiricism, and incapable of imposing a falsehood on the world ;—nor will it, I should hope, be considered as a mark of arrogance, when I add, that I expect to be believed by every candid and liberal-minded person to whom I am not personally known, unless my positions can be disproved. At a period of life when the attractions of this world lose their force—and few, at most, are the days that remain to be numbered here—my only wish is, to be useful after death. With this view, I have long devoted my time and attention to the simplification and reformation of the Healing Art. My success has surpassed the expectations I had previously formed on the subject : and I hope to be instrumental in bringing into general use an improved Medical practice ; which will considerably lessen the physician's labours ; free his mind from much anxiety ; disencumber the art of many difficulties, perplexities, and uncertainties ; and render the cure of diseases more certain, pleasant, and expeditious. When a really skilful, ingenious, and humane physician is convinced, from his own observation, that the English Diet-Drink easily vanquishes diseases commonly considered very difficult if not wholly incapable of cure, and perceives that it is of singular service in keeping up the constitutional equilibrium (called health), and enabling it to repel the attacks of contagious and epidemic disorders, he will no longer waste his time in chemical researches after metallic remedies—or, properly speaking, deceptions.—which cheat expectation, and befriended the cause of death : he will assiduously investigate the medicinal properties of

Vegetables. Several have already done so ; and Vegetable medicine would ere this have been universally encouraged, and the Diet-Drink as regularly prescribed in cases indicating its use, had not both been strongly opposed by an interested cabal, formed amongst the sordid part of the Profession. These dread a reduction of their profits ; count the value of a putrid fever with great placidity of countenance ; and warmly oppose every discovery that has a tendency to lessen the consumption of useless drugs, under the specious pretext of being actuated by a regard for the public welfare : nay, the conscientious Physician, whose prescriptions are written to benefit his patient, not to enrich the apothecary, is often branded with the appellation of "ignorant Quack," because he directed no more medicines than were absolutely necessary. The human mind has been long held in physical thralldom ; and the people have submitted to think and act, in all matters appertaining to Medicine, exactly as the Faculty direct.

The merit of the Cerevisia, as an effectual remedy in those numerous diseases which arise from an impure or morbid state of the blood, as Scurvy, Scrofula, &c., which will hereafter be particularly noticed, has withstood the force of all opposition, established its efficacy in most parts of the kingdom, and attracted the attention of some of the first characters in this country. It has also found its way into the Navy and Army : and its use, ere long, will be universally admitted, to the incalculable benefit of thousands, who now languish in despair and hopeless misery ; unless they practically deny an adage they profess to credit, "That the world grows older and wiser every day," and obstinately reject an improvement in Medicine of the first magnitude and most extensive utility, on the absurd plea, that it is wrong to countenance any innovation on a system rendered sacred by the sanction of ages. The most valuable discoveries, and all great acquisitions of knowledge, have constantly contradicted opinions previously received and acted upon. If the objection of novelty

can be justly urged as a sufficient reason for the non-adoption of such, the world ought to have continued for ever in primeval ignorance. Such a mode of arguing is insulting to the Deity, and derogatory to the dignity of our nature: but it is the only way in which the continuance of wrong can be defended: justified, on account of its antiquity, it cannot be. And surely, of all wrongs, none can be attended with such mischievous and fatal consequences, as systems in physic erected on erroneous principles: these have existed for ages; and millions have been sacrificed to an implicit reliance on the practice they inculcate. It is, then, high time to expose their dangerous fallacies; and I flatter myself, the avidity with which all kinds of useful knowledge is at present cultivated, marks the times, and dispositions of the people, as favourable to the undertaking.

The reader has been already apprised, that my deviation from the regular modes of prescribing was occasioned by a painful experience of their inefficacy—a conviction, that Providence would not permit the infliction of any disease on creatures of his own forming, for which he had not provided an adequate remedy, discoverable by a proper exertion of industry and reason—determined me to abandon the high road of practice, and strike out into the unfrequented paths of nature. The refreshing odours, rich, bland, and nutritious juices of the Vegetable kingdom caught my attention: I examined their physical properties; and was soon convinced, that the physician wanted no other weapons, with which to encounter disease, than what might be obtained from this source. No great length of time elapsed ere it was my felicity to succeed in cases which resisted the usual means of treatment: but it was not till after much labour, great expense, numerous experiments, causing several alterations to be made in the pharmaceutic apparatus usually employed for such purposes, and discovering a process entirely new, that I could collect and preserve

the most-active valuable parts, or perfectly separate them from the gross and terrestrial particles which enter very largely into the composition of all Vegetables. Hence my first preparations possessed less energy than those of a later date, and required to be given in larger quantities to produce the same effect: from which circumstance, they were administered under the denomination of a Diet-Drink—a title not strictly applicable to the medicine in its present very improved state; as it does not require to be taken either so often, or in such large quantities, as the name would seem to imply. It has, however, been thought more prudent to retain the original and well-known appellation, than, by the adoption of a more appropriate one, furnish unprincipled avarice with the facility of obtruding an injurious composition on the unwary, for “DR. JOSHUA WEBSTER’S ENGLISH DIET-DRINK,” and thus defeat his benevolent designs.—After my labours were crowned with success, some of my Professional Brethren readily availed themselves of such improvements as my experience enabled me to suggest, and reformed their practice: but sorry I am to add, that a great many obstinately resisted the evidence of facts—exclaimed against the crime of innovation—ridiculed, abused, and persecuted the author: they persisted in following the old plan, the high road of error, either from an over-fondness for the enormous gains it supplies, or through a superstitious reverence for great names and old systems.

A people leagued against themselves forms a strange and unnatural combination; yet such a one has long actually existed in this country, and acquired the highest degree of popularity. We everywhere see, not only the less-informed, but even persons of the first rank and learning, tamely suffer their judgment to be directed and governed by apothecaries of little knowledge, in matters of the first importance, where the serious alternative, health or disease, life or death, depends on the decision. The interests of a patient and those of his medical atten-

dant often run counter to each other : but, supposing the latter possessed of the best intentions, earnestly bent on doing good, as he cannot boast the Pope's exclusive privilege, infallibility, it must sometimes be his misfortune to err ;—and often err, if a bigoted system-follower.

These considerations, alone, should be sufficient to shew the impropriety of making the Faculty directors of the public will. I have long and zealously laboured, by my writings and conversation, to destroy a connexion so pregnant with mischief—a confidence so liable to abuse. Many have already admitted the force of these observations ; and in a few years, this usurped and unrestrained medical controul over the minds of men will be utterly abolished : till then, it is in vain to look for any great or general reformation in physic ; as all improvements, which lessen the number of drugs that patients are now compelled to swallow, will have to contend with such a powerful and violent opposition, as must retard the progress of discoveries most conducive to health, if not occasion their total suppression.

Before we proceed further in our endeavours to weaken and overturn prejudices, deeply rooted, and inimical to the most valuable interests of society, allow the writer to declare, that he is solely prompted to the arduous undertaking by motives of the most pure and disinterested nature—a firm persuasion of the necessity of such a measure, and full conviction that success must be productive of important advantages to mankind. These have operated so powerfully on the author's mind, that, after several delays, he can no longer refrain from giving publicity to observations made, and often verified, in a long and extensive practice. That his remarks contradict notions of ancient date, in high credit, and commonly acted upon, may be urged as a proof of their futility. But the true explanation will satisfactorily account for this difference : the one are drawn from accurate observations, repeatedly made in a variety of disorders, when the operations of

nature, not being disturbed by the absurd, though systematic, custom of throwing in different medicines without any regular plan or design, her salutary indications were readily understood, and her efforts easily assisted: the other are built on chimerical reasoning; on theories constructed by ingenuity at a distance from the bed of sickness, and to an agreement with which it was the province of art to reconcile the appearances in disease; or else formed from an examination of symptoms, &c. in disorders which had been so much changed in their character, form, and progress, by the ill-timed interference of art, that the most accurate nosologist would be incapable of classing them aright. Hence the observations now offered demand attentive perusal and candid examination.

Here it may be proper to remark, that the author is at peace with all the world: he wishes well to all men, and would not willingly offend any one: but when speaking through the sacred medium of the press, he must use plain language, and tell the truth. To repel the charge of being influenced by pecuniary views, it is right to state, that he has for several years declined taking a fee from any patient, rich or poor: and it is his felicity to boast, that he has been Professionally serviceable, by the administration of Vegetable remedies, to vast numbers of the latter description; many of whom were incurable in the common way, and had resigned themselves to hopeless misery, as the marked victims of disorders beyond the reach of medicine: and to others, he has reason to think scrofulous, scorbutic, and ulcerated limbs were restored, which must otherwise have remained for ever useless, or have been consigned to the remorseless knife. These things are of too much consequence to be hid in a corner: they are facts, which ought to be promulgated, and which must furnish every thinking mind with profitable reflections.

Respecting the Cerevisia, the author can say, that he derives no emolument whatever from the sale of that

medicine, directly or indirectly; estimating the value thereof, to the public at large, from the numerous cures performed in private practice. Being strongly solicited to make the same generally known, I gave the Recipe to Mr. Slee, and instructed him in the true and peculiar mode of preparation; conscious that the well-directed exertions of one in the prime of life, and of unspotted integrity, would diffuse the benefits of this discovery far beyond the limits to which the utmost efforts of an old man, then in his 85th year, could possibly extend. Thus I have appointed him (as a faithful Executor) to manage and distribute the most valuable Legacy I can bequeath my fellow-creatures: and, that every individual interested therein may be proportionably benefitted, I am solicitous to exhibit a clear title to the reader's confidence, which I hope to obtain.

Sixty years' experience in a large medical practice, assisted by attentive observation, and a careful record of every useful fact that came under the writer's notice during that long period, may, without vanity, be supposed to qualify me for offering to the public some advice and information not unworthy their most serious attention. After devoting so large a portion of my time to experiment and investigation, I may, perhaps, be deemed capable of pointing out some of the imperfections that clog the art of Medicine—allowed to understand the best mode of curing disorders—and thought capable of directing patients in their choice of remedies, both as to safety and efficacy.

So strongly is my own mind impressed with a comprehensive view of the advantages which present and future generations will derive from this little Volume, that I SHOULD THINK A MOST SACRED DUTY LEFT UNPERFORMED, WERE I TO WITHHOLD ITS PUBLICATION.

A faithful prosecution of my plan has, occasionally, compelled me to utter some severe truths—to make some unpleasant remarks: these have unavoidably fallen from my pen, or they should not have appeared: for it is with

pain I use a harsh expression, or drop a word that can wound the feelings of any description of men: but to suppress or disguise the truth, when the dearest interests of society are at stake, would be sacrificing too much to the forms of complaisance. The nature of my subject exacts the truth: it shall be spoken, and freely too: but not one word of falsehood, misrepresentation, or sceptical theory shall sully this my last effort to serve the cause of suffering humanity. Under the awful impression of being shortly summoned to another world, I declare, THE SMALLEST DEVIATION FROM THE STRICT LINE OF TRUTH SHALL NOT BE FOUND IN A WORK THAT WILL LONG SURVIVE THE AUTHOR, TO WITNESS AGAINST HIM.

To the well-disposed reader, the preceding digression will appear to require no apology: he will perceive it was necessary, to avert the force of objections which will be made to the author's doctrines, by those who may be alarmed for the profits of their trade. But, in spite of every objection that malice can invent, or ingenuity advance, the good sense of mankind will certainly admit, that a discovery which has stood the test of half a century, and opinions (deduced from actual experience) which have been realized in a thousand instances, and were never once found to be erroneous, are, at least, as well entitled to an impartial examination, and a fair trial, as those illusive theories and inefficacious combinations which owe their birth to the sallies of a chimerical imagination, and are indebted for celebrity to a superstitious veneration for names, aided by a foolish attachment to long-established customs, however wrong. These, though imposed on the world many hundred years—the one as demonstrable facts—the other, as valuable remedies—have deceived practitioners on innumerable occasions; and can only lay claim to general notice, on the score of having originated in remote ages—the strongest reason, in fact, that can be urged (except inutility) for consigning them to oblivion, at a period when arts and sciences have received

such considerable improvements. But I was about to observe (in the words of an author already often and deservedly quoted), "If one medicine of a sort does not relieve a patient, a hundred will not. Let the people, therefore, (he adds) give no credit to, and have no dependence on, either physicians or apothecaries, who are known to give large quantities of drugs ; nor let either be trusted, if too Professionally intimate with each other."—Strong and energetic as this advice may appear to some, this intelligent author well knew the necessity of giving it; and did so from a conviction that those who followed the doctrine he labours to inculcate would be greatly profited. On this head, his opinions and mine perfectly coincide. Rational beings have a right to expect, in matters appertaining to life and death, the same satisfaction as is required in commercial and legal affairs ; that is, to have their understandings convinced.

If one man afflicted with scurvy, scrofula, or any other disorder, has been actually cured by any particular remedy, he is well qualified to recommend the same mode of cure to another in similar circumstances; and his recommendation, impartially considered, should weigh more with the scorbutic, &c. patient, than the learned jargon of a medical man ; whose words, full of mystery, and systematically arranged, dazzle and perplex the mind, without affording, even after reflection, the smallest degree of information, and whose proposed remedies rest not on the basis of experience. But—melancholy view of the human intellect!—the majority of men, alas ! are enthusiastically delighted with declamations they do not comprehend; and confer unbounded applause on the man who can use terms, and talk in a language to them unintelligible. Often have I heard those, who should have known better, express the highest admiration of a gentleman's knowledge, because "he talked so learnedly, for an hour together, that not one in company understood what he said." Dreadful degradation of human nature! Be

assured, my friends, that every man of extensive learning will rather strive to conceal, than display his talents in a mixed company, or before persons not equally well educated: and on Professional subjects, he will ever be silent on such occasions, unless in company with his Brethren, or in the exercise of his profession. In the latter case, if an honest man, he will labour to express himself in an easy familiar way, so that he may not be misapprehended by the meanest capacity: he will carefully shun all technical phrases: in a word, it will ever be his grand study to suit his discourse to the abilities of the person he is addressing. If in the Medical department, he will never (at least a skilful man will not) distress and harass the feelings of his patient by the ridiculous affectation of appearing to know more than he chooses to mention: he will neither disgrace the dignity of character he has to uphold, depress the spirits of the sick, or afflict the attendant friends, by dropping half words, formally shaking the head, writhing his shoulders, or by using words which, in fact, convey no direct meaning; though they make an awful impression at some times, and have made the fortune of many who knew not the disease they were then going to combat:—"As you are very bad, I will send you somewhat—I will try what can be done. I wish you had applied sooner—I hope it is not too late. Keep up your spirits—I will do every thing that can now be done." Such a mode of proceeding, though cruel in the extreme, is often, very often, practised. The patient, perhaps already much reduced in mental energy as well as bodily strength, is now reduced to a state bordering on despair: this language is considered as indicative of the doctor's judgment and tenderness. If a recovery happen, he is extolled to the skies, and idolized as a miracle-worker. Should the termination be fatal, the discreet doctor is equally secure: the sagacious nurses declare they observed him shake his head, and knew, from what he said, a recovery could scarcely happen.

Be no longer deceived, my readers. You may credit me, when I assert, that a conscientious Member of the Faculty will never act under a disguise: he will detest mystery, both in words and actions: he will be the minister of peace, if possible, and pour the balm of consolation into the wounded bosom of anxiety: he will not desert the chamber of his patient, without plainly describing the nature of the disease, the probable progress and duration thereof, means of cure, and the expected operation of the medicines he intends to prescribe: he will not leave his sentiments to be interpreted from nods and inuendos, but, with paternal-like kindness, afford to the patient the fullest satisfaction he is enabled to give.

I should not have said so much on this point, did I not well know how necessary it is that the people should be weaned from a confidence which has been too often abused. When a man is sensible that he has any particular disease, and knows a person who has been relieved or cured of the same by any one medicine, why, in the name of common sense, should a Professional shrug deter him from trying its effects in his own case? Surely a friend must be less disinterested in recommending a remedy that cured him, than a man, advising the contrary, who is to live thereby.

In the course of this work, I purpose giving such plain descriptions of the several diseases for which the Cerevisia is recommended, and of the sources from which they originate, that every one will be enabled to know, without having recourse to Medical assistance, if the medicine is calculated to afford relief*.

It is an irrefragable fact, that no constitutional disorder can be cured, unless remedies be administered which can be retained in the stomach and bowels long enough to be taken up by the lacteals; and thus form a nutritious,

* Mr. Slee, at No. 80, opposite the Town Hall, in the Borough High Street, may be always consulted, by persons who desire it, previous to entering on a course of the Cerevisia.—Ed.

bland, and corrective chyle, which, entering the sanguiferous system, must enrich and purify the same. The remedy, to prove effectual, should be capable of permeating the most minute vessels of the body; of opening the excretory ducts, and removing obstructions, whether situated in the glandular or lymphatic systems, or occasioned by impeded perspiration.

The CEREVISIA ANGLICANA OR ENGLISH DIET-DRINK is composed of the most simple and innocent ingredients, though singularly active and efficacious; and so contrived, that the several articles mutually receive an increase of virtue and operative powers from being blended together; the whole forming a balsamic salubrious compound, which, readily assimilating with the animal fluids, is speedily conveyed to every part of the human body, through the medium of the circulation. There is strong reason to presume that the preparation here spoken of will be found strongly to corroborate the opinion of the writer, and one long since advanced by our English Linnæus—the indefatigable Botanist, Sir John Hill—"that every human malady will either admit of relief, or may be cured, by Vegetable Preparations." It approaches nearer to Dr. Boerhaave's idea of a General or Universal Remedy, than any thing hitherto discovered. This great and ever-memorable physician filled a Professor's Chair in the University of Leyden; and lectured, for many years, on the practice of Physic, with immortal honour to himself, and lasting advantage to a numerous class of students, who came from the most celebrated cities in the world to profit by his instructions. Although he did not go so far as to condemn wholly the use of mineral and metallic preparations in Medical practice, yet he well knew, and openly acknowledged, the superior efficacy of Vegetable ones: indeed, the following circumstance would almost warrant us in believing that he considered the latter as the natural and only antidotes to disease; but not being able to adduce full evidence of the fact, he

might not feel justified in publicly teaching a doctrine he was incapable of demonstrating in every particular. This, I say, will appear to have been the real state of his mind on the subject, if we consider the endeavours he used, in every Course of Lectures, to incite his pupils to the study of Medical Botany; encouraging them to a steady perseverance in investigating the physical properties of Vegetables, by earnestly labouring to impress their minds with a firm belief that these pursuits would at last produce the discovery of an Universal Remedy—the possibility of which the Doctor expressed himself well assured of; and constantly observed, that such a Remedy could only be obtained from the Vegetable kingdom. “Its productions alone (said he) supply an abundant variety of juices, which most readily assimilate with, and (from experiments frequently repeated) are more analogous to the nature of animal fluids, and better fitted to correct and purify these when in a morbid or vitiated state, and furnish a healthy nutritious chyle, than any preparations, skill, or ingenuity can ever extract from the Mineral kingdom. What affinity (he properly asked) can there be between metals, minerals, &c. and animals? Much, however, may be confidently hoped for, and expected, from the administration of Vegetables, whose component parts and juices are nearly similar to our own!”

Here it is right to apprise the reader, that remedies prepared from Vegetables, and intended to produce any permanent effect or alteration in the state of the human body, act, as it were, insensibly, at first: they proceed *festino lente* (by steps, slow yet sure); and an ill habit, or diseased state of body, is, at last, entirely restored to an healthy condition, and entirely freed from every species of morbid matter. On the other hand, the mechanical operation of numerous articles, which have unfortunately acquired the appellation of remedies, as copper, arsenic, lead, mercury, &c., is violent and hostile to the human constitution; they make sudden and sensible impressions

on the living fibre; and rapidly change the state of the animal functions, by their baneful action on the organic structure of parts, and from the efforts of nature to dislodge an injurious guest. The obvious effects of these, and a thousand others, equally unfit to enter the human stomach, appear to have misled the Faculty; and taught them to imagine, that, by judicious management, they might be converted from deadly poisons into useful remedies. Alas! what time, talents, and labour, have been thus wasted and misapplied, to the incalculable injury of mankind, (for such things can never cure, though they may suspend one disorder by inducing another, perhaps a worse, and often destroy life altogether,) and the introduction of visionary theories, which, formed into doctrinal systems, have been adopted by almost universal consent, and, with trifling modifications, continue to be taught in the Medical Schools of the present day. The prejudices thence imbibed have brought into discredit the mode of practice instituted by the venerable Galen, and occasioned almost a total departure from, and dereliction of, Galenical prescriptions; insomuch, that the practice of Physic is now, in a great measure, regulated by the principles of Chemistry, and the application of chemical reasoning to the human body—a mode of proceeding that must ever prove, not only fallacious, but highly mischievous, till the human stomach (composed of living animal fibres) can be converted into a mechanical still or retort. This change in Medicine the writer sincerely regrets; because the consequences are hurtful to man, and retard the advancement of this sublime, godlike science, toward perfection: he has therefore endeavoured to restore, and bring again into use, Botanic Medicine. May this little Volume fix the attention of the Faculty on so interesting a subject, and engage them to prosecute so profitable a study—to explore this, the only genuine, inexhaustible source of safe and active remedies!

Speculative theories and ingenious hypotheses may

amuse and entertain the curious reader; yet, as they often prove dangerously deceptive, being generally founded in error, and can convey no practical instructions to the public, the author trusts he shall be excused for avoiding so slippery a path; being persuaded, that the serious inquirer after useful knowledge will be better satisfied with a delineation of facts, drawn from actual experience and attentive observation.

It is, I apprehend, universally allowed, that all diseases correspond with their causes, whether produced by EXTERNAL OR INTERNAL means; and that they affect the system, according to its state and condition, when acted upon, and according to the nature, continuation, &c. of their several causes. The immediate causes that derange our health, and bring on disease, are divided into external and internal. The external, are such things as produce this effect, either through the medium of the senses, by the changes which take place in the atmosphere that surround us, or in the air we breathe. The internal may be summed up in a few words; as, sleep; the quality and quantity of our food; and such things as are received into our stomach or lungs, from noxious exhalations, putrid effluvia, mephitic vapours, carbonic gas, &c. &c.: and to one or other of these heads, all the modes, however diversified, by which disorders are directly induced or injuries occasioned, may properly be referred. For, notwithstanding many have employed themselves in laying down other distinctions, and subdivide the former into partial, or local, as affecting a part only; and universal or constitutional, as operating on the whole system, &c.; yet these fanciful niceties rather perplex than inform: and, as all disorders must proceed from somewhat acting externally or internally, the two words here used are fully adequate to explain all that is requisite to be known on the subject;—and being readily understood, are, on that account, preferable to a multitude of terms, the meaning of which every one might not comprehend, especially in the

opinion of an author whose views embrace the whole human race. I write not exclusively for the Learned, but for the world at large; and experience ineffable delight in reflecting, that "when worms shall have consumed this body," I may perhaps be the humble instrument of dispensing universal good to man.

Having briefly mentioned the various ways in which the seeds of disease are conveyed into the human system, we come naturally to say in what HEALTH consists.—The true standard of health is that state of the body in which all its component parts are in unison with each other, equally firm to resist, and pliant to yield; in which all the animal functions are proportionably regulated and duly performed; and in which the mental faculties are in full vigour and energy. These establish that equipoise of the constitution which constitutes health, yet approximates so nearly to disease, that the smallest deviation from the former is the commencement of the latter. To preserve or restore this balance, when overturned, is the province of the Physician, and forms what is termed MEDICINE, or "the art of preventing and of curing diseases." In both points of view, the CEREVISIA ANGLICANA OR ENGLISH DIET-DRINK succeeds much better than any other remedy: it is a certain and an agreeable Preventive, pleasant to every palate, and sitting light on every stomach. These (though, confessedly, circumstances of a secondary consideration) are qualities highly desirable in a medicine; as many patients have been obliged to lay aside some very good ones, even at the risk of life, in consequence of their nauseating taste; the distressing sickness and convulsive spasms brought on by every attempt to swallow a dose being more insupportable than the complaint. The Cerevisia is also a safe, pleasant, and efficacious remedy, in a great variety of human maladies: it has, and will continue to produce, the happiest effects, even in Nervous and Hypochondriac cases—diseases the most difficult to cure, as well as to account for or explain; but which have been

removed by this Preparation, after the whole class of what are called Nervous Remedies had been tried in vain.

The nervous system is the immediate organ of sense and motion: it comprehends the brain, spinal marrow, and the same substance divided into innumerable branches called nerves, each being composed of several small longitudinal fibres, and enveloped with a delicate membrane derived from the internal covering of the brain, by which it is distributed to the different and most remote parts of the body*. The nervous system has a direct influence on, and is intimately connected with, many functions of the animal economy, both mental and corporeal: hence an accurate knowledge of the subject throws much light on several diseased actions, which would otherwise be inexplicable: but as this cannot be acquired without a previous acquaintance with anatomy, and other elementary studies, we refrain from attempting an explanation of the nervous system, and the laws by which it is governed. Neither is it of any consequence, here, to inquire whether the nerves are hollow tubes, or a regular set of vessels, containing a subtle fluid, called 'animal spirits' by some, and 'nervous fluid' by others; on the quantity and energy of which depend the different degrees of perception, memory, volition, &c., excited by certain actions of the mind, and the various sensations occasioned by the different impressions of external bodies; or whether they are solid elastic cords, acting as conductors to an electric ether, which the will, or an external impression, can determine to any part, and there excite the sensation of pain or pleasure, according to the force, or violence, and nature, of external impulse or mental agency.

But if it were possible to set at rest all disputes relative to this curious and essential part of our bodies—could I shew, clearly and satisfactorily, in what manner the ner-

* This means, that the nerves are composed of a substance similar to the brain, derived from, and communicating with that organ, which is thus distributed to every part of the body.

vous system is operated on—by what means motions begun in, or impressions made upon, the extremities of nerves are propagated along their course, till they arrive at or are communicated to the common sensorium, *i.e.* the brain—and there produce corresponding sensations or ideas, which the mind instantaneously refers back to the part first acted on, accompanied by a sense of pain or pleasure, according to the nature of the exciting cause, its force of action, duration, &c.—were it, I say, equally easy, as it is confessedly difficult, to explain these, and every other phænomena of the nervous system, it would be altogether incompatible with the plan of this work to bestow much time on a subject that opens an extensive field for the display of ingenuity, without yielding much profitable instruction. I shall therefore confine myself to the mention of a few established facts; and carefully refrain from noticing any of those theories to which this prolific source of conjectural ideas has given birth, both here, and when we come to treat of those disorders which are classed under the head of ‘Nervous Affections.’

Certain parts of the extremities of nerves are fitted to receive external impressions, and convey the same to the brain: these are divested of their common enveloping membrane, and called SENTIENT EXTREMITIES. Although we use the phrase ‘sentient extremities’ in conformity with the established practice of our best Physiologists, yet I would observe, with becoming deference to such great authorities, that, strictly speaking, it may be considered, at least, incorrect, and ill adapted to convey an accurate idea of their real use in the animal economy; which is, to receive and propagate motions, along the course of the intermediate and connecting nerve, to the brain, where sensation truly begins: for it does not appear that nerves, or the extremities of nerves, are endued with any degree of inherent sensibility; since no sensation is occasioned by impressions acting on the sentient extremities of any nerve, unless there be an uninterrupted

communication between that nerve and the brain. And, if all communication between the brain and lower extremities be destroyed, the latter are rendered motionless and paralytic, utterly devoid of feeling, and useless; they no longer receive their wonted supply of the vital stream; the pleasing glow of health is quickly changed into the icy coldness of death; and they perish. Similar effects, though less in degree, take place, if the free communication be impeded by compression or otherwise, and with a force, velocity, duration, and effect, exactly proportioned to the magnitude of the interruption; that is, to the number, size, and importance, of the nerves compressed, and the continuance of such compression. But if that portion of the nervous system which anatomists have named *medulla oblongata* be divided just as it emerges from the skull through an aperture situated in the hinder and inferior part thereof (which anatomists have named, on account of its size, the 'great foramen'); to the tremendous and irreparable evils which result from the division of an important nerve, and the consequent loss of nervous energy, are superadded the sudden cessation of all the vital functions, both of voluntary and involuntary motion, and instant death. Hence we can easily appreciate the value and consequence of the nervous system; its vast importance in the animal machine; and clearly perceive that any alteration in its condition must have a powerful influence on health, life, and all its enjoyments: hence we can account for the existence of diseases that chiefly affect the mind: and perceive, that the afflictions under which nervous and hypochondriac patients languish are not visionary ills, that should be treated with ridicule, but serious calamities, which demand our humane commiseration, and can only be removed by the efforts of skill, judgment, and address: hence, also, we are led to admire the goodness of the GREAT ARCHITECT, who has securely lodged the most essential parts of this system in situations very remote from accidental injuries, and

rendered almost inaccessible to external bodies, being encased in solid bones, too hard to be broken without great violence. Who can view the wondrous mechanism of the back-bone—who behold the beauteous mansion of the brain, or contemplate the vaulted chambers of the spinal marrow, formed of so many joints—without exclaiming, “The hand that formed them, is DIVINE—the wisdom, which contrived, ALMIGHTY !”

It is, perhaps, impossible for the limited exertions of human intellect to discover the nature and cause of that connexion which exists between the immaterial or thinking part of man and the nervous system; or to comprehend the exact manner in which they mutually and reciprocally act on each other: these are facts we only know and believe in the same manner, and for the same reasons, that we know ourselves to have what is called life: we cannot accurately tell what life is—in what it consists: it is a term not to be defined, though well understood: but we are convinced, by its effects, that we do live. Just so, we feel, and are sensible, of the mind’s action on the nervous system, and the influence of this on the former. To illustrate this observation by a familiar example—if the blush of shame suffuse my cheek, in consequence of hearing an indecorous action of my own mentioned, or from seeing the bounds of decency violated by another person, I am certain the first impression must have been made either on the sentient extremities of those nerves which are peculiarly fitted to receive the impulse of sounds, or else on those subservient to be acted on by the rays of light; yet I am equally certain that the sudden determination of a more than usual quantity of blood to the face was occasioned by an action produced in the mind, though I remain altogether unconscious of that series of operations which must have occurred from the action of the external impulse to its ultimate effect: I cannot distinguish or perceive the order in which they did occur; and am wholly incapable of giving any

explanation of the phænomena which have taken place. I am sensible the WILL had no share in producing them; because the WILL would have prevented the blush, had it been practicable, and strove to do so.

But the result informs me, that the impression made on the optic or auditory nerves was communicated to the brain, and thence to the mind; and that this must have acted on the heart, through the medium of other nerves, in order to occasion the appearance taken notice of, and which could have been excited in no other way. Yet all these movements follow each other with such astonishing velocity, as to elude observation; and seem one regular uniform whole (*i. e.* action), without succession of parts, and void of confusion. This proves the harmony of that connexion which subsists between the material and immaterial parts of our system.

Sensations have been divided into two classes, each comprehending several species; the enumeration of which, in a book of this kind, would be useless. All sensations which arise from the action or impulse of external bodies on the sentient extremities, belong to the first class, and are named SENSATIONS OF IMPRESSION, to distinguish them from those which are occasioned by a consciousness in the mind of its own action, and of the motions it excites: these compose the second class, and are called SENSATIONS OF CONSCIOUSNESS.

The Sensations of Impression are very various, and capable of numerous modifications: they differ according to the kind, quality, force, form, temperature, &c. of the external cause—the duration, strength, and repetition of the impulse, and the structure of the part acted upon: they are commonly comprised under five general heads, denominated the five senses; as, the Sight, Taste, Touch, the sense of Smelling, and the sense of Hearing.—Here we may perceive that some of the sensations can arise from impressions of one kind, and made on one particular part only; owing either to the peculiar organization of the

part, or because it is only adapted to the action of certain external bodies of one kind and quality; as, the eyes to admit light, and the ears to receive sounds. We may also conclude, that the effect of impression will be altered by any variation in the general state of the nervous system; or in that of the sentient extremities of the part impressed, whence the sensations may be rendered imperfect, vitiated, false, or indistinguishable.

Certain parts of the extremities of nerves are possessed of a peculiar contractility; and so situated and attached, as to be capable of moving the fluid and most of the solid parts of the body by their contractions. They were formerly named Muscular or Moving Fibres, being supposed to consist of a substance very different to that which compose the nerves: but since the publication of Dr. Cullen's Physiology, they have acquired the more appropriate appellation of MOVING EXTREMITIES of the nerves. It is true, that anatomists have not, as yet, been able to demonstrate that these red fibres are a continuation of the medullary substance of the brain, and consequently a part of the nervous system: on the other hand, no one has been able to shew that the nerves are essentially different: and the industrious Physician, just mentioned, has made their identity sufficiently evident, by shewing that the Moving Fibres answer similar purposes, in the animal economy, with those fibres which are universally allowed to be nerves. That the Moving Extremities possess equal sensibility, is incontestably proved, by the pain occasioned in consequence of a wound, by a blow, or a puncture: and as the Sentient Extremities convey motion to the brain, and thus excite sensation in the mind, so the Moving Extremities become conductors of such motions as are produced in the brain by the operation of the mind; and the parts, to which the sensations are referred, are put in motion by the contraction of the moving powers—they are organs of consciousness.

When we observe this mutual dependence of one part

of the body on another, the intimate connexion that subsists between mortality and immortality, are we not insensibly led to conclude that the brain is the medium, connecting the soul and the grosser corporeal parts together—that it is an intermediate substance, much superior to the one, though far inferior to the other? It is, as it were, permitted to hold converse with the mind—to participate her pleasures, and share her enjoyments; but, alas! it can also embitter these, and poison her brightest hopes of felicity. An unhealthy state of the nervous system will produce a morbid or distempered action in the mind; whence a train of gloomy thoughts and melancholy ideas are involuntarily excited, which are often productive of the most dreadful and lasting effects; and too often proceed from a frequent repetition of such pleasurable sensations as induce a great disturbance in the nervous system, thereby weakening its tone and energy, and wasting the animal spirits. Such sensations as occasion a violent commotion, from excess of corporeal pleasure, should seldom be called into action;—and never, unless the body be in full strength, and the mind tranquil and serene. For wise purposes, it has been so ordered, that the pleasures of the mind afford more permanent satisfaction, and can be indulged with impunity, much longer than those of the body.

The phænomena we have just described, and which invariably take place on the destruction, division, or compression of a large nerve, extending and continuing their deleterious influence in proportion to the number, magnitude, and importance of the parts affected—and as these are more or less partially or wholly deprived of communication with the brain—render it demonstrably evident, that every sensation in the animal body is derived from that organ. At the same time, some other facts, that have been enumerated, clearly prove the brain is also the representative organ of the mind: hence its sound and perfect state is essentially necessary to a vigorous and

correct exercise of the intellectual functions, and equally so to preserve the body in health. We may therefore well reply, to those who feel disposed to inquire why so much has been said on this subject in a publication not particularly designed for the use of Professional men—that it is of the first moment to detail such plain and obvious facts as are calculated to apprise every reader of the powerful effects which the brain is capable of producing on the condition of the body, in preserving health or inducing disease; in rendering sensation very acute and accurate, or dull and incorrect; and motion either quick and vigorous, or slow and imbecile;—that it must prove of the utmost utility, to make men generally acquainted with the intimate and indestructible connexion (except by death) which subsists betwixt our MATERIAL and IMMATERIAL parts; and shew how the former is, in its turn, capable of operating to the injury of the latter, by weakening its energy, and deranging the understanding. Such information is particularly interesting to a very numerous, though too much neglected, part of the community; namely, those who are afflicted with nervous diseases, and who in an eminent degree demand the tenderest attentions of friendship and humanity, to mitigate the severity of their afflictions; as they often yield themselves up voluntary victims to despair and melancholy, from a notion that their maladies are incurable. They require to be informed, that remedies taken into the stomach frequently produce their curative effects with such rapidity, as could not possibly happen in any other way than by the operation being performed through the medium of the nervous system, the first impression having been made on the nerves of the stomach: in this manner, we often see pains, so violent as to threaten the extinction of life, in a very short time considerably relieved, and sometimes totally removed in the space of a few minutes, by remedies internally administered, which could not have reached the seat of the disease, through the medium of the circulation, for several hours afterwards.

To the preceding remarks I would add, that nervous affections, and other diseases of debility, have increased, of late years, in so remarkable a proportion to those of an opposite nature, as almost to exclude true inflammatory affections, or those disorders which depend on an excess of health and vigour; and which, according to writers of the most unquestionable veracity, were formerly very frequent in this country; whilst those first mentioned but rarely occurred. So singular and universal a change, in the constitutions of people living in the same climate as their robust ancestors, can only be attributed to that general revolution which has taken place in their manners and mode of living—a revolution that, like many others, has done little good, but much mischief, by introducing that enervating beverage, called tea, into such extensive use, that the nourishing and substantial breakfast of the farmer, labourer and mechanic is now almost utterly discarded. The consumption of spirituous liquors has also increased in an alarming degree. The natural order of time is nearly inverted: in short, luxury in a thousand shapes, intemperate meals, and late hours, threaten to convert Britain's sons, once renowned for strength, manhood and wisdom, into a degenerate race of weak effeminate mortals, unworthy their ancient sires. It is, then, high time to revert to the good old customs of our progenitors, in order to prevent the courage and strength of the men from being destroyed, and preserve the health and beauty of our females from falling a sacrifice to routs and the numerous inventions of fashionable dissipation. Did they but seriously reflect on the effects which late hours and crowded rooms produce, and observe how quick the variegated scenes of pleasure rob youth of its bloom and beauty of her charms; did they but notice the sickly looks, meagre countenance, and depression of spirits, which, in a few short years, embitter the lives of those who thus pass their time, and remark how few indeed e'er know a mother's joy, they would not surely barter health and happiness for such poor gratifications as midnight-revels

and the gaming-table can afford. All pleasures which are not bounded by temperance soon undermine the constitution, and inflict on their most constant votaries disorders of the worst kind; whilst those which are temperate, improve health, increase the strength, and promote happiness. So universally predisposed are most ranks, from the present pernicious mode of living, to hysteric, hypochondriac, and other disorders (which denote a weak and relaxed state of the nervous system), that a general attention to temperance at table, to regularity in eating and drinking, cannot be too strongly recommended; nor the necessity of early hours, and proper exercise in the open air, be too much enjoined to the strict observance of those who wish to avoid these disorders.

The manifest concern which the brain has in generating ideas, producing thought, perception, reflection, ratiocination, and in giving occasion to passion and emotion, with all the various phænomena which belong to and characterize the operations of the soul—together with the several degrees of accuracy, distinctness, and activity, with which they occur in different persons, from the highest state of mental energy or acuteness of conception, with just and rapid reasoning, down to that lamentable state of imbecillity, which borders on idiotism—prove that a weak relaxed state of the solids, and depraved, morbid or impoverished fluids, affect the intellectual powers; which, on the other hand, are quickened and improved by a firm and healthy state of the former. Again: the striking influence of the mind on the health and vigour of the body, by increasing its capability for motion, freedom from uneasiness, aptitude for exercise, and ability to sustain laborious exertions not only without injury but with advantage, are circumstances, one would think, that supply a rational and reflecting being with motives sufficiently powerful to deter him from lessening his high and elevated rank in the scale of creation, by excesses or irregularities of any kind, which have a tendency to

destroy the body and impair the mind, which infallibly bring on premature old age, incapacity of understanding, and a total unfitness for the active duties of life.

A rational being, thus forewarned of the awful consequences which result from the indulgence of irregular appetites and vicious propensities, would, it might be expected, cautiously endeavour to preserve, and, if possible, improve, his original superiority over all other animals, by a sedulous cultivation of his understanding, and strictly attending to the proper means of maintaining the health and strength of his body; regularly and temperately using—NEVER ABUSING—the articles of diet, and carefully abstaining from all inordinate enjoyments. Those higher pleasures, to which he feels, occasionally, an irresistible impulse, from the fiat of OMNIPOTENCE, he will regulate by reason, and the unerring voice of nature; never offending against those laws which morality enjoins the observance of; and by obeying of which, the soul is filled with supreme delight, whilst their transgression is punished by bodily ills and agonizing remorse. In these respects, the brute creation hold out to man a lesson fit for example, full of instruction: and vices of the most destructive tendency, practised in secrecy, and misnamed ‘pleasures,’ they know not. Suffer not then, I conjure you, animal instinct to triumph over human reason! Be assured, that any considerable and long-continued deviation from regularity and moderation, even in using the proper supports of life, gradually but constantly disorders the whole system, by bringing on a relaxed and enervated state of the brain; whence the body becomes feeble and wastes away; feels an aversion to motion, and is easily fatigued; the intellectual operations are slowly and painfully performed—the thoughts confused, and memory defective. But, alas! in addition to these, a long train of other distressing and formidable symptoms, such as, Consumption, Obstructions of the Viscera, Jaundice, Incubus or Night-mare, frightful and tormenting Dreams,

Melancholy, Idiotism and Insanity, with many other evils not necessary to be enumerated, are occasioned by an untimely and too frequent indulgence in those sensual gratifications; which, from the sudden, acute, violent and extensive sensations they produce, occasion such a tumult in, and give such a shock to, the whole nervous system, as is always followed by great prostration of strength, and diminution of the vital powers—sometimes by a temporary cessation of them: and, when the excitement has been artificially roused, in persons already much debilitated, instant deprivation of reason has been the dreadful consequence, in some cases; sudden death, in others.

In the above sketch, those who alone are wished or expected to recognise the fidelity of the representation, will readily discern the portraits of the drunkard and voluptuary; amidst a group of wretched and unhappy mortals, still more emaciated and imbecile, with deep-sunk eyes, haggard looks, and sallow countenances, who tremble at a breeze, and whose tottering limbs can scarce support their feeble bodies: these have unfortunately addicted themselves to certain criminal habits, which have obtained so much, of late years, among great numbers of both sexes, that it requires the watchful and incessant attentions of wisdom and prudence, in the heads of families, to stem their ravages on health and morals, and to guard the tenderest objects of their love and care from ruin. These are matters which should be noticed by an author with great delicacy and caution, for very obvious reasons. In the discharge of our public duty, it became necessary to glance at the subject: in doing so, especial care has been taken not to seduce some to the commission of vices they were unacquainted with, whilst warning others;—not to destroy, whilst professing to cure, effects which (however unintended), it is greatly to be feared, have resulted from those loose and incautiously-worded descriptions that are to be found in some pamphlets of the present day; which have been circulated with, sur-

prising industry, in every part of the kingdom, to the amount of several thousand copies, as their authors assert: these paint vice in the most alluring and captivating form in the front of the picture, and push her hideous and genuine figure into the back-ground. The quantum of evil which such publications, so disseminated, may have occasioned, it cannot be very difficult to appreciate; whilst the good they have produced remains at least problematical. They could scarcely fail in doing much mischief in the abodes of innocence and inexperience, where they have been introduced, by teaching to many a dangerous kind of knowledge, and of which the persons, so instructed might otherwise have continued ignorant.—In making the foregoing strictures, I profess myself not actuated by ill-will to any particular individuals. The authors whom I had more immediately in view, probably, were not aware that their writings might corrupt more of the rising generation than they would benefit; and they sent them forth into the world, perhaps, with the most pure and benevolent intentions. But be it remembered, that it is not the intention, but the end or effect produced, that will justify the actions of men; and whilst I am willing to allow the motives of the authors might have been irreproachable, I am compelled to consign to obloquy and execration all productions of the press that are of the hurtful and pernicious nature alluded to, by their tendency to create unknown desires: by prematurely conveying that information which NATURE alone can beneficially impart, and in due season, they anticipate her decrees, and counteract her designs.

Such of my readers as have to perform the sacred duties of “teaching the young idea how to shoot,” of superintending the morals and conduct of others, will here permit me forcibly to impress on their minds the very great importance of not suffering them to peruse any books which treat of improper subjects:—these quickly infuse a potent and active poison into the veins of

youth; whilst the promised antidote, alas! comes generally too late: but were it otherwise, it would be a species of madness to induce a disease for the purpose of displaying skill and dexterity in the cure.

If, in speaking of the melancholy situations to which numbers of both sexes reduce themselves, my meaning be obscure to some, I can only apologize, by observing, that I shall be sufficiently understood by those for whose use I write, who can either derive advantage themselves from what they read, or thereby be enabled to furnish relief to others: and should, perchance, this imperfect sketch of human infirmity be seen by one whose conscience can supply the defects, let him swiftly fly the evil that is at hand, desist from his ways, and avert impending destruction, by reseating Reason on her throne, and implicitly obeying her injunctions. With respect to medical treatment, he should strictly adhere to a suitable regimen and diet: his food should be light and nourishing, with a glass of good wine after dinner; but all heating and irritating articles must be carefully avoided: he should take so much exercise as his strength will permit without fatigue; guard against a cold damp air, and late hours; rise early; and pursue the same plan of cure, in every respect, as recommended in NERVOUS AFFECTIONS attended with excessive debility; to which we refer. In all such cases, the cure will materially depend on the patient's own conduct; and be either expedited, retarded, or prevented altogether, as he is more or less exact in the observance of a proper regimen and diet; from which the most essential advantages are derived in all chronic diseases, and the restorative powers of well-chosen remedies are much increased in efficacy: hence too much attention cannot be paid to that important part of Medicine, the neglect of which has frequently occasioned remedies of the first excellence to be charged with inefficacy, and perpetuated, to the end of a burthensome life, disorders that might otherwise have

been easily removed. Besides the several regulations which belong to regimen and diet, it will be indispensably requisite to observe an undeviating regularity in the use of the Cerevisia, according to the general Directions which accompany each bottle, and are inserted at the end of this work. Both costiveness, and a contrary state of the bowels, should be carefully guarded against, or removed in the way pointed out; that the system may neither be improvidently weakened by laxity on the one hand, or injured by indurated fæces and other excrementitious matters being too long detained in the alimentary canal, whence an absorption would take place incompatible with health. If these important rules be fully complied with, the worst and most hopeless disorders will ultimately yield to the ENGLISH DIET-DRINK; health and cheerfulness will again gild the days of the despairing hypochondriac; strength and vivacity will re-animate the spiritless and emaciated victim of self-induced debility; the relaxed solids will recover their pristine tone and elasticity; and the depraved, contaminated, and impoverished mass of fluids be converted into a rich, bland, healthy, and nutritious one; the whole frame will be in a manner regenerated and purified, all morbid matter being expelled the system, its obstructions removed, the circulation rendered free and easy through the smallest vessels, all the secretions and excretions regularly performed, and the various organs of sense and motion keeping the whole machine in order.

I am warranted, by the result of numerous cases, in asserting, that the Cerevisia is capable of restoring to full health those who are in the lowest state of Nervous Debility; whether it be the effect of previous disease, or brought on by adventitious circumstances: and during my long and extensive practice, it has uniformly succeeded in recovering those who were "tottering on the verge of eternity," from the deleterious effects of that penetrating poison, mercury, whose baneful operation on

the living body will be noticed in the subsequent pages; where we shall, also, have occasion to mention the superiority of the Cerevisia to all other preparations, both as to safety and efficacy, in the cure of a certain disgraceful disease, for which the several preparations of that medicine are commonly employed, to the extirpation of thousands of the human race. Could I not adduce numerous and irrefragable proofs of the uncommon success which has attended the administration of the DIET-DRINK in the disorders alluded to, as also in every other disease that arises from a relaxation of the solids, and a morbid or contaminated state of the fluids, I would have been very cautious in recommending it to the public; being seriously convinced, that it is a crime of great and extensive magnitude to impose a falsehood on the world, which may affect the life and health of thousands;—it is a crime, which will be severely punished by remorse of conscience; though it is much to be regretted that the Legislature does not take proper cognizance thereof, and inflict some suitable punishment on the perpetrator. I have ever felt the injustice of patronizing, recommending, or attempting to establish, as a medicine of efficacy and character, any preparation that had not previously acquired a fair claim to very remarkable sanative powers, from accurate and often-repeated trials, in the course of an extensive practice. Every honest man will pause for a few minutes, before he attempts the arduous task of introducing a new remedy to public notice, and ask himself the following questions:—Am I certain that this favourite preparation of mine will prove of general utility to my fellow-creatures? or, Am I hurling destruction amongst mankind?—Have I been careful not to exaggerate its virtues, and thereby induce a false security, which may have a fatal termination?—Conscience will return very unsatisfactory answers, unless the author should have joined to great experience the closet observation as to the *modus operandi* of the medicine, and its effects on the human constitution, in every variety of disease he may judge it cal-

culated to relieve; and to these have added an intimate acquaintance with the animal economy, and a perfect knowledge of diseases in general, together with their mode of cure. The inventor of the *Cerevisia Anglicana* submitted more than once to the ordeal of this self-examination: nor did he presume to recommend his preparation to the world, till convinced that, in so doing, he was rendering an essential service to mankind. If the one be branded with the name of *Empiric*, and the other styled a *Quack Medicine*, I shall console myself with reflecting, that the best benefactors of mankind have ever been stigmatized as fools, impostors, or madmen; and their most useful discoveries, at first laughed at, as the chimerical productions of distempered imaginations, have, by their intrinsic merit, at last secured universal applause, and immortalized the authors. If it be empiricism to disregard all theory that is not founded on experience—if the title of Quack Medicine belong to that preparation which is recommended on the authority of long and successful practice—I plead guilty; reserving, however, to myself, the rational pleasure of reflecting, that a Physician cannot be more usefully employed, than in detailing facts, and pointing out the most easy and practical means of curing human maladies; and if a Physician be allowed most capable of prescribing with advantage for the sick, I can see no good reason that can be urged against a Medicine of his contriving.

It is necessary to inform the afflicted, that, in obstinate cases, the *Cerevisia* will require to be taken for several months. They should also be cautioned against crediting an objection, which at first sight appears plausible, and will be made an argument against its use; viz. that it involves a contradiction, and advances an impossibility, to describe the same thing as capable of effecting a cure in complaints widely differing from and opposite to each other; as, in Consumption and Asthmatic habits, fevers, &c., and the too prevalent disease of the times—a disgrace to man as well as medicine.

But, hard as it is to vanquish the prejudices of mankind, a little reflection will presently reconcile this apparent contradiction; when it is understood, that all the disorders, for which the Cerevisia is recommended, may be traced to one common source, namely, a contaminated, morbid, depraved, or impoverished state of the fluids, with relaxation of the solids. The remedy specifically decomposes and expels every species of virus which the human body can imbibe: its effects are particularly determined to the sanguiferous, lymphatic, and glandular systems, through which it operates on the nerves, &c.: in short, as has been already observed, it acts on one uniform principle, that of correcting, purifying, and enriching the whole mass of circulating fluids (thereby giving tone and elasticity to the more solid parts); which it does in a very remarkable manner, if care be taken to convey it into the system properly.

Notwithstanding the endless varieties into which diseases have been divided—according to the supposed difference in their manner of affecting and operating on the human body, and the contra-indications of cure thence suggested—we venture to assert, that every complaint to which man is liable may more advantageously be classed under two general heads; viz. *DISEASES of debility*, and *DISEASES arising from an excess of health and vigour*. This arrangement is equally simple and natural. It will be immediately understood by every one; and the afflicted are instantly sensible how they should conduct themselves with respect to one very important circumstance in the cure of all disorders—REGIMEN and DIET. Had these two plain but essential distinctions been properly attended to, men would never have submitted to repeated bleedings and purgations together, with almost a total abstraction of nourishment, when the powers of life were much reduced, and themselves oppressed with lassitude, weakness, and languor. The refined and voluminous distinctions of science only perplex and affright the common

reader: in chronic affections, the patient's feelings will best inform him how far his strength is reduced, or his spirits exhausted: in acute diseases, he should be guided by the advice of his medical attendant.

True inflammatory disorders, or those depending on or accompanied with a morbid increase of vigour, are very rarely met with at present: consequently, an impoverishing weakening plan of cure can be seldom required, or resorted to without manifest injury: when, however, such do occur, the assistance of an intelligent Physician is indispensably requisite, and should be had with all convenient speed; as the preservation of life will frequently depend on the celerity and judgment with which the necessary evacuations are made.

Diseases of debility, or those in which the powers of life are always more or less weakened, the strength reduced, and body enfeebled, are to be seen in every season of the year: they constitute so vast a majority in the catalogue of human afflictions, as to be in the proportion of (at least) eighty in a hundred. Debility is present in most diseases of a specific nature; as those arising from contagion, the introduction of any particular virus into the system, and from the action of poisons. Hence the extensive utility of a Preparation, so contrived, by a happy combination of appropriate ingredients, as to enrich the whole mass of circulating fluids; whilst it also corrects and purifies those that are vitiated; destroys and expels all noxious particles of matter from the body, by its action on the glandular and lymphatic system; restoring, when suppressed or obstructed; and regulating insensible perspiration, by permeating even those very minute vessels which in health are incapable of transmitting the red globules of the blood. A medicine endowed with so many essential properties for the removal of disease and the preservation of health could not fail of finding a flattering reception in the world, when its merits were once established: it is not therefore surprising that a very large quantity has

been sold, since it was first announced for public sale: or that the demand is daily increasing: for the author was scrupulously careful not to advertise his discovery, till its efficacy had been amply demonstrated in every disease for which it is now recommended. From the peculiar and active qualities of the English Diet-Drink, and the number and variety of those disorders it is found to relieve, it naturally follows, that those who constantly keep a quantity in the house will generally have a safe and certain remedy at hand, if attacked with symptoms of indisposition: for as the disorders, in which it operates a cure, are, in point of number, Eighty in a Hundred, so, when considered with respect to frequency, they occur infinitely oftener than those of an opposite nature. The Cerevisia will therefore be found a most valuable FAMILY MEDICINE, especially in fenny countries, places situated near woods and marshes, in manufacturing towns, and other places where many of the labouring poor live together in crowded ill-ventilated houses, to check the cruel ravages of those low and contagious fevers which are so frequent in such situations: and few disorders can occur in which this Preparation will not be found highly beneficial.

The reigning prejudices of mankind, which so powerfully oppose all useful improvements, and are so difficult to overcome, would have induced me to suppress all mention of this Medicine as a specific for the cure of CERTAIN COMPLAINTS, which sweep away more untimely victims than the sword or lancet. Notwithstanding the improved state of human knowledge favours the hope of impartial investigation and experiment, ere my assertions be treated as false or chimerical—notwithstanding the uniform action of the Cerevisia has been clearly explained to furnish a satisfactory answer to those who might doubt its curative powers in disorders, to them apparently dissimilar—I should certainly have remained silent as to its virtues in a fashionable, yet disgraceful and criminal

disease; lest many should thence take occasion to insinuate, that it could not be safely taken in several other disorders; and thus, by endeavouring to serve one class of patients, I might be precluded from assisting still more numerous ones, in whose complaints the DIET-DRINK had uniformly succeeded: but the melancholy wailings of a host of wretched victims to this disease, and the injudicious administration of mercury, determined me to speak the truth; and to endeavour to ameliorate the condition of these unhappy sufferers, the devoted victims of mercurial fanaticism. "The world," I said, "is wise enough to believe the truth, when plainly told: neither the machinations of interest or cunning can long prevail against facts established by living and creditable witnesses. I have discovered a Remedy, that will remove the Scurvy, is serviceable in Consumptions, in Fevers, Nervous and Hypochondriac Affections; at the same time, it constantly cures that complaint for which mercury is considered the only antidote: and far from producing those dreadful consequences which follow the use of that potent medicine, it more effectually eradicates it from the habit, and repairs the injuries it has occasioned, than any thing hitherto discovered. Each of these facts can be attested by persons of rank and character: it is my duty to proclaim them to the world, and not bury the talent which has been given unto me."—I did so, at first in conversation, and latterly through the medium of the press; and it has proved a source of unceasing satisfaction to me, because thousands have been thereby benefited. Many, whose situations in life have enabled them to extend the celebrity of the Medicine, were induced to recommend it, from observing its efficacy in a certain disorder just hinted at, after they had witnessed the benefit derived from its use in Nervous disorders, by females of delicate constitutions and irritable habits: to these, they well knew, mercury would have proved highly injurious, if not fatal; and therefore rightly concluded

that the Cerevisia could not be indebted for its activity to that article, in any form; but was, what the Inventor asserted, a peculiar *Vegetable Antiscorbutic and Universal Purifier*. One gentleman in particular, a Physician in a large and successful practice, has long borne the most open and decided testimony in favour of the Preparation; having uniformly administered it with the happiest effects, in numerous cases of *Irregularity* and *Obstruction*, as also in *Scurvy* and *Scrofula*; and in another disease, produced by contagious matter of a peculiar acrimony, and which is generally consigned to mercurial torture, for the attainment of a precarious cure. A distressing case of this kind had long exercised the skill and talents of this able practitioner; but neither his endeavours, nor the united efforts of many other eminent physicians, could retard the destructive ravages of this inveterate malady. The Doctor saw, with unspeakable anguish, the constitution of a near and much-loved relative destroyed by mercury, and the object of his care rapidly sinking under a disease now deemed incurable; as three years had already elapsed, during which every means of relief, that either judgment or experience could suggest, had been patiently, though ineffectually, tried. In this hopeless state of things, he accidentally heard the Cerevisia mentioned as having succeeded in analogous cases; and immediately waited on the author, whose character was not unknown to the Doctor. The interview proved so perfectly satisfactory, that the young gentleman was put on a course of the Diet-Drink; which, in the course of a few months, totally eradicated the complaint, repaired the injuries occasioned by mercury, renovated his constitution, and restored him to a state of juvenile health and spirits. It is now several years since the cure was completed; and as the gentleman has ever since continued well, and acquired an increase of flesh and strength, the certainty and permanency thereof is incontrovertible.

Every one will perceive, that we cannot mention the name of the Physician who has so humanely attested the preceding cure: and the same reasons which govern our conduct in this instance, also forbid the insertion of many facts equally strong, in proof of the medicine's efficacy. No cases are ever published without the express authority of the persons cured; who must permit their respective names, and places of residence, to be annexed, that real cures, which are of the utmost benefit to the afflicted part of the community, may not be confounded with the empty vauntings of those unprincipled men, who draw their support from fictitious representations of cures never performed, except through the aid of a creative fancy.

The Cases given in this work are select, and respectable: they can be authenticated at any time: and the Proprietors are at liberty to refer those who may want further information, to several persons whose names do not appear. The list of cures effected by the Cerevisia, which might have been inserted, would have filled a large volume, had the author's Case Books been copied; and which he has kept ever since his first discovery of the Preparation, in the year 1742, to the present period: but it was thought most advisable to print, for the most part, only such cures as, having been wrought within the last few years, would admit of clear investigation, the parties being still living.

If, after the evidence which has been adduced—to shew that the Cerevisia may be confidently relied on by those who are so unfortunate as to contract a disease for which the Faculty are in the constant habit of prescribing mercury under some form or other—any of our readers should be rendered so sceptical, by deep-rooted prejudices, as to doubt the truth of our statement, it is hoped that the impartial testimony of a popular and well-informed author, hereunto subjoined, will convince them that the most virulent complaints may be removed by

well-selected Vegetables. —“The Natives of America, we are told, cure the venereal disease, in every stage, by a decoction of the root of a plant called the Lobelia. Though we are still very much in the dark with regard to the method of curing this disease among the natives of America, yet it is generally affirmed that they do cure it with speed, safety, and success, and that without the least knowledge of mercury. Hence it becomes an object of considerable importance to discover their method of cure. This might surely be done, by making trial of the various plants which are found in those parts, and particularly of such as the natives are known to make use of. All people in a rude state take their medicines from the Vegetable kingdom; and are often possessed of valuable secrets with regard to the virtues of plants, of which more enlightened nations are ignorant. . . . Indeed,” the author adds, “we make no doubt but some plants of our own growth, were proper pains taken to discover them, would be found as efficacious in curing the venereal disease as those of America.”—*Buchan's Domestic Medicine*, p. 513.

Here, the opinion of a very celebrated writer is decidedly in favour of such a discovery as is now announced to the world: it completely justifies our assertions, and shews that our pretensions are neither so novel, nor so incapable of realization, as many have been led to imagine: in fact, the same ideas as have directed my pursuits, as gave birth to the laborious researches and experimental investigations I made into the Medicinal properties of Plants, and which ultimately conducted me to success, were long ago entertained and confidently mentioned by Boerhaave, Sir John Hill, and other eminent men; although, till the invention of the English Diet-Drink, no one had the good fortune to demonstrate, “*that all human maladies are curable by Vegetable Remedies.*” This grand position is now so nearly verified, that the contrary cannot be supported by any solid and conclusive arguments: ere long, further discoveries, in all probability, will fully

confirm its truth, and add fresh honours to the immortal names of those great men who supported the doctrine at so remote a period.

Can any one doubt, after what has been said, that a person of moderate ingenuity should so combine the qualities of different Vegetables, by the help of unremitting industry, as to produce a Remedy that will advantageously supersede the use of mercury, under any form, in all cases whatever? This has actually been done by the discovery of the *Cerevisia Anglicana*; and, in future, the most bigoted stickler for old opinions will at least give a fair trial to this Preparation, if he justly estimate the value of health before he ventures on that pernicious metal in any form or in any disease: and I am thoroughly persuaded, that whoever has the candour to decide on the merits of the *Cerevisia*, from the result of an experimental trial, properly conducted, will become a warm advocate for its salutiferous powers, and allow it to rank as the most valuable improvement that has been made in Medicine during the eighteenth century.

It supplies the able physician with a powerful, and hitherto unknown, advantage over disease; by enabling him to subdue some of the most formidable and obstinate, with equal certainty and safety: at the same time, the composition is grateful to most palates*—to none offensive; whilst, in facility of effect, it is inferior to no Preparation that operates by changing the condition of the

* If persons in health accustomed themselves to take every day a quantity proportioned to their several ages and constitutions, it would be productive of incalculable advantage. By keeping the body cool, regular, and open, and rendering insensible perspiration free and easy, many distempers would be prevented.—Many persons, who use the *Cerevisia* in its present highly-concentrated state, consider it quite a cordial. But for patients with bilious habits, or suffering from loss of appetite, the medicine is recommended in an *unsweetened* state. This unsweetened Preparation is distinguished by a Green Seal on the cork.—ED.

blood with that of the various fluids prepared therefrom, and by altering the state of the living solids. When we consider the nature of these, with the length of time originally required for their formation, and glance at the several tedious and complicated processes that must have taken place, we shall be fully satisfied that a highly contaminated habit can only be purified, and restored to a sound state, by slow and progressive steps: we shall have a clear and rational conviction, that when the constitution is greatly enervated and depraved, it cannot be speedily regenerated: both cases will demand sedulous attention for some months. When the whole system is tainted with acrimony, or impregnated with any specific virus, time, and due perseverance in the use of proper remedies, with the strict observance of a suitable regimen and diet, can alone dislodge the enemy from his secret and deep-seated recesses; scour the distended glands of those stagnating juices which stop up their ducts and, quickly turning acrid, constantly add to the violence of the disease; and remove those obstructions which the thickened fluids occasion in the small lymphatics, thereby giving rise to those lancinating tortures which rheumatic and venereal patients &c. so severely feel: it must evidently, also, be a work of time, to repair the organs of digestion, when weakened by sickness or intemperance; to fill the lacteals with a bland nutritious chyle, and the fountain of life with rich invigorating blood, duly assimilated.

A medicine, to accomplish these important objects, must be so contrived, as to stimulate gently the stomach and bowels; comfort the nervous system; and be readily taken up by the absorbents—thus imitating the conduct of Nature, and assisting her intentions. All attempts to counteract her wise and regular plans, by endeavouring to effect some great and sudden revolution in the human system, are incapable of succeeding, and inimical to the constitution, because they are in opposition to the esta-

blished and immutable laws of Nature. Hence the folly of crediting those superlative geniuses, who profess to cure the most inveterate disorders in a few days—some, in a few hours. These promises are so preposterously absurd, that the credulity of those whom they delude is altogether unaccountable: the delusion, however, quickly vanishes; and, when too late, the unhappy victims are painfully convinced, that, though the action of metallic bodies, or other potent combinations, may suspend a disorder, a cure can only be effected by impressions gradually made on the constitution, and a progressive removal of the morbid symptoms. It is an old axiom, which I could wish every one to remember, that ‘speedy cures are never sound cures.’ The time requisite for the cure of any complaint cannot be possibly determined beforehand: in no two people will it be exactly alike, but vary according to the severity and duration of the affection, and the constitution of the patient. In all cases, I would recommend the Diet-Drink to be regularly taken, till every diseased appearance has subsided, and the patient is fully restored to health; and, for some time afterwards, in smaller quantities, and less frequently. This will be found the best general rule to go by: in no instance can it be attended with injury or inconvenience; whilst, on the other hand, it will effectually secure the patient against the troublesome and often dangerous consequences of a relapse, which is frequently more stubborn and violent than the original attack.

The two most critical periods in all disorders, or from the commencement of a disease to its final termination and the full establishment of health, are those of incipient amendment, and convalescence, or the beginning of returning health: in the latter, the constitutional balance, having but just turned on the favourable side, with no preponderating weight, as yet, in the scale, sufficient to impel it that way, or keep it steady, the least irregularity is apt to bring on a relapse; which, in general, is

much more dangerous to the patient, and more perplexing to the physician, than the first attack. In the former, or incipient amendment, the unfavourable symptoms still exceed the favourable ones: here an increased attention is called for, to ensure recovery: if, on the contrary, our curative endeavours are relaxed at this important moment, and the prescribed remedies be taken in an under-proportion, or wholly laid aside, the enemy will return to the charge with accumulated force, acquire an additional hold on the constitution, and often become more difficult of cure; requiring a much longer perseverance in the use of proper means, than if no partial advantage had ever been gained, and no remedies ever taken. Thus, disorders, which at first admitted of easy and certain cure, have frequently been drawn out to a great length, by the imprudence and impatience of a patient, in discontinuing the use of medicine too soon.

Many articles possessing very active powers, and once highly extolled in Medicine, have fallen into disuse, and are now considered as perfectly inert. This opinion, however, is founded in error; and may be traced to the same cause as has occasioned Vegetable remedies to fall into such discredit of late years, as scarcely ever to be prescribed by the regular practitioner, who places his chief reliance on the chemical preparations of various metals and minerals: these, being composed of parts no way analogous to, or capable of assimilating with, the juices of an animal body, have done an infinite deal of mischief, especially mercury, the fashionable prop of Medical celebrity, but, in truth, the bane of thousands; insomuch, that it may boast of as many victims as were ever made by the ravages of that disease to which it is opposed. It is time to reduce the number of such dangerous remedies, and revive the use of Vegetable ones: these are, unquestionably, more safe, and are equally efficacious: they have become obsolete, not for the want of any specific virtues, but because these were diminished by the careless,

slovenly manner and gross form in which they were formerly administered: but now, that the method of separating and obtaining the parts in which their active qualities reside in a pure state, and reducing them to a small compass, is well understood, we may hope to achieve, with VEGETABLES, all that can be done by medicines of any kind. The success with which the Cerevisia has been, and still continues to be exhibited, is sufficient to encourage a further investigation of the medicinal qualities of the many valuable Plants that, neglected, grow in this fertile island: and ultimately lead to such improvements in the Healing Art, as will take from the practice the reproach of being uncertain and conjectural; and, by the accumulation of facts, establish Medicine on fixed and unerring principles, with data that admit of clear demonstration, and are capable of general application; simplify morbid affections, and, in conformity to nature, reduce the whole to a few classes, easy to be understood; whilst the appropriate remedies will be few in number, but of certain efficacy. And why may I not indulge the pleasing hope, that such a period will arrive, in a country that was formerly distinguished for cherishing and cultivating a knowledge of Medical Botany? The study of this profitable and interesting science engrossed the attention of our best and most learned physicians; and their practice, we have reason to believe, was more successful than that in vogue at the present day,

Indeed, if the phænomena which occurred in the infancy of chemistry (by the surprise they created confounding the imaginations of many, insomuch as to be generally attributed to the influence of magic) had not too strongly attracted the attention of Medical men, and taught them to entertain the visionary idea that it opened a door to the discovery that a Catholicon, or Universal Remedy;—whilst the alchemists, rapt in golden reveries, were as busily employed, and equally sanguine in the

expectation of finding the *Philosopher's stone* ; and others laboured with incessant toil in quest of an *universal solvent* ; a fourth class in search of an *universal ferment* ; and thus the Chemical Mania affected every class and description of men ; the spendthrift assisted and encouraged alchemy, in order to recruit his finances ; the miser did the same, with a view to increase his useless store ; the simple tradesman dreamt of the Golden Age, neglected his business, and talked with confidence of converting his wares into that precious metal ; the physician, pursuing his favourite notion, no longer regarded the virtues of Vegetables, and totally deserted the natural road to physical discovery and improvement ;—but for this, it is probable, we should have acquired, long since, a pretty accurate knowledge of Vegetable remedies, from a practical experience of their efficacy in every disease, and thereby have attained to a greater certainty, facility, and safety, in the mode of cure.

I now have before me a work published by the learned and industrious Thomas Fuller, of Cambridge, M.D. in the beginning of the last century. This book is, aptly enough, entitled “A Body of Medicines, containing a Thousand Select Prescripts, answering most Intentions of Cure :” and, in reality, such is the variety of these, and, withal, the ingredients are so happily chosen and so judiciously combined, that I find Remedies adapted to almost every disorder that can affect the human body. The reader will probably be surprised, when informed that these Receipts comprise every possible form in which medicines can be given ; and many of which are now unknown ; or disused, if known ;—*e. g.* Medicated Ales, Baths, Caudles, Quilts, &c. &c. : and yet, after a careful examination, I cannot discover one that is not principally composed of Vegetable productions, of which the major part entirely consist. The author asserts, that by far the greater number of the Preparations, which he has recommended to be taken, are founded on the successful result

of a long practice, and his own experience of their excellence, in fully answering the several purposes for which he directs their application.

Surely, then, there can be nothing unreasonable, nor much of novelty, in my striving to revive so ancient and laudable a practice; especially as we have good reason to believe that Medicine is not only the most ancient and most noble of all arts, but also, of DIVINE ORIGIN*: and it has already been shewn, that, in the first ages of the world, in the primitive state of society, Vegetables alone answered every intention of food and physic, both to man and all other animals.

By exposing the folly of Chemical enthusiasts, I mean not to deprecate the value of the science, but merely condemn its misapplication. In my opinion, the practical part of chemistry is a sublime and highly useful art, and greatly assists us in becoming acquainted with the nature and peculiar qualities of inanimate substances, whilst it is capable of the most extensive application to several branches of manufacture: perhaps there are none but may be improved by the aid it supplies, and to them I wish to restrict its use. Yet I candidly allow, that the visionary speculations of the Alchymists, &c. have indeed

* HIPPOCRATES pronounceth Physic to be the noblest of all arts whatsoever. But, to make physic all-glorious and truly sacred, JESUS CHRIST himself employed a great part of his time, on earth, in going about and doing good, by curing bodily maladies and infirmities. He also commissioned his Disciples, to go forth, "to heal all manner of sickness, and all manner of diseases:" and we are told that St. Luke was in eminent repute as a Physician. To these circumstances we may perhaps ascribe the venerable esteem in which it was held in ancient times, when the improvers of it were accounted Gods, and frequently styled Sons of God, and Hands of God. It was the common belief of the Heathens, that it came by inspiration; and the Christians held the same. Thus St. AU'STIN (*De Civitate Dei*) speaketh after this manner—"Corporis Medicina (si altius rerum repetas) non invenitur unde ad homines manare potuerit, nisi a Deo:" i.e. "If we would trace the origin of things, it cannot be conceived whence PHYSIC should come to MAN, but from GOD himself."

proved serviceable, and been the accidental causes of several noble discoveries; though their authors have been branded as madmen by some, and laughed at as fools by others. Let us then give every encouragement to the chemists; only recollecting, that their ingenious inventions should be confined to the Arts, and totally discarded from the practice of Medicine: this will ever succeed best, when conducted in conformity to the indications of Nature, unfettered by the injurious refinements of Art; and when its doctrines are constructed on simple and rational principles, deduced from a large accumulation of facts, so arranged as to form one regular, connected whole: this is the only manner in which a just theory of diseases can be formed, and systematic directions framed, for the cure that will stand the test of experience.

If the seeds of contagious disorder, or any other thing hurtful to health, found its way into the system, I observed that Nature constantly endeavoured to rid herself of the enemy, by a determination to the surface of the body, or by procuring a discharge through the ordinary outlets; thus carefully striving to defend the parts more immediately necessary to life, from injury. In affections of the *primæ viæ*, she inverted the action of the stomach to provoke vomiting; or stimulated the intestines to eject their contents. When the morbid matter had entered the blood and lymphatics, she strove to procure relief in various ways; as, by increasing the action of the heart and arteries, and thus inducing a flow of sweat in order to throw off the peccant humour; by the formation of boils or abscesses to answer the same intention, &c. &c. Hence I concluded that the physician's only business was, to give energy to these well-meant endeavours, and support the powers of the constitution when languid. I reduced this opinion to practice, and generally cured my patients; so that I may truly ascribe to my having taken this view of the subject, the first idea of preparing a Remedy that would operate in seconding and

promoting the natural efforts of the constitution to subdue disorders, and free itself from foul and noxious humours. That I thought and reasoned aright, is fully proved by the uniform and unparalleled success with which the English Diet-Drink has ever been administered: and as these sheets are chiefly designed to give an account of its extraordinary efficacy, and I am necessarily precluded from giving a number of useful hints and directions to the reader, he may, perhaps, feel disappointed, and complain of the omission of some: but I beg it may be recollected, that I am not writing a regular system of Physic, but confining myself to a particular subject, the knowledge of which will prove highly profitable to mankind, and the merits of which I am practically acquainted with, and assured of, from the result of numerous and reiterated trials: nevertheless, I have occasionally deviated from my immediate subject, to deliver some general advice: and shall continue to do so, so far as the limits of the work permit, without any regard to order, as attention to that would interfere with my main design;—and, should my life be spared a few years longer, I may, perhaps, find leisure to present the world with my thoughts on two much-neglected subjects, though the most important of all others—I mean, the Management of Children during the periods of infancy; as also on Diet and Regimen. If I live not to complete these works, the materials for which I have been many years collecting, I hope the task will be undertaken by more able hands; who cannot render a more praiseworthy service to society, than by executing them in a proper manner. At present, however, I shall say a few words on each.

Moderate exercise and a tranquil mind are highly useful to preserve health, and complete a recovery from disease. In a state of convalescence, it is essentially requisite to suit the nature and quantity of exercise to the patient's feelings: it is to be continued no longer than it is enjoyed, exhilarates the spirits, and induces no fatigue.

The best time is an hour or two before dinner, when the sun is not too powerful; and towards evening, but not after the dew begins to fall. Used with moderation, it increases the circulation, giving tone to the muscular fibres; and promotes a due secretion of all the humours, and a regular perspiration. It also creates appetite, and aids digestion.

Exercise in the open air is far more beneficial than in the house, when particular circumstances do not forbid the patient's going abroad: if this be the case, he should accustom himself to take such as is best adapted to his situation: if too weak to derive benefit from *active*, he must have recourse to *passive* exercise; such as, oscillation or swinging, &c. In the very reduced constitutions of consumptive people, and those labouring under hectic coughs, this gentle exercise is productive of advantages so great, as to exceed the belief of many who have not witnessed its utility: the drooping sufferer speedily becomes cheerful: the impetus of the blood is diminished, and the morbid frequency of the pulse reduced; whilst the irritation of the lungs being diminished, the cough becomes less troublesome; and at last, the grateful sensations occasioned by a continued agitation of the surrounding atmosphere often procure, in conjunction with the other circumstances, a quiet and refreshing sleep. *Active* exercise, however, is to be recommended in preference, whenever it can be taken without disadvantage. But be it remembered, that one rule must be strictly observed; viz. never to exceed the bounds of prudence.

With regard to Diet, it is to be noted, that a faulty conduct in this respect is productive of various disorders, prevents or retards the cure of many, and can never be committed with impunity. It is very certain, that parental indulgence, and mistaken fondness, have destroyed hundreds of children. The food of children should be of easy digestion; and consist of such articles as readily assimilate with or are converted into the juices which

nourish and add to the increment of the body. In early infancy, the proper and best food is that which mother's milk supplies; as nature sufficiently shews, by refusing them the powers of mastication; and by the production of teeth, as distinctly marks the gradual change that should be made. Animal food, however, ought to be sparingly given; and make but a small portion of the aliment required, till such time as a child arrives at the age of six or seven years; and even after that period, it should always be mixed with vegetables.

Many troublesome diseases occur during infancy, solely from children being permitted to eat till they are cloyed, and from their being suffered to poison their blood with rich high-seasoned dishes. Unwholesome food, and irregularities of diet, occasion troublesome disorders, of the skin especially: hence a strict attention to these particulars is of the first consequence, in the preservation of health and the cure of diseases. Many of these may be cured by the choice of a proper diet alone. It would be difficult to ascertain the exact quantity of food best adapted to every age, sex, and constitution: the rule that will admit of most general application is, never to eat or drink more than sits well on the stomach, and always avoid excess in both respects.—Water was designed to alleviate thirst, and assist digestion: wines and spirits were intended to be used medicinally: hence the first should be the common beverage of all, and the only drink of children and young persons, when in health. In fact, it would be a happy circumstance if every one was restricted to the use of water generally: for it is a very mistaken notion, that hard labour cannot be supported, and the bodily strength maintained, without drinking strong liquors: the whole depends on habit*. This is

* In the instructive Life of that great and extraordinary man, Dr. B. FRANKLIN, we find this fact strongly exemplified.—He worked, on his first coming to London, in a Printing-office, in Wild Court, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, with uncommon assiduity, as a Pressman, and laboured harder than

the true reason that our coal-porters, draymen, and others who lift great weights, require large quantities of beer and spirits; without which (as they unwisely suppose) they are incapable of the toil, and soon lose their strength. But the argument so frequently drawn from thence, and insisted on as being conclusive in favour of the absolute necessity of such stimuli to hard-working men, is founded in error. We grant, that many could not go through their labours without the assistance spoken of; but this is owing to an artificial necessity that custom created. Experience is decisive on this point; and clearly shews, that men who never accustomed themselves to drink or even taste any thing stronger than pure water, whilst in health, can, in reality, not only undergo more fatigue, and go through more work than others, but that they also retain their strength and animal powers, in full vigour, to a more-advanced period of life, and are less liable to disease.—I have dwelt the longer on this subject, in compassion to that useful class of my countrymen of whom we have been just speaking, in the hope it may wean them from the pernicious habit of drinking; in which, from the idea of an absolute necessity, many spend more than would clothe and maintain their families, and enable them to lay by a little store against the hour of sickness and old age. People who are troubled with low spirits, and those who are affected with hypochondriac or hysteric disorders, should abstain from all flatulent food; from every thing that is hard of digestion, as cheese, butter, pastry, but particularly pastry made with butter; all kinds of salted or smoke-dried provisions; and whatever is apt to create acid eructations, or turn sour on the stomach. It must be admitted, that vast numbers of

any of the other men: when they drank beer or spirits he took water-gruel. The consequence was, that he was more strong and vigorous than his fellow-workmen; and was enabled to save money, whilst their expenditure, in liquor &c., and their loss of time in the ale-house, kept them in a state of rags, meanness, and poverty.

English labourers live almost entirely on porter and cheese: nevertheless, the latter is altogether an improper article of diet: it should never be used as a meal, but only taken in small quantities after dinner: it fires the blood, induces costiveness, and excites a constant desire for drink: this tempts the poor man to consume, in liquor, a greater portion of his earnings than would provide a wholesome nourishing diet for himself and family, and preserve his strength in full vigour to a more-advanced age than is often practicable by this mode of living. Fresh butter is preferable to salt; but it should always be sparingly used; not as a sauce to flesh and fish of every kind, but merely to mellow and soften meally farinaceous substances, as the potato, parsnip, &c.: it is very pernicious to persons of weak stomachs, even in small quantities: in bilious and scorbutic habits, it should never be allowed; as it has a tendency to aggravate these disorders, and, by turning rancid, has been known to occasion very formidable affections of the former kind.

Children should seldom be allowed the use of butter; and never suffered to eat articles prepared therewith. Bread made with butter is almost indigestible: pastries of every kind are little better; yet immense quantities are daily consumed by the inhabitants of this country, and, wonderful to relate, principally by those who, of all others, are most liable to be seriously injured thereby; as weak delicate females, children, and infants, and even the sick and infirm, are compelled, by mistaken kindness, to swallow these destructive dainties:—a butter biscuit is, however, a dose of poison to the sick, and may prove fatal. Thousands of my fair countrywomen have purchased indigestion, sick head-ache, loss of appetite, stomach pains, and various other ills, under the disguise of pastry; and to the same cause is justly ascribed many of the diseases of children. The natural effect of butter is, to weaken and relax the solids.

Errors in Diet should be particularly guarded against

during the periods of infancy. When the tender stomachs and bowels of children are frequently disordered by any thing faulty in the nature and quality of their food, the powers of digestion are rendered feeble, and their growth retarded; whilst they are often harassed with flatulent and other distressing complaints, which sometimes so much weaken the constitution, that they remain infirm and sickly through life. Seeing, then, the great importance of a proper diet in early life, I cannot too strongly reprobate the dishonest and cruel conduct of those people who, by their various adulterations, convert into a poison an article that, next to the mother's milk, should form the chief part of every child's food; as, after that, it is undoubtedly, when good, the very best that art and nature can supply. But as bread, instead of yielding a due nourishment, and keeping the blood cool and free from humours, may generate a variety of complaints, as, gripes, bloody flux, worms, convulsions, &c., and finally occasion death itself—as the quality be more or less pure, which may be injured not only by adulteration, but also by the grain or flour being unsound, or the bread improperly prepared and baked—it is therefore the indispensable duty of every mother, and every nurse, to take all possible care to procure bread made of sound wholesome materials, and perfectly free from adulteration; and for this purpose, we would advise all families, that can do so, to grind their own corn, and make and bake their own bread. When this cannot be done, I would recommend them to purchase the best ship-bread, as the means of securing themselves from imposition; for, in the present state of things, I dare not hope that good unadulterated household-bread can be bought at many places. Ship-bread, or biscuit, is at least made of the soundest and purest flour that can be procured, and is, on the whole, preferable to that in common use, exclusive of being unadulterated: it is better baked; while the other is frequently under-baked, whence proceed flatulency,

gripes, &c. Part of a dry ship-biscuit forms an excellent gum-stick; and nourishes, whilst it eases and diverts the infant: boiled well down with water, and afterwards mixed with new milk, the water being first poured off, it makes a simple and excellent nutriment: either a little biscuit so softened, and then separated from the water, or good soft bread unboiled, should be given to a child as soon as it shews an inclination to chew, of which it may safely eat as much as it will. Unless peculiar circumstances forbid, children should be confined to the milk of the nurse or mother till the end of the third month; as there is not any proper substitute for this natural food.— But, as I cannot dwell any longer on this subject, I shall only add, that the food of children should always be plain: they would, if this were strictly observed, never gorge themselves and overload their stomachs; an evil to which they are enticed by the luscious sweet taste that nurses foolishly give to their victuals. This hint deserves very serious attention.

In another part of the work (pp. 90, 91) will be found some directions relating to Bathing. Here it will be sufficient to say a few words respecting the Cold Bath:— It is not only inapplicable, but injurious, to those who are much debilitated; and is always hurtful, if not speedily followed by an increase of animal spirits, and if a pleasing glow or sensation of warmth does not immediately succeed the first chill of immersion: but if, on the contrary, a coldness and shivering seize the whole body, the most serious effects may be produced by a longer continuance in the water: to avoid these, the invalid should immediately remove into a warm bath, and swallow some generous cordial; but if no warm bath be at hand, such other means as can be resorted to must be diligently employed, to restore the balance of the circulation, and recall the languid powers of life.—Invalids should use the cold bath with great caution. The safest way is, to begin with the tepid, and gradually lower the temperature, till the coldest water

proves agreeable.* From the dangerous error, that no harm can be done by plunging into cold water, the symptoms of many diseases have been aggravated, and glandular obstructions confirmed and rendered incurable. To the same cause many obstinate irremediable headaches owe their origin; and a similar imprudence has occasioned apoplexy, the rupture of a blood-vessel, and inflammation of the brain, with many other complaints of a less formidable nature. Every person would therefore do well to ascertain his true state of health, and whether the cold bath be likely to prove of benefit; but, above all, to be certain that it will not injure, before he makes trial of so hazardous a remedy, the injudicious use of which may be felt alike by the delicate and robust. In cases where it was evidently proper, it has done much harm, by the imprudence of the bathers in continuing too long in the water. A little exercise, sufficient to warm the body and rouse the circulation, without producing perspiration, is a necessary preparative to the use of the cold bath; but the safest plan would be, to accustom themselves to it by pleasing and gentle degrees. I will subjoin, that it would be highly improper whilst the body is in a state of repletion; and it should therefore be used before dinner.

I now proceed to treat, more particularly than has yet been done, of the several classes of disorders the *Cerevisia* is adapted to cure. But I shall only enumerate the general or principal Diseases in which the *ENGLISH DIET-*

* The Cold Bath is of most benefit to infants: it braces their lax fibres, promotes their growth, prevents the rickets, skin diseases, visceral obstructions, &c. They should be accustomed to it early in life, before attacked with any disorder that might forbid its use. The temperature could be easily adjusted to the feelings of children too languid to bear, at first, water quite cold: these would be few in number, if properly managed from the birth.

DRINK has been given with remarkable success. Each of these heads naturally include a great number of lesser complaints; which, proceeding from the same source, necessarily require a similar mode of cure: consequently the general instructions can be easily accommodated to particular circumstances. These lesser affections, by their diversity, almost defy particularization, and embrace all those aberrations from health which are occasioned by the suppression or obstruction of any natural evacuation, secretion, or excretion; by crudities in the alimentary canal; by an impoverished or acrimonious condition of any of the circulating fluids, or the contamination of these by contagion or poison; by relaxation of the solids, defect of the animal spirits, or atony of the nervous system; by bad living, excessive labour and fatigue, abstinence, long watching, or the immoderate use of tea; by intemperance in eating or drinking; by the operation of some previous disease, as the small-pox, producing tumors, &c.; by noxious exhalations, or the injurious action of mercurial preparations on the living fibre, &c. When some or more of these immediate causes have existed in a high degree, or continued a long time, one or other of the general diseases hereafter mentioned, is induced: on such occasions, the Cerevisia will prove the best and safest remedy,

II.

ON FEVER.

THE GENERAL TERM "FEVER" EXPLAINED—ESSENTIAL DIVISION OF
FEVERS—ABUSE OF THE LANCET—INDICATIONS OF CURE FUL-
FILLED BY THE DIET-DRINK—ILLUSTRATIVE FACTS.

FEVER is a general term, of very extensive application, and characterizing a numerous and diversified class of diseases. To give a particular history of each, describe their several symptoms, and shew in what respects they differ from each other, would occupy much time, and, after all, be wholly unprofitable to the majority of my readers. I shall therefore confine myself to such specific description as belongs to every kind of fever; and will sufficiently distinguish them from all other diseases.

Fevers commence with a shivering fit, accompanied by an unusual disagreeable sensation of cold: this is presently succeeded by an increase of heat over the whole body, with a quick, strong, irregular pulse: several of the animal functions are also considerably impaired—the vital ones performed with difficulty: the patient generally suffers a loss of appetite; feels a loathing to food; and has a pain in the head; whilst there is a remarkable diminution of strength, particularly in the joints.

The most essential division of Fevers is into those of an inflammatory, and those of a putrid or malignant type. The ardent or true inflammatory fever is accompanied with a redundancy of blood, and the action of the vital powers are morbidly increased. Copious bleedings, and other evacuations, should therefore be made at the very commencement of the disease. On the other hand, fevers which are characterized by symptoms of great debility

if not clearly of a putrid or malignant aspect at the first attack, have constantly a tendency that way; on which account, all sudden and violent reductions of the patient's strength, by bleeding or otherwise, are both improper and dangerous. There is a great fallacy in the first symptoms of many febrile affections; which have too often led, not only the patient and his friends, but unfortunately the Medical attendant also, to suspect the presence of an inflammatory disease, when one of an opposite nature actually prevailed, and under that idea to have had recourse to the destructive LANCET. No errors in practice can be attended with more deplorable consequences, because they are scarcely ever to be remedied. To guard against the improper use of bleeding, and an improvident waste of the vital fluid, I would earnestly recommend, that it never be drawn when febrile symptoms are present, unless directed by an experienced Physician or Surgeon, after an attentive examination of the pulse: for it is admitted, by the best-informed writers, and every day's experience confirms the truth of the remark, "that the frequency with which fevers of debility occur, exceeds in an infinite proportion every other class; and that a fever with a true inflammatory diathesis, *i.e.* a fever attended with an increased vigour and tone of the system, is, at present, a very rare disease indeed." This opinion is fully confirmed by men of the most extensive experience and established credit in the profession of Physic; to whose testimony, with all due deference to such high authorities, and with the modesty becoming a liberal science, I humbly crave leave to add my own, founded on observations made in the course of an extensive practice, the success of which has been of no ordinary kind.

When fevers of debility have been mistaken for those of an inflammatory diathesis, I have uniformly found that small emissions of blood, made so early as the second and third days of the disease, precipitated patients into a putrescent condition, accompanied with such universal

debility, and diminution of the vital powers, that the most stimulant cordials were insufficient to rouse them—and death soon closed the melancholy scene. Hence I caution my readers against following the popular but fatal error, of being bled on the first attack of disease—a custom which is productive of injury, at least eighteen times out of twenty, and in most cases cannot be done without endangering the life of the patient. I admit that large and repeated venesections are sometimes proper; but as cases rarely happen which indicate the necessity of using a debilitating plan of cure, it can only be justifiable when directed by Professional skill.

People residing in the contaminated air of large cities or manufacturing towns are seldom indeed affected with a true inflammatory disease: these are therefore particularly interested in divesting themselves of the common prejudice in favour of the lancet—the abuse of which has been productive of more mischief than all the other mistakes in Medicines taken in the aggregate.

But having already dwelt too long on this subject, in reference to my primary object—though not longer than its importance demands—I now hasten to say what a fever is.

All fevers, whether ardent or inflammatory, remittent, intermittent, continued, malignant, putrid, petechial, nervous, or by whatsoever name distinguished, only differ in certain circumstances, more necessary to be known by the Practitioner than useful to the general reader: the whole may be reduced to this simple and intelligible definition, “an effort of Nature to free the constitution from somewhat incompatible with health.” This she attempts in various ways; viz. most commonly, by opening the mouths of the exhalant vessels, and inducing a copious perspiration; by the urinary passages; sometimes by vomiting, and evacuations from the intestinal canal; now and then by hæmorrhages, or spontaneous effusions of blood from different parts of the body; as also, though less often, by

cutaneous eruptions. Hence it is the first business of the sick, and their attendants, to observe the indications of Nature, and to assist her operations.

For this purpose, no Remedy ever yet contrived has answered so well as the ENGLISH DIET-DRINK; and for this reason—that it favours and facilitates each of the several ways by which Nature attempts to get rid of the morbid matter, and in Nervous and other Fevers of Debility proves of eminent service; its cordial, nourishing, and invigorating qualities supporting the patient's strength and spirits in a considerable degree, whilst it blunts the acrimony of the offending matter, and thus calms the agitation of the nervous system. Now, as the danger is principally owing to the increased irritability of the nervous system, the remedy that quiets the commotion, by first blunting the acrimony of, and then expelling the offending cause without diminishing the powers of life, must be preferable to all others.

The great augmentation of heat that forms a leading feature, and, in fact, constitutes the specific character of fever, is, in part, owing to the commotion occasioned in the nervous system by the morbid cause, and the efforts of the *vis medicatrix naturæ* for its expulsion; but principally to the perspirable pores being so closed by spasmodic stricture; or because the matter of heat, conveyed into the blood from the atmosphere, through the medium of the lungs, in the act of respiration, cannot be carried off, in the wonted manner, by the exhalant vessels.

From this circumstance, we perceive the salutary intention of Nature, when she endeavours to produce a copious flow of perspirable matter: and, seeing that Fever is, strictly speaking, only a natural effort of the constitution to free itself from an offending cause, we have good reason to believe, that if this was properly attended to, and promoted, at the beginning, the disease would, in general, be of short duration, and seldom very difficult to cure.

Instances daily occur of persons who, after catching cold*, have all the symptoms that mark the commencement of fever; but, by keeping the body warm during the cold fit, giving proper remedies (and these often of the most simple kind, as wine-whey, treacle-posset, &c.), with diluting liquors to induce a free perspiration, and, when occasion required, producing also moderate evacuations by vomit or stool, every symptom unfriendly to health has disappeared in a few hours. But as, in point of pleasantness and safety, the Cerevisia or English Diet-Drink equals any domestic article that is proper to be employed on these occasions—and, in respect of efficacy, is superior to all others—I would advise, that, on the first appearance of a cold, a dose of two or three table-spoonsful (according to the age and constitution of the patient) be mixed in half-a-pint of hot wine-whey, and drank so soon as he can have his bed warmed. To facilitate perspiration, an additional quantity of clothing should be laid on the bed: which ought to be diminished after that begins, so far as may be suited to the patient's feelings, but sufficient to keep up a moderate discharge, till the symptoms subside. During this period, it will be of use to drink, occasionally, a bason of warm wine-whey, or thin gruel, well acidulated with lemon-juice†, both to promote the operation, and prevent the strength from

* I use this phrase on account of its being intelligible to every one: it however does not by any means convey a true idea of that which actually takes place: it would be more correct to say, the patient had caught *heat*; and at the same time be expressive of the real fact—the quantity of absolute heat in the system being much greater then, than at other times.

† In Putrid and Malignant Fevers, I would recommend five, ten, or fifteen drops of Muriatic Acid, commonly called Spirits of Salt, to be taken in each draught of the patient's common drink;—recent discoveries having clearly proved, that it is the most powerful and valuable antiputrescent we are acquainted with; which I attribute to the circumstance of common salt forming its basis. The universal use and necessity of this article is well known.—Ed.

being too much reduced. By this simple process alone, I have always succeeded in curing a recent cold; removing, in a few hours, those symptoms which, longer neglected, would have ushered in a fever of a formidable aspect, and admitting no easy cure. Notwithstanding the ease and certainty with which recent colds are thus brought to a salutary solution, I am free to confess, that it is effected with more difficulty in some cases than one unacquainted with the human frame might at first imagine: for, either owing to some peculiarity in constitution, or that the spasm of the perspiratory vessels on the surface of the body is less easy to remove, and more capable of resistance to the united efforts of art and nature, or from a combination of both these circumstances, we every now and then meet with persons who cannot be brought to perspire without much trouble: when this happens to be the case, the difficulty will be readily overcome, by immersing the feet, legs, and thighs, in warm water for a few minutes; then wiping them dry, getting into bed, and taking the Diet-Drink as before recommended; after which, the body will seldom fail of being speedily thrown into a copious sweat.

When no attention has been paid to the first attack, and a fever is actually formed, it will then be of consequence to ascertain its real nature, and observe in what way Nature aims to procure relief. If the symptoms run high, threaten a rapid increase, and furnish no plain indication of cure, it will be most adviseable to administer an emetic without loss of time—a mode of evacuation that cannot do mischief, and, in most cases, is attended with many important advantages that cannot be conjointly obtained by any other: it not only relieves the stomach from crudities, acrimonious or putrefactive substances, but, at the same time, commonly unloads the intestinal canal of that, which, long detained, in fever especially, very considerably aggravates every untoward symptom; and is particularly powerful in relaxing the spasm of the exhalant

arteries, and thus admirably forwards the perspiratory process. But, as a febrifuge, nothing has succeeded so well, in my practice, as the Diet-Drink; which I attribute to this happy combination of properties;—that it has a direct influence, not on one only, but on every passage and function in the animal economy, by which any noxious matter is naturally expelled or carried out of the system;—that it has a direct tendency to remove obstructions, whether they exist in the glandular, lymphatic, or sanguiferous systems, or in any other vessels, ducts, or outlets of the human body;—that it promotes all the natural evacuations, in both sexes, by imparting an invigorating stimulus to the nerves, and muscular fibres of the *primæ viæ* or first passages; and afterwards, assimilating itself to, and circulating with, the blood and other juices, it admirably corrects, purifies, and improves the condition of these; whilst it preserves in or restores to due tone, health, and vigour, the various secretory organs:—and further, that neither acting, exclusively, as a deobstruent, diaphoretic, demulcent, purgative, diuretic, or restorative, &c., but contributing its assistance in each and all of these respects occasionally—manifestly so in the one then most wanted—it will co-operate with the intentions of Nature to bring about the crisis she was endeavouring to effect, although her efforts might be too feebly exerted to be clearly understood: hence no danger can arise from administering this remedy in the earliest period of disease; as the operation thereof will in no instance run counter to Nature's designs, but materially expedite these, and add to their effect.

To confirm the truth of the preceding observations, I beg the Reader will attentively peruse the following Illustrative Facts, which occurred so long since as the year 1747-8, and were then faithfully entered in my Medical Journal, or Case Book, from whence they are now extracted. At the period above named, the Ulcerated Sore

Throat was epidemic in the town of St. Alban's and the neighbouring villages. It was attended with a considerable degree of fever; and rapidly spread its contagious influence to so wide an extent, as created an universal alarm in the minds of the inhabitants. This was much increased by the ill-success that attended the common modes of treatment in this disease, and which were generally adopted at its first appearance; and continued, with such trifling modifications as suggested themselves to different Practitioners, to be relied on, till the remarkable success of my practice attracted attention, and changed the face of things. Several had died; and those who recovered, seemed to owe their cure to a good constitution, rather than to any specific powers in the remedies employed. At this time I chanced to be in the town; and many applications were presently made to me for advice and assistance. The Cerevisia having only been discovered two years before, I had not had so many opportunities of determining its efficacy in all the several disorders, to which it has since been found applicable and capable of subduing, as I could have wished: in some, I could, as yet, reason only from analogy in respect of the disease under consideration, and from the nature of the Preparation and its effects in one of a similar kind: nevertheless, on the present emergency, having well weighed the nature and cause of the leading symptoms, together with the general failure of all the means hitherto tried for affording relief to the unhappy, I felt more than warranted in prescribing the Diet-Drink; for I ventured to prognosticate, that it would prove the much-wanted remedy; and immediately directed it to be administered, in quantities suited to the different ages, constitutions, &c. of my patients. It was not long before a pleasing and satisfactory alteration was felt by the patient, and perceived by his attendants. But, not to tire the Reader with a tedious and minute detail of my proceedings, or the gradual progress of the sick from incipient amendment to perfect recovery, I shall briefly state, that

the remedy was so given, as to keep up a moderate sweat, without intermission, for two or three days ; or till the fever had sensibly declined, the tongue rendered moist and soft, the body free from pain, mind tranquil, the sick no longer complained of a distressing thirst, and all danger had subsided: at the same time, the throat and parts affected were frequently fumigated with the steam of strong vinegar (made quite hot), in which some rosemary had been infused and honey dissolved, for the purpose of increasing its antiseptic powers, and cleansing the ulcers more effectually: in a few cases, the same application was also used as a gargle. By this simple mode of treatment, I speedily cured ALL my patients, without having recourse to bleeding, blistering, or any other auxiliary ; and had the good fortune *not to lose one* out of a very NUMEROUS LIST*.—I have ever since pursued the same plan, without the slightest variation, in all recent Fevers, Ulcerated Sore-Throats, &c., with a success fully commensurate to my most sanguine expectations: in fact, the Preparation never failed, in any curable case.

* This remarkable deviation from, or rather total rejection of, the established forms of practice, could not have passed unnoticed, whatever had been the event ; but the superiority of success that marked this supposed innovation in Medicine, whilst it attracted the attention of the neighbourhood, became the subject of discussion and inquiry among Medical men. Of the latter, I shall only mention the names of two or three ; who, having investigated the fact, and examined the Preparation, candidly acknowledged the value of the discovery. The late Dr. S. ADEN, with whom the author lived many years in habits of friendship, and Dr. FREWEN of Oxford, bestowed many compliments on the Inventor, after they had tried the Cerevisia on themselves, and received the wished-for relief: they severally declared, that they considered it so valuable an acquisition to Professional men, as to deserve insertion in the Pharmacopœia of the London College.

The late Sir R. JEBB, whilst he resided in Old Palace-Yard, Westminster, continued the use of the Cerevisia for two years, and upwards ; by which means he recovered from a weak debilitated habit of body, of long standing ; and, in consequence thereof, he ever after continued a warm advocate for its use.

Not only in Colds, and the most simple forms of Fever, have I given the Cerevisia, with a success that does not usually accompany the exhibition of Medicine, but equally so in those of a more formidable and complicated nature; whether attended with local affections, petechiæ, boils eruptions, ulcerations, partial inflammations, &c., or unaccompanied by any of these; whether originating in a morbid and contaminated state of the fluids, generated by contagion, or produced by injuries done to the body: in every case, however, it is requisite that the medicine be taken as early as possible after the first attack: if this be done, all symptoms of danger will quickly vanish, and the patient will soon recover. And although the *Yellow Fever* (concerning which we shall speak more fully in another place) of the East and West Indies, and America, has been represented to us in the most terrific colours—nor without occasion, as we find it has, within a very few years nearly depopulated whole cities, and is considered, by the inhabitants of those parts in which its ravages have been most extensive, as a more dreadful scourge and a less relentless foe to the human race than Plague or Pestilence—there are well-founded reasons to believe, and indeed some facts to shew, that this Preparation, taken in an early stage of the disease, will prove equally serviceable as in similar fevers that occur in this climate, they differing only in degree of severity. The testimony of my friend Dr. B. FRANKLIN is nearly decisive on this point, as will be seen by referring to the subjoined note*; and which, with accounts, recently received by the Pro-

* The late venerable and much-lamented Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of America, with whom Dr. Webster was in habits of intimacy, both in London and at Paris, took the Cerevisia or Diet-Drink when he occupied apartments in Craven Street, Strand; and continued it during the whole time of his stay in this country, for the removal of an obstinate and very troublesome Scorbutic Eruption, which afflicted him several years, and had resisted the usual and most-approved modes of cure. In two months he obtained a radical cure; but, to guard against a relapse, he continued its occasional use, and directed a quantity to be sent to him whilst at Paris.—

This

prietors, from America, go nearly to establish that opinion, and warrant me in concluding that the Cerevisia will be found an effectual antidote to the Yellow Fever.

The extraordinary accumulation of heat within the internal parts of the system, during the continuance of a fever, occasions one of the most disagreeable and intolerable symptoms with which the patient is harassed; viz. a most distressing thirst, that induces a constant craving for drink, especially of a cooling nature; and admits of scarcely more than momentary relief, till such time as the superfluous matter of heat has a way opened for its escape, through the medium of a free perspiration. This symptom clearly points out the propriety of supplying the patient, liberally, with cool antiseptic diluent liquors: these answer many valuable intentions: they procure a temporary suspension of thirst, abate the heat, thin the humours, quiet the internal perturbation, forward perspiration, and promote the discharge by urine; in all these ways greatly contributing towards the production of a favourable crisis. There are many useful diluting drinks, of easy preparation, that prove both grateful and refreshing to the patient, as, lemon or lime-juice and water, so mixed as to suit his feelings; infusions of ripe currants or their jellies, decoc-

This great and universal Philanthropist, on returning to America, viewed with sympathetic compassion the deplorable condition of his countrymen, who fell easy victims to the Yellow Fever and other endemial diseases, without knowing how to subdue them: he ardently longed to furnish a remedy for these terrible disorders, and sent for a large quantity of the English Diet-Drink. A few trials so perfectly satisfied him of its efficacy, that, having written a particular account thereof to PETER COLLINSON, Esq. F.R.S., one of his Literary Correspondents, in London, with a request that the same might be communicated to the author, he afterwards so highly estimated the value of the Medicine to America, as, from an affectionate regard to his countrymen, to give Dr. Webster a pressing invitation to reside in that country, and prepare the Diet-Drink there for the use of the inhabitants; offering him a settlement of 1000*l.* per annum, as a compensation for his trouble. A superior attachment to England, and the interests of Englishmen, alone prevented the acceptance of this liberal offer.—ED.

tions of tamarinds; gooseberry and apple tea; with many others of a similar kind. Ripe subacid fruits should also be allowed; as, the orange, shaddock, raspberries, currants, cherries, &c.

But neither the best-adapted remedies, properly supported by the most useful auxiliaries, and each administered with scrupulous regularity, will avail much in restoring health, unless some circumstances, which, being considered of minor consequence, are in general too much neglected, be strictly attended to. I chiefly allude to cleanliness; which should not be confined to the occasional exhibition of clysters, or mild laxatives*, to prevent any putrid excrement from being lodged in the bowels, but extend to every thing that regards the sick. The air of the room should be kept in a state of the greatest possible purity—the linen, both that of the bed and that of the body, frequently changed—the mouth and tongue carefully cleansed from all impurities—excrementitious matters removed as soon as evacuated—and daily attempts made to destroy the contagious or morbid exhalations that adhere to the sides &c. of the apartment and float in its atmosphere, by the admission of fresh air—sprinkling the floor, walls, &c. with warm vinegar—burning strong aromatic substances, &c., and, where great putrescency prevails, the air of the room will be much corrected by exploding small quantities of gunpowder†. In such cases, after the removal of the sick, it will be absolutely necessary that the floor be well scoured, the furniture fumigated, the walls scraped and thoroughly white-washed with hot lime: otherwise, there can be no certainty that the infection is destroyed.

* In cases where the Diet-Drink does not effectually answer this purpose, I would recommend the use of clysters, in preference to internal remedies.—Ed.

† Sulphuric Acid dropped on Chlorate of Lime creates Chlorine gas, which is considered the most powerful antiseptic, in cases of contagious diseases. But Chlorine, sold in bottles, may be sprinkled over the sick chamber, for the same purpose.—Ed.

I have been the more particular in giving these cautionary directions, and have dwelt the longer thereon, because of their vast importance; and that I know numbers have died in consequence of their having been neglected, especially when fevers of bad aspect, and easily propagated by contagion, have attacked the crowded dwellings of the manufacturing poor.

The foregoing rules being well observed, I can venture to assert, from long experience, that there are to be met with but few cases of Fever (whatever its type) that will not yield to the powers of the DIET-DRINK, and be cured much sooner than by any other method;—and with this striking advantage, that convalescence is seldom marked with that extreme lassitude and prostration of strength that usually remain after the termination of fever; inso-much, that it frequently requires the nicest management, both in respect of diet and regimen, for several months afterwards, to complete the establishment of perfect health, together with the constant use of proper tonic and corroborant remedies, till that be accomplished. But when a recovery has been effected by the Cerevisia, it seldom happens that the patient is long in recovering his strength, with the aid of proper exercise, a suitable diet, and the exhilarating powers of the Preparation, taken in small quantities, morning and evening.—In some cases, where the organs of digestion are much weakened, and the muscular fibres are considerably relaxed, the use of a more direct stimulus will be adviseable, and prove of great service.*

* No Remedies answer these intentions better than the following : —

ROBORANT STOMACHIC TINCTURE.

Take Tincture of Virginia Snake-root, Tinct. of Columbo-root, Compound Tinct. of Bark, ditto of Cardamom-seeds, of each half an ounce : let these be mixed together; and from one to three tea-spoonsful be taken, every day, an hour before and after dinner, in a wine-glass of the following Infusion :—

In incipient recovery, that is, when the fever has subsided, the food should be very nutritive in quality, but light, of easy digestion, taken frequently, and only in small quantities at a time; for if the appetite, which at this period is unusually keen, be not put under restraint, the most serious consequences will probably ensue.

It is an old and incontrovertible adage, "that prevention is preferable to the cure of disease." I would therefore seriously advise every one to take a few bottles of the Medicine every Spring and Fall; but more especially at those seasons when epidemic diseases, infectious disorders, or malignant fevers, prevail. By this means, many will altogether escape; and those few who may be attacked will have the reigning complaint in a very slight degree, compared with such as do not use a similar precaution.

CORTICAL INFUSION.

Rub two drachms of Magnesia, the same quantity of Ginger Lozenges, and one ounce of the best Peruvian Bark in fine powder, with one ounce of strong French Brandy, and water sufficient to form the whole into a paste, for fifteen minutes, in a glass or marble mortar: then gradually add twelve ounces more of pure water; and, having continued the trituration half an hour longer, suffer the mixture to stand in a close-covered vessel for eight hours; then carefully decant the clear infusion, or filter it through paper for use.—This Preparation is preferable to the Bark in substance: it sits easier on the stomach, strengthens the habit, and corrects acidities in the *primæ viæ*.

☞ Whilst using the above, a dose of the Diet-Drink should be taken every night, sufficient to keep the bowels properly soluble.—ED.

III.

NERVOUS FEVER, HYPOCHONDRIASIS, HYSTERIA,

Ec. Ec.

PERHAPS no term has ever been so universally used, without any specific and determinate meaning being thereunto attached, as NERVOUS FEVER—none so little understood. It has served as a convenient shelter for ignorance; and furnished a ready common-place answer to all inquiries after the nature of disorders which the Practitioner could not explain: and has been deemed perfectly satisfactory, because mankind were so accustomed to hear of a Nervous Fever, that the most ignorant flattered themselves they knew what it meant. I well remember when it was the fashion to apply the epithet *Nervous* to all anomalous ill-defined disorders, in which any slight febrile symptoms appeared, unaccompanied by topical affections at the beginning.

I am well aware, that several learned and ingenious Physicians have been accustomed to class under the general and vague title of Nervous Fevers, all those which are characterized by extreme debility, and are not of a contagious nature. I am free to confess, that the nervous system is not a little concerned in all these cases; but not being primarily affected, nor the occasion of all the other symptoms, I can see no propriety why it should give name to a vast variety of diseases, in which it is not

necessarily concerned more than other parts of the body; and when, in reality, its unhealthy condition is not the cause, but the consequence of such disorders. For my own part, I honestly confess that I think Nervous Fevers, strictly speaking, comprehend only those febrile affections, in which a diseased state of the whole nervous system has evidently preceded, and occasioned the whole train of perplexing symptoms that distinguish a morbid temperament of the mind.

From what has been said, it is obvious that I would confine the appellation to those low enervating fevers that accompany Hypochondriasis, Melancholia, and Hysteria—diseases which appear under ten thousand different forms, and baffle the experience and skill of the best Physicians; unless the friends and attendants of the unhappy sufferers are persons of discretion and humanity, and capable of dexterously administering the exhilarating stimulus of cheerfulness to the distempered minds of the afflicted, by artfully drawing their attention to new objects, and thus creating a temporary forgetfulness of the chimerical ideas engendered in the mind.

I have been led, by a sudden impulse, from reflecting on the nature and dreadful tendency of mental disorders, to anticipate an observation that would have come more regularly in another place. I was about to say, that, from my view of a nervous fever, some doubt remains, whether it should not rather be considered as one of many symptoms denoting a particular state of the whole nervous system, than as constituting the true and essential character of a particular disease: for we well know, that lowness of spirits, with other certain marks of a deep-seated nervous affection, do often take place and continue for some time before any febrile appearances manifest themselves: but as no improvement will arise, in practice, from proving the one or the other, I shall content myself with remarking, that by confining nervous fever to those diseases which (attended by febrile symptoms)

are evidently and primarily seated in or immediately affect the thinking reasonable immaterial part of man through the medium of the nerves, we shall have a more distinct, as well as a more just idea of its nature; and not be apt to stumble on a mistaken plan of cure; which might well happen, if the term be extended to all fevers (not eruptive, or of a contagious nature) attended with great debility, in which atony of the nerves, and derangements of the intellectual faculty, are perceptible; being occasioned by a weak condition and morbid relaxation of the muscles &c.

It has before been noted, that true inflammatory diseases occur much less frequently of late years than they did in the days of our athletic ancestors. The same causes which have been assigned for so remarkable a revolution in the constitutions of those who inhabit this island will satisfactorily account for the greater prevalence of Nervous affections of every description.

Hypochondriasis, lowness of spirits, and hysterics, are now almost as frequent with the more humble, as amongst the higher ranks of society. The former scarcely take sufficient food to support the body in health, even if they followed no laborious employments; yet thousands of poor women undergo great fatigue, day after day—a fatigue apparently disproportionate to their natural strength, though it were maintained by the most regular and nourishing diet. They are scrupulously exact in providing one meal; or rather, over careful to provide a dose of liquid poison for the morning's repast. The effect of hot tea on an empty stomach may be easily imagined: the gnawing sensations which this unsubstantial breakfast creates are sought to be relieved by a glass of gin; which being frequently repeated in the subsequent parts of the day, with now and then a very small quantity of bread and cheese, or bread alone, supplies the place of a wholesome diet. Thus the body is deprived of its proper nutriment; kept in constant

predisposition to disease; and is ever in a state of languor and debility, when the stimulant effects of the spirits are worn off: hence these unhappy people become a prey to the most violent nervous affections, such as melancholy, hysteric fits, &c., when they cannot purchase a sufficient quantity of their favorite cordial to keep them in a state bordering on intoxication. It is melancholy to behold people dissipating their hard-earned pittance in the destruction of health and morals. Would to God I could but prevail on them to shun those CHARNEL-HOUSES of putrefaction, those sepulchres of the living—yeleped GIN-SHOPS! Would they be persuaded to practise temperance, economy, and prudence, with a proper mode of living, but for a few weeks, few, I think, would relapse into their former errors, finding they could purchase plenty of animal food, and good porter, for half the money spent in spirits, without knowing the comfort of one good meal in a week. But, as I fear nothing short of Legislative interference can effect so great and necessary a reformation, I hasten to quit the melancholy subject, and notice the prevalence of low nervous diseases in the higher walks of life.

The little active exercise to which females of elevated rank, and even the daughters of rich tradesmen, are accustomed, together with the enervating mode of living now in use—late hours, the bad air of hot and crowded rooms, the agitations of play, &c., with certain destructive habits contracted by a boarding-school education (much too frequent!)—render them puny, irritable, and delicate in the extreme; insomuch, that few are capable of becoming mothers, and bringing into the world a healthy living offspring. This consideration alone, if duly weighed by my fair countrywomen, would induce them to forego all such short-lived pleasures as endanger their health, and eventually incapacitate them for enjoying the greatest happiness which the conjugal state, or, in fact, that this life affords. For what felicity, I would ask, can be

expected to result from a virtuous union of the sexes, if fashionable dissipation, on the woman's side, must doom her partner to die childless? Be assured, my amiable but mistaken friends, that, on these occasions, many contentions, and great discontent, will ensue: perhaps your much-loved husband will retaliate by infidelity, and thus plunge the sharp-pointed arrow of never-ending misery into your bosom. Your minds are in general pained at the omission or breach of any moral duty. Let me then, without offence, beg you to reflect, whether you can incapacitate yourselves for becoming mothers, without being accountable before a Tribunal, the JUDGE of which cannot err.

To the causes already mentioned are justly attributed the great increase of Nervous diseases among Females. In the same manner, we can satisfactorily explain the frequent recurrence of many other Female complaints; as, Irregularities; Chlorosis, or green-sickness; Fluor albus, &c. So arbitrarily, however, does the Demon of Fashion preside over the destiny of young women, that it were vain to hope my feeble pen can rouse them to act aright; till the present system of education and folly be totally changed; or they are disposed to reflect seriously, ere the charms of youth and beauty are exchanged for premature old age.

But, by whatever means the Fair Sex should revert to the customs of their progenitors, every good man will hail the change with gratulations, and from that day date the decline of divorce, inconstancy, and inattention.

From the foregoing sketch, it will be evident that a true Nervous Fever is not assignable to any one particular cause, or easy of cure. It is always preceded by symptoms denoting the presence of other nervous affections; as, a want of energy in the nervous system; a disinclination to motion; and either a peculiar irritability of mind manifested by a sudden hasty mode of expression, or an unwillingness to speak at all. It begins with transient

chillness; soon succeeded by flushes of heat, weariness, and lassitude of the whole body: the patient has frequently an irresistible propensity to doze and yawn, with great dejection and anxiety, frequent nausea, difficulty of breathing, low quick pulse, with a sensation on the back part of the head as if proceeding from cold water trickling down. An alarm of suffocation is often created by a globular substance apparently gradually rising from the stomach to the throat; where it produces symptoms so exactly similar to those accompanying actual suffocation, that it is difficult to persuade the patient some extraneous body is not actually contained in the passage, and which, if not removed, will shortly destroy life; at the same time, great pain is felt in the lower region of the abdomen.

This symptom constitutes the true character of that species of nervous affection called Hysteria, and is emphatically named the *Globus Hystericus*. Hysterical fits are too well known to need particular description: they sometimes resemble a composed sleep; with this slight difference, that breathing is scarcely perceptible: at other times they are strongly convulsive of the whole system. Habit, or frequent recurrence of the fits, increases their strength, and the difficulty of cure.

When the disease assumes the name of Hypochondriasis, it is so firmly seated in the mind, as to require the most minute, judicious, and uninterrupted attention, for its removal: above all things, it is requisite that the attendants and nurse be blessed with the divine virtue of humanity, and know how to manage the fluctuating irritable temper of the patient. They should be fully convinced that she is really ill: for if led to believe the disease is imaginary, and founded in caprice, they will defeat the operation of the best-contrived remedies, and render the physician's endeavours wholly abortive.

The primary causes of these distressing maladies have been already pointed out. The immediate ones are,

violent passions of the mind; as, grief, love, anger, fear, &c.; and wind, indigestion, acrid humours, &c.

To effect a cure, it is absolutely expedient that the state of the mind be particularly attended to; whilst, to brace the nerves, invigorate and enliven the system, the Cerevisia should be regularly taken, and the state of the bowels properly regulated. The mind should be never suffered to dwell long on any one subject; but imperceptibly drawn to a fresh succession of objects, and agreeably diverted from any melancholy idea to which it has a propensity to revert. When ludicrous fancies are believed as realities, they should not be roughly and abruptly contradicted; but rather apparently supported, and brought to a regular natural determination. I will, to render myself perfectly intelligible on this point, exemplify my meaning.

A nervous patient, whilst looking out of a large window which chanced to be open, with his head extended beyond the frame, was suddenly seized with an idea that his neck and head were swollen so large, that unless a carpenter was sent for, and the window taken out directly, he should quickly be killed by the increasing pressure on the windpipe. A sense of imminent danger produced such shrieks as were truly terrific, and alarmed the whole family. On hurrying to his apartment, they heard him relate his melancholy situation, with signs of extreme horror, whilst he earnestly implored them to send for a carpenter without delay. Neither arguments nor endeavours to move him from the spot were of any avail, unless to increase his misery: he stretched his neck to the utmost, to lessen the supposed pressure; and began to breathe with difficulty, as if nearly strangled. At this time I accidentally entered the house; and hearing what had happened, I blamed the attendants for not procuring assistance sooner; gravely ordered stupes to be got ready for a fomentation; directed a saw to be brought; and, telling my patient I hoped to release him, and soon reduce

the swelling, pretended to cut away the window-frame. The mind thus relieved, he became tranquil—was released from imaginary confinement—and in a few hours convinced that I had succeeded in removing his complaint. The great importance of humouring nervous patients has tempted me to give the particulars of this singular case; and I question not, if his friends had persisted in combating his opinion, but he would have been killed by the force of his own apprehensions.

Let the state of the mind, therefore, be the first object of care: amuse, and render that cheerful, if possible; whilst active exercise be not neglected: then a nourishing diet of easy digestion, if *the Diet-Drink be regularly taken and persevered in for some considerable time*, will infallibly accomplish a cure;—at least, the author has never yet met with a nervous affection which he did not remove by these means.

When acrimony, or acid eructations, with great debility, exist in the stomach and first passages, the Roborant Tincture, and Cortical Infusion, mentioned in pp. 81, 82, may be advantageously used, during the absence of the febrile paroxysm.—Bleeding has frequently been employed in Nervous affections, for the purpose of relieving particular symptoms: it however never fails to aggravate the disorder; and is one of the most irrational operations that can be devised, when general debility constitutes the principal and most formidable part of the disease. Cold-bathing, from an erroneous idea respecting its mode of operation, has also been recommended by many Practitioners, of good judgment in other respects; but long experience and accurate observation convince me, that it has been productive of evil, at least nine times out of ten: the primary effect of that powerful remedy is, to depress the powers of life; and when good results from the application, it is owing to a re-action of the system:—this cannot take place, if the vital or latent heat be sunk below a certain standard; which is commonly the case when

relief is most sought after: hence cold-bathing has converted nervous complaints of less moment into a fixed irremovable melancholy.—I admit that the bath may be used with benefit on some occasions; and, to prevent any injury arising from a want of discriminating between those cases in which it will be of service, and those in which it must do harm, I would earnestly advise all to act with caution, by beginning with warm water; and gradually reducing the temperature, till the coldest is congenial to their feelings, and productive of an exhilaration of spirits, followed by an increased appetite.

The following Pills should be occasionally taken by persons of costive habits, troubled with flatulency. A radical cure, however, will chiefly depend on the regular use of the Diet-Drink.

WARM APERIENT PILLS.

Take one drachm of the Compound Pill of Myrrh, commonly called Rufus's Pill; fine Powder of Scammony, half a scruple; Oil of Carraway Seeds, ten drops. Make the whole into twenty pills; of which one, two, or three, may be taken in the evening, and as occasion require; and washed down with a dose of Cerevisia, in half-a-pint of gruel.—ED.

A SALUTARY CAUTION.

Those who, prejudiced in its favour, are determined to enter on a course of Bathing, should either discontinue the Diet-Drink during that time (whether they bathe in sea or river water), or only take a dose in the evening.—Bathers ought to be particularly careful in guarding against costiveness.—ED.

IV.

ON CONSUMPTION.

ILL-FOUNDED OPINION RESPECTING CONSUMPTION—ABSURDITY OF THE OLD THEORY DEMONSTRATED, BOTH BY REASON AND ITS FATAL CONSEQUENCES—INFALLIBLE EFFECTS OF THE DIET-DRINK, WITH OTHER MATERIAL AUXILIARIES.

THE most celebrated Nosologist of the present day, Dr. Cullen, has, with his accustomed brevity, so clearly defined the diagnostic signs of the disease now under consideration, that I cannot do better than adopt his description:—"General emaciation and debility, with cough and hectic fever, most commonly accompanied by an expectoration of pus," *i. e.* a discharge of matter from the lungs.

The idea of Consumption has unfortunately impressed the human mind with great horror, and considerably retarded the progress of medicine, in consequence of an ill-founded opinion, that Art, in conjunction with the efforts of Nature, could do no more than palliate this disorder, and prolong a life of suffering.

It would take up too much time, were I to trace the origin of so fatal an error, and enter into a full refutation of it. Happily for mankind, a contrary doctrine has obtained credit; and its reality would long since have been incontrovertibly established, if the nature of Consumption had been rightly understood, and the mode of treatment adjusted on rational principles.

It is a positive fact, and a few pages written in defence of the position would amply convince every unprejudiced reader of its truth, that *there is nothing in the nature of Consumption which renders it incurable*;—the Jail Fever

is infinitely more dangerous and difficult of cure, yet no Medical man of any considerable practice would despair of preserving a patient in an early stage of the disorder;—but, on the contrary, that its fatality in former times must be almost exclusively attributed to a mistaken theory of the disease, and the destructive treatment grounded thereon: for if the rationale, or doctrine, respecting the nature, cause, and cure of any disorder be first formed, and the treatment afterwards adapted to these preconceived notions, it necessarily results, that if the theory be wrong, the practice must be wrong also.

The history of Medicine proves the truth of this assertion; and the triumph of *Quacks*, or Medical adventurers, over regular, conscientious Practitioners, may be easily traced to that source; the one depending on experience, without any reasoning; the other relying on reason, as the only basis of judicious practice. Both theory and experience must be happily combined together; and the former rather framed *à posteriori*, than *à priori*, in order to place Medical men on that respectable footing to which, as a body, they are justly entitled.

Confined to a small compass, and having already extended this work beyond the limits I had prescribed to myself—from, perhaps, an over-anxiety to be useful, and escape deserved animadversion from those who might impute my motives in writing these sheets to the mercenary desire of pushing off a Proprietary Medicine—I must necessarily be more concise in the subsequent part. Let us, however, examine the accurate description of Dr. Cullen; and see if we can find the disease to be such as presents an insurmountable bar to a reasonable hope of cure.

Surely “a weak emaciated state of the body” cannot, in itself, be considered as irremediable: it is not unlikely that most of my readers can recollect instances of persons so reduced as to be incapable of self-motion, and unable to swallow articles of sustenance except in very

small quantities and in a liquid form, who have been restored to full health and vigour.—“A cough” has never yet been deemed inevitably fatal. And with respect to the next symptom, “hectic fever,” separately considered, it does not denote any danger; being an accompaniment of many other complaints, where the corporeal powers and animal functions are much weakened; rather pointing out what ought to be done by the physician, than being really formidable in itself: it is an ineffectual and inordinate effort of nature to rouse the system into action, that those internal actions (always more or less disturbed in this complaint), as, assimilation, separation, secretion, &c., which are requisite to the support of life, nourishment, and health, may be restored to their proper condition: this is evident, from attending to the periodical returns of hectic fever: these take place, unless defeated by the interference of art, just at the time when the little nutriment the patient has been capable of taking may be supposed undergoing the indispensable process of digestion; and clearly indicate, that assistance is wanted, to free the system of some impurity, strengthen the muscular fibres, impart tone to the nerves, and facilitate the important process of chylification, or formation of good chyle.

We have now only to notice one other character of this disorder; viz. “purulent expectoration.” That a formation of matter in the lungs must inevitably terminate in death, is contradicted by numerous and well-attested cases. Balls discharged from muskets have entered the chest, forcing cloth, paper, and other extraneous bodies, into the substance of the lungs; nay, have passed through them, causing profuse hæmorrhages, followed by large suppurations, with the unavoidable discharge of pus in great abundance. Several instances are on record of a confirmed Consumption thus produced,—with a train of formidable symptoms, that presented, it must be allowed, far less hopes of recovery than when

the complaint is brought on by a defluxion of acrid matter on the lungs—yet the attestations of persons under such circumstances having been perfectly cured, are numerous, and indisputable.

The want of success, formerly complained of, was owing, not to the disorder, but to its mismanagement. When strength and support was most wanted, the one was reduced, the other withheld. When the due cohesion and consistence of the blood were broken down and destroyed—the juices impoverished, and life sinking from exhaustion—the vital stream was lavishly squandered away by frequent venesection;—no food allowed, but what afforded a very small portion of nutriment, and even that in inconsiderable quantities. Can we wonder that so few should recover, under such treatment? rather, let us admire the astonishing powers of the constitution, when we find it recorded, that one or two were (by the constitutional efforts) restored to health, and enabled to triumph over Consumption, and its more dangerous colleague—a *Physician* systematically erring.

Within the last twenty years, many Physicians of note have appeared, who, discarding hypothesis, and considering the actual state of a consumptive patient, have successfully introduced a new mode of practice, simply founded on this obvious axiom—"that a disease, the leading features of which are weakness, must be cured by invigorating remedies, if at all curable;"—care being taken, at the same time, to expel any morbid virus which may have found its way into the system. Since that period, and in conformity to the above maxim, the world has been presented with many valuable publications, inculcating the propriety of discontinuing the old plan; and instituting its very reverse, the new. The propriety of the doctrine thus recommended is confirmed by the recital of the cure of many well-marked pulmonary affections, *i.e.* real Consumptive cases; which have since readily yielded to the invigorating influence of a strength-

ening regimen and diet. Of these, almost an innumerable number (in reference to former times) now adorn the annals of Medicine.

Indeed, when we reflect, that a contaminated habit of body, some latent vitiated principle in the constitution, is the principal evil that requires to be removed, and on the presence of which the fatality of Consumption depends, we cannot avoid concluding that the cure essentially rests on administering such articles as will effect an eradication of that principle, conjoined with the means of supplying due support to the system. A weak body can do little towards the expulsion of an internal foe, unless the constitutional efforts, or, in the language of the Schools, the *vires medicatrices*, be powerfully seconded by the action of well-contrived remedies. With this intention, a diet consisting of cordial invigorating articles, which contain a large quantity of nutriment in a small compass, is entitled to the first consideration; and will do infinitely more towards the restoration of health, than drug-enamoured persons may easily believe, or drug-retailers be willing to allow: nevertheless, it is a demonstrable truth, that, by due patience, perseverance, and a strict attention to rules, many have been cured of confirmed Consumption, by a judicious dietetic plan, unaccompanied by a profusion of disgusting, nauseating drugs; and assisted only by a single Medical Preparation, which was calculated to decompose and expel the morbid virus, the latent contaminated principle or basis of the disorder; improve the crasis of the blood; and, at the same time, correct a vitiated chyle, by imparting a gentle stimulus to the absorbent system—a genial warmth to the internal parts.

In point of efficacy, in these respects, no medicine, with which I am acquainted, either from reading or experience, has ever equalled the Diet-Drink. Had a better been known, I should have conscientiously recommended it, in lieu of my own, with the same warmth and disinterest. Far from wishing my name to stand unrivalled for

Medical discoveries, I hope future industry may give birth to Remedies which will be found to excel mine. Till, however, that period shall arrive, I am compelled, by every tie of honour and gratitude, "not to bury my talent in the earth," but proclaim the merits of a discovery it has been my good fortune to make. And once more let me express a reasonable hope, that my assertion will be more generally credited, and the advantages resulting from that discovery be more extensively felt, because Providence has kindly placed me above the necessity of benefiting by a sale of the medicine.

The Reader, if old, will readily pardon this egotism in a man of NINETY: if young, he may smile at the folly of it: whilst those of a middle age may perceive therein the traits of a frank and honest disposition.

The works of Doctors Reid, Ryan, Simmons, Kentish, and May, with those of many other zealous labourers in the same vineyard, contain numerous instances of persons being perfectly recovered from Consumption, by a rejection of the old practice, and a careful application of the new; that is, by substituting a *cordial invigorating regimen* in lieu of a *starving debilitating* one.

One question should, I think, enable any one of common sense to decide against the old plan. Would any man, except in Consumption, submit to lose six or eight ounces of blood, when mere weakness prevented the smallest exertion? If not, what, in the name of common sense, can make him believe it to be of advantage in Consumption—a disease characterized, in its progressive stages, by the strongest and most infallible marks of debility?

But as this is a most important subject, the disorder being more rife in this island than in any other part of the known world—owing, perhaps, to sudden and opposite variations that take place in the temperature of the air, and the equally quick transitions from dry to moist weather, and *vice versâ*—together with the light clothing

in use, and the predisposition of the natives to Scurvy and Scrofula*—I deem it my duty to labour (in conjunction with my worthy predecessors) to convince the public at large, that both recent and confirmed Consumptions can certainly be cured (and only cured) by such means as invigorate and support, whilst they cleanse the constitution. The numerous and melancholy recitals of the fatal termination of Consumptive cases, to be found in the works of those who wrote in the last and preceding centuries, furnish ample proof, that the disease being but little understood, its fatality was necessarily increased by the mode of treatment adopted. A long list of cases must be read, before we can meet with a single recovery. When this happens, it will be found, on a dispassionate consideration, that the patient was indebted for life to a good constitution, and a more invigorating diet than the rules of practice allowed. Indeed, so seldom did a recovery take place, that a Consumptive person was considered by his friends and relations as necessarily doomed to death. On the other hand, the cordial invigorating mode of treatment presents more instances of cure than of failure, when it has been resorted to on the first attack, or before bleeding and other weakening remedies have been carried to too great an extent.

An inflammation of an active kind, and requiring to be checked by repeated bleedings, has, unfortunately, been supposed to be an essential attendant on Consumption: this has occasioned the most fatal errors in practice. That

* The striking analogy between Scrofula and Consumption fully convinces me that they are one and the same disease, only varying in severity of symptoms and time of attack: Scrofula, for the most part, appearing in the early part of life; Consumption, at a more advanced period. To trace their agreement in every particular would occupy too much room in the present work. I shall therefore only remark, that the local inflammation is of the same nature, and equally inactive in both. The suppurative process proceeds as slow in the one as in the other, and furnishes a similar kind of *pus* or matter.—ED.

inflammation of the lungs is a constant symptom in true Pulmonary Consumption, will be readily granted; but so far from being of an *active* nature, that we venture to assert it can only be removed by such medicines as give tone, vigour, strength, and energy to the whole system.

On this fact I erect the basis of cure; and, having seen it efficacious in many instances, venture to recommend it, with a confidence of success that is the usual result of long experience.

Whatever is capable of communicating a morbid taint to the fluids, of relaxing the solids, and producing a local affection of the lungs, may induce Consumption: hence the causes are various, though the indications of cure are always the same.

If it were necessary, I could abundantly prove that the advocates for reducing the stamina of life still lower, in order to cure Consumptive habits, have been so perplexed by the unconquerable difficulty of reconciling diseased appearances with their fanciful mode of cure, as to be under the necessity of broaching the most palpable contradictions. I shall only mention one—so absurd, as justly to challenge an equal imposition on the credulity of mankind—that venesection occasions an increase of blood; *i.e.* in other words, an emission of blood, or emptying the vessels, is the speediest way to fill them.—Is there any other art or science in which such an absurdity would be credited, for a single moment?

Consumption is often the consequence of a neglected cold, beginning with a dry cough; afterwards followed by a general wasting of the body, together with a fixed pain in the breast or side, and cold colliquative sweats during the night: to these sometimes succeed an expectoration, of a white matter: at other times, it is of a greenish hue, and occasionally streaked with blood: the saliva or spittle, also, is of a saltish disagreeable taste: the appetite rapidly declines; and what little nourishment can be received, sits heavy and uncomfortably on the stomach.

When the disease affects the female sex, its origin may often be deduced from taking cold; the consequence of suppressed perspiration, or other necessary evacuations, during certain critical periods. But to whatever cause attributable, it may, in both sexes, be certainly cured, if not suffered to proceed to too great a length, by a suitable regimen and diet;—the Cerevisia being duly persevered in for some months, and conjoined with such auxiliaries as some habits will require, to keep the bowels equally remote from costiveness and laxity. And at the same time, if the night-sweats continue, they will be relieved by No. 1. (see subjoined note*) together with that incapacity for sleep which proves so troublesome a symptom. And, to appease the local pain when violent, or bring the tubercles to a salutary solution, No. 2. will be of great service.

The Cerevisia renovates the constitution, and recruits the spirits in a surprising manner: it imparts tone to the nerves, and firmness and elasticity to the muscular fibre; and, in short, if persisted in, and supported by proper regimen, exercise, and diet, will scarcely ever fail of restoring health. Amongst the articles suitable for diet, I would particularly recommend, undrest oysters and muscles, and cow's, ass's, and mare's milk; advising those with whom milk may not agree in a native state, to correct it by

* No. 1.—ANODYNE RESTRINGENT DROPS.

To procure Rest, and suppress Colliquative Night Sweats.

Mix equal parts of Muriated Tincture of Steel and Tincture of Opium together: of these take from ten to thirty drops, in a glass of Cerevisia, at night.—

No. 2.—STIMULATING PLASTER.

To remove a fixed Pain of the Side or Breast, and resolve Tubercles of the Lungs.

Let equal parts of strained or purified Gum Galbanum, Burgundy Pitch, and Chio Turpentine, be mixed together, spread on leather, and applied to the superficies of the part affected. The effects of this plaster are admirable, and can only be explained on the principle of absorption.

ED.

an admixture] of lime-water or calcined magnesia. To those who cannot take more active exercise, the swing will prove particularly serviceable: and, by way of drink, I would advise the use of good sound porter, and such kinds of liquor as contain large proportions of aërial acid, or fixed air: amongst these, I enumerate, as the best, perry, champaign, sherry, &c., together with the various kinds of home-made wines, particularly white-currant; of which, the best I have yet tasted is that in which the subacid flavour of the fruit predominates, and the aërial acid abounds.

I shall conclude this long address by earnestly requesting all who may be predisposed to Consumption, to prevent the actual formation of the disease, by entering on a course of the DIET-DRINK every spring. I also entreat those, who may be in the most-advanced stage of that formidable disorder, not to despair of relief whilst the CEREVISIA can be obtained: they who do so will be guilty of a crime bordering on suicide: for I profess, without any fear of contradiction, that, with the help of the Cerevisia, I have been instrumental in restoring to perfect health, many, very many, who were considered as beyond the reach of medicine.

A case in point is more convincing than a thousand arguments: we therefore insert the following Letter from a well-known gentleman, addressed to Mr. Slee:—

“SIR—I think it doing but common justice to your Medicine, called the CEREVISIA ANGLICANA, to inform you, that being on a visit last summer in Pembrokeshire, I was extremely shocked at the appearance of a beautiful little girl in the family, about six years old: she was reduced to a mere skeleton; and there seemed no doubt that in a very little while a rapid Consumption, which it appeared was evidently destroying her, would have terminated her existence. Having heard my very worthy old friend, Dr. WEBSTER, assert, more than once, that the Cerevisia had done

wonders in Consumptive complaints, I strongly recommended her taking it. Her friends procured some immediately, from your agent at Bristol.—She appeared to be mending when I left the country; but I have great pleasure in telling you, that her friends some time since informed me, that, in consequence of her taking the Cerevisia, she is perfectly recovered, and in as good health as she ever was in her life.

“You are extremely welcome, if you think proper, to publish the above, and to refer any person to me who may wish for further particulars.

“I am, Sir, your humble servant,

“*Historic Gallery, Pall Mall,*

“ROBT. BOWYER.”

July 27, 1801.”

That every case of real Pulmonary Consumption is owing to the entrance of some morbid contaminated principle into the system, and not to an inflammatory affection of the lungs, has been already insisted on. The truth of this opinion is fully confirmed, by considering the effect that would naturally follow from the introduction of such a principle; and then attending to what actually does take place in this disorder. A latent particle of morbiferous matter, lodged in the constitution, could not fail, when it burst into action, of contaminating the whole mass; and at the same time would generate a multitude of other particles possessing the same specific properties, and capable of inducing similar effects (*i. e.* the same disease) in other bodies, to which they might be applied. This happens in Consumptions; which, all writers agree, are contagious, and may be caught by a healthy person sleeping with one labouring under that disease;—a fact that furnishes a cautionary lesson to those in health, and also helps to establish the debilitating character of Consumption: for I believe it is almost an invariable truth, that all infectious disorders have a tendency to lessen and destroy the powers of life, by a debilitating operation, which, unchecked, increases every hour, with a rapidity no less wonderful than alarming, till the vital principle be

totally extinguished: consequently, we have here an additional argument in favour of a tonic invigorating plan of cure; and the success which has resulted from the adoption of such a plan cannot escape being noticed by the sensible part of the community: it will, I trust, supersede the necessity of all argument, to prove the propriety thereof; and, ere long, throw the shades of oblivion over the old mode of treatment.

Pulmonary Consumption, is, however, a dreadful scourge under the most favourable circumstances. I would therefore earnestly advise those who attend on the sick, to avoid inhaling the breath, or the effluvia emitted from the body; and also to prevent the perspirable matter from lodging for any time on their skin. In the more-advanced and putrid stage of the disorder, minute attention should be paid to these particulars.

The preceding remarks are not only applicable to that species of Consumption which is principally distinguished from every other by exulceration of the lungs, but to atrophy in general; including, also, all those diseases in which the body gradually wastes away and falls into a state of emaciation and debility from a defect of nourishment, or, in other words, because a due proportion of the *ingesta* (articles of diet) is not converted into the substance of the living system. Notwithstanding authors mention many varieties of the disease, according to the presence or absence of particular symptoms, and as it may have been produced by this or that cause, I venture to assert, that there is only one rational method of cure; namely, to fill the exhausted vessels with a healthy nutritious chyle, by judiciously selecting such articles of diet as are of easy digestion, and furnish a large portion of nutritive matter; to impart tone to the muscular fibres, and energy to the nervous system, by the use of remedies that possess cordial invigorating qualities, combined with a capability of destroying any specific virus the constitution may have imbibed.

It has been already asserted,—(the reader will pardon the repetition of a fact which is of the utmost importance to all Englishmen)—and I think it right once more to assert, on the authority of repeated experience and success, that the ENGLISH DIET-DRINK, acting as a genial stimulus to the whole alimentary canal—being, at the same time, a remarkable purifier of the juices, and endowed with very eminent cordial and invigorating powers—is capable of affording more relief to consumptive patients, in every stage and variety of the disease, than any medicine hitherto discovered;—I might even add, greater than can be effected by an union of all the remedies hitherto employed for that purpose. Far gone, indeed, must that person be, who is not recoverable by the Cerevisia, assisted with a suitable regimen and diet. It must however be recollected, that, far from promising a speedy cure, I wish to enforce the necessity—the absolute, indispensable necessity—of long and regular perseverance, when the complaint wears a serious aspect.

Some people are naturally more predisposed to Consumption than others—as those of lax fibres and a delicate habit of body; but more especially such as have a bad conformation of the trunk, a short neck, and narrow chest: these should ever be watchful over their health; carefully defend their bodies against the vicissitudes of weather, by constantly wearing an inner covering of fleecy hosiery or soft flannel; cautiously abstain from every species of intemperance and irregularity; avoid sedentary employments; and, in short, constantly live by rule: otherwise they cannot hope to escape the disorder; whose ravages quickly destroy the unhappy victim; who seldom derives any lasting benefit from medicine, unless it be resorted to on the very commencement of ill health, and before the lungs are injured.

To shew the alarming fatality of this disease, I here copy from an intelligent writer and an industrious collator of facts, in order to impress Englishmen with a

just idea of the value of a Discovery that presents them with an antidote to so dreadful a calamity. Speaking of Consumption, Dr. Willich says: "One-third of all who die in London fall victims to that merciless disease, if the bills of mortality be taken as the basis of calculation: in three years, viz. 1796, 1797, 1799*, the deaths amounted to 52,237: of these, 17,559 were stated under the general head of Consumptions."

A register of deaths, if kept with skill and care, and properly methodized, in every parish, would prove of great advantage to Medical men: but, unfortunately, no great reliance can be placed on those annually published, they are so exceedingly defective in the arrangement. Thus it is highly probable that many are inserted under the general head Consumption, who have died of very different diseases: but if, to make up for this inaccuracy, we subtract from the sum total of 17,559 so large a proportion as one-third of that number, or 5,853, it will then be found that no less than two in nine, of all who die in the British metropolis, are cut off by Consumption;—a fact that cannot be contemplated without horror; and should stimulate to a serious inquiry after the cause; and which, I am persuaded, the intelligent mind will find faithfully developed in the preceding pages. Nor can I doubt but such will join, with the benevolent and humane, in countenancing a Discovery of such essential benefit to mankind: for who can count the value of a Remedy that opposes an effectual barrier to the progress of a malady which, for ages, baffling all resistance, has mowed down nearly one-fourth of all who have died in populous cities and large manufacturing towns? Who shall declare the worth of a Preparation, that will *certainly* cure this formidable disorder, snatch its destined victim from the jaws of death, and restore him to his family and friends? Yet such is the CEREVISIA! But then, to ensure success, let it

* These dates are copied from the Encyclop. Domest. vol. II.; but it is apprehended that 1799 has, by mistake, been inserted for 1798.—ED.

be early resorted to; if possible, on the first appearance of a cough or cold, pain in the side, or any other symptom denoting the probability of Consumption, before the disorder be fully formed.

Consumption is not always a primary disease; but frequently the consequence of other disorders; as, of long-continued Fevers, of the Jaundice, Scrofula (of which I suppose it to be only a variety), Scurvy, Asthma, &c.; and also it is frequently induced by Lues, when of long standing or badly cured;—for such a cure (if it can be called one) is often productive of worse effects than the original complaint.

Of all the varieties of Consumption, the Syphilitic is the very worst, the most dangerous, and requires the longest time to complete a recovery; because the juices are not only contaminated and impoverished by the virus, but the crasis of the blood is also broken down and destroyed by mercury. In this deplorable state of disease, the Diet-Drink will be found eminently serviceable; and has restored great numbers, by specifically counteracting the deleterious effects of mercurial poisons. All the other varieties are also to be cured by this Preparation, with suitable regimen and diet, and attention to particular symptoms of peculiar severity, as restlessness, night-sweats, &c., which we have shewn how to relieve: and it effects a cure on the same general principles as have been already explained.

V.

ON SCURVY.

PROVIDENCE has wisely ordained that Man should not know happiness unmixed with sorrow : pleasure and pain appear necessary concomitants, to keep that rationally irrational creature from being hurried into the maddest excesses, by the violence of his passions: perhaps the occasional infliction of pain is as requisite to preserve us from the total dereliction of morality and virtue, as to infuse into our bosoms love and compassion for each other, and stimulate us to take an active part in endeavouring to alleviate the misfortunes of our fellow-creatures : thus disease and calamity should be viewed as heavenly blessings in disguise; they teach us to shun those vices, in which frail mortals would otherwise freely indulge, unawed by the threats of a future reckoning. Let us, then, who inhabit the most-favoured of islands, and are supremely blest with all the necessities, conveniences, and luxuries of life, with the full enjoyment of liberty, cease to repine that we cannot recount these peculiar felicities of situation, without calling to mind the sad disasters to which we are continually exposed: care and prudence will considerably lessen the mortality, and diminish the virulence of those disorders to which Englishmen are particularly liable.

In the list of distressing ills which form an alloy to their advantages, a counterpoise to their happiness—after Consumption, SCURVY is entitled to the first notice; a

malady so universally prevalent in this country, that it would be very difficult, if by any means practicable, to find a single family free from a *scorbutic* (or *scrofulous*) taint. The best Medical writers agree, that this predisposition is occasioned by the variable nature of our climate—the sudden and opposite vicissitudes which we so frequently experience in temperature and weather. It is probable, that in no other part of the known world do such rapid and opposite transitions take place, from great heat to chilling cold—from a dry serene atmosphere, to damp and sharp weather. Hence it has been with some reason imagined that cold and moisture have a considerable influence in the production of Scurvy; that is, of calling the latent predisposition into action. And hence, too, the beneficial effects of wearing flannel or fleecy hosiery next to the body, in order to render insensible perspiration at all times equal, and to defend the system against the impressions of an unwholesome atmosphere. The truth of the preceding remark, as to the effects of cold and moisture, is confirmed by this fact—the disease occurs less frequently in warm and dry, than in cold and wet seasons; is more mild in spring and summer, than in autumn and winter; and most severe in Northern countries. But before we proceed to enumerate the most general causes, it will be proper to give some account of the disorder, and describe its principal symptoms. It is, unhappily, so well and so generally known, that this would be altogether superfluous, and almost impertinent, if these pages were not designed as well for the information of strangers as natives.

Scurvy belongs to that class of diseases which forms the 111th Order in Cullen's celebrated Nosology; and comprehends all those in which there exists "a depraved habit, with affections of the skin." The diseases which belong to this order depend, for the most part, upon a depraved state of the whole fluids, producing tumors, eruptions, or rather preternatural affections of the skin.

Before any external marks of Scurvy are visible, it frequently takes fast hold of the constitution—the patient feels an unaccountable weakness of the whole body, with great lassitude, and a sense of fatigue after the least exertion—he is uncommonly dejected, whilst the appetite and bowels are subject to great irregularities—he finds himself ill without any apparent cause, and is at a loss to describe his complaint. When any person is affected with either of these symptoms, he may safely conclude that he has the Scurvy, and should immediately commence a course of that great restorative and purifier, the ENGLISH DIET-DRINK; which being regularly taken, according to the general directions, will shortly restore health and cheerfulness, and prevent those sufferings which, without timely aid, he will inevitably suffer; such as, an irritating intolerable heat in different parts of the body, especially when warm in bed, occasioned by acrid thickened lymph blocking up the perspirable pores, and which produce different kinds of eruptions on the skin, sometimes in the form of pimples, at others blotches, and a fiery matter; throwing off thin whitish scales, that are as quickly renewed as they fall off, and harass the patient with an implacable and excessive itching. In the progress of the disease, still more untoward symptoms take place; such, indeed, as denote an universal putrescency of the juices, and present to the philosophic eye the melancholy reflection, that the most exalted of animated beings (who, whilst in health, is too prone to flatter himself that he was born to command and give laws to the universe), by the infliction of disease, is quickly changed into a most loathsome and disgusting object, becoming one entire mass of putrefaction. Livid purple spots are spread over the surface of the body—the breath is rendered highly offensive—the gums bleed on the slightest touch, even on coming into contact with food, and at last become spongy and rotten, and fall off, leaving the teeth bare, which presently drop out. Towards the fatal termination, which

is now rapidly approaching, the body emits a cadaverous stench; the tenacity of the blood is so totally broken down, and its crasis destroyed, that, after emission, it appears almost colourless, scarcely imparting a tinge of red to white cloth: now, it not only enters those minute vessels which in a state of health are impervious to the red globules, but even makes its way through the vessels of the skin, from whence a constant oozing takes place: at this period, the condition of the suffering victim is so insupportable to himself, that he ardently wishes for a speedy dissolution, which soon closes the melancholy scene.

Thus we have briefly related the several appearances that prove the existence of Scurvy, from the first moment of its beginning to prey on the constitution, to its final termination in death. It now remains to mention the several and diversified causes of this dreadful scourge to man. The predisposition may be thus arranged:

1. Cold and moisture: sudden transitions from heat to cold, and *vice versâ*.
2. Indolence, or want of sufficient exercise to preserve the due tone and strength of the muscular fibres: consequently, under this head we must class studious and sedentary employments, too ardently pursued.
3. Excess of exercise; and, as a contrary extreme, hard labour disproportioned to the bodily strength, and the means of recruiting its daily waste: to these debilitating causes may properly be added, late hours, habitual dissipation, and a too frequent indulgence in sensual pleasures.
4. Health impaired by preceding illness;—and,
5. A gloomy sorrowful state of mind; which has a manifest tendency to relax the solids, impair digestion, and, of consequence, communicate a morbid taint to the fluids. Of this fact, a remarkable instance is recorded by a respectable writer named Vander Mye; who says, “that during the famous siege of Breda, upon the report

of bad news, the scurvy always spread astonishingly amongst the troops, but was in a manner altogether checked by the arrival of agreeable intelligence."

The Occasional or Exciting Causes are, principally, three:

1. Diet of difficult digestion; as, animal food hard-dried and long salted.
2. Food containing little nourishment, as when in a state of putrefaction; and such articles as naturally contain but a very small portion of that matter which is convertible into nutritious chyle, and fitted to repair that waste which the body daily undergoes.
3. Certain passions of the mind, as sudden grief, and sudden joy: in proof of this, I refer to the above quotation from Vander Mye.

To these, I think, may properly be subjoined, obstructed perspiration, and the neglect of cleanliness, both with respect to frequent ablutions of the body and change of linen; as also a diet consisting wholly either of animal or vegetable matter.—Van Swieten supplies us with a curious fact, to shew how any indigestible substance, irritating and weakening the stomach, may be apt to excite this disease. He observed, that old acrid cheese (such as is frequently eat in Holland) proved extremely prejudicial to persons who were predisposed to the complaint, and exasperated every symptom in those who were already seized with it.

The dreadful malignity of this disease in Fleets and Armies could not pass unobserved: for many years it has occupied the sedulous attention of the most enlightened Physicians and Surgeons in Europe; who have, with a laudable anxiety, endeavoured to discover an effectual remedy for a disease which so rapidly thins our ranks, and renders the best-planned expeditions too often abortive. But, after all the labours of many eminent men, it may be said that the result was confined to, or had terminated in, a discovery of the best means of prevention, without any one having succeeded in contriving a

Remedy that afforded a certain cure for this dreadful foe to the human race ; till such time as practical experience PROVED the INFALLIBILITY of the ENGLISH DIET-DRINK in this disorder.

Authors for a long while divided SCURVY into two different species, as supposing them to depend on opposite causes ; but later and more attentive observation has clearly proved that the Scurvy is one and the same, both on land and at sea : the latter differs from the former only in severity of symptoms, and the rapidity with which the patient is totally incapacitated for labour, and every mark of an universal putrescency of the juices rendered manifest. In each case, the method of cure is the same : but it must naturally be expected, that soldiers and mariners require a longer course of medicine than those who have it in their power to procure a vegetable diet : on this account, it is of the most essential consequence to the success of our naval and military expeditions, and to the preservation of those undaunted heroes who are appointed to execute them, that a Remedy be furnished, in liberal quantities, to every ship and regiment, capable of preventing so dreadful a malady : and if the Cerevisia should be patronized by Government, and placed under the management of judicious Army and Navy Physicians or Surgeons, I am bold to stake my reputation on the issue of a fair trial of it, as a preventive ; being well assured, that small doses frequently, that is, daily, given to the men, after unusual fatigue, or when they have long subsisted on provisions affording little nourishment, would either prevent the appearance of Scurvy altogether, or at least hinder it from taking any deep root in the constitution.

The inhabitants of this and other countries, where Scurvy is apt to make its appearance, frequently might, we are persuaded, do much, by way of checking its ravages, as well as those of the several and very diversified diseases that depend on a depraved habit, or a morbid state of the fluids.

By strictly observing the following rules, I am very

confident that such disorders would soon be rendered comparatively mild to what we now see them; and probably, in a few years, become very rare, if not totally obliterated;—except in peculiar situations, and under unusual circumstances, as in the crowded ill-ventilated abodes of filth and poverty; and when, from local circumstances, or a general dearth of provisions, either the diet must necessarily consist of substances affording little aliment, approaching to a putrescent condition, or else be destitute of that commixture of animal and vegetable matter which experience shews to be best fitted for the support of man and the preservation of his health.

The rules to which I allude, consist in—

1. Keeping up an equable state of perspiration over the whole body; by which means the scorbutic germs, and the seeds of various other disorders, pass through that medium to the surface of the body; and are thence thrown off in an elastic vapour, before they have time to contaminate the system.—In proof of this, Dr. Nathanael Hulme remarks, “that, in the East Indies, our sailors, for the most part, preserve their health* untainted by Scurvy, though living on a diet most favourable to its production.” This total exemption from the disorder, in contradistinction to what happens, under similar circumstances, in cold regions, he sagaciously attributes to the profuse perspiration that is constantly kept up by the heat of the climate; insomuch that (he observes) an incredible quantity of a saline and acrid matter is thus daily discharged by sweat.—But to proceed: in order to preserve this necessary condition of the body, it will be proper to wear an under-dress of fleecy hosiery, which is, on many accounts, preferable to flannel.

2. When insensible perspiration has been obstructed, or stopped, immersion in the warm bath should be repeated,

* Here it is evident a small quantity of the DIET-DRINK, *properly taken*, would effectually secure their health.—ED.

every evening, till the obstruction give way. This will be considerably promoted by taking (the patient first removing from the bath to a warm bed) a wine-glass of the *Cerevisia*, in half-a-pint of hot wine-whey, or gruel acidulated with lemon-juice.

3. At all times paying the greatest attention to personal cleanliness, by frequent ablutions of the body, and often changing the linen.

4. And lastly, by no means neglecting to take a few bottles of the Diet-Drink every Spring and Fall ;—and be assured that no one will be subject to Scurvy, or any of those numerous disorders which depend on a morbid condition of the fluids, and are so peculiarly troublesome in this country, and such fatal destroyers of female beauty.

When I speak of these disorders being thus certainly prevented, I assume, as a fact, that a proper mixed diet is used. When this is faulty, the means pointed out can only be expected to check the progress of Scurvy, &c., and render them more easy of removal. An entire cure cannot be hoped for, unless a sufficiently nutritious food can be procured. This ought to consist of a large proportion of vegetable matter, when the patient has long been debarred of its use. A light nourishing diet is indispensably necessary, together with a liberal use of the sub-acid fruits. Fermented liquors, especially those which contain the ærial acid, or fixed air, in large quantities, may be taken with great advantage: consequently cyder, perry, currant-wine, good sound old porter, &c., may be freely allowed. —The use of the Diet-Drink at the same time must be persevered in, on some occasions, for some weeks, after every morbid symptom has vanished; otherwise, a relapse will either occur, or the disease assume a new form. Each dose may be acidulated with ten or fifteen drops of muriatic acid, or the juice of half a lemon.

Having thus given some account of Scurvy, I shall now briefly, yet, I hope, satisfactorily, point out the necessity

and utility of the advice already given: nor can I, for a single moment, doubt but the facts which remain to be stated, relative to this formidable enemy of the human race, will be placed in so striking a point of view, as to convince even the most sceptical reader of the truth of my statements; and deeply impress the mind with a true idea of the value of a Preparation that will always prevent the fatal termination of this dreadful disorder, check its progress, and, except under the most unfavourable circumstances, certainly effect a cure.

The true excellence of such a Medicine, and its inestimable value, to Mariners especially, will best appear, by shewing the rapid destruction that the Scurvy makes on board those ships which are unprovided with proper antidotes. The Historian of Commodore Anson's Voyage round the World, which this celebrated navigator commenced in the year 1740, gives the following melancholy account of the mortality occasioned amongst the crew of his squadron by the disease of which we are now treating*.

—"The Scurvy now spread to such an astonishing degree, that it carried off no less than forty-three of the Centurion's crew only, in the month of April, and double that number in May. The numerous forms in which this destructive malady attacks the human body are as astonishing as they are unaccountable. Scarcely any two felt it in a manner exactly similar. Its general symptoms, however, were, large discoloured spots over the whole body, swelled legs, putrid gums, extraordinary lassitude, and a dejection of spirits, which, while it damped the kind aspirings of hope, added new vigour to the distemper. It often produced the jaundice, pleurisies, rheumatic pains, and putrid fevers: but what is most extraordinary, it opened the scars of wounds which had been healed for several years, and dissolved the callus of bones long since broken; so that

* See Mavor's Historical Account of Voyages, &c. Vol. iv. p. 162.

"the fracture seemed as if it had never been consolidated."
—On board the Gloucester, another of the squadron, we are informed, "that they had, in a very short space of time, committed to the deep two-thirds of their complement; and scarcely one was capable of duty, save the officers and servants."

In the history of Monsieur Bougainville's Voyage round the Globe, we have the most convincing proofs of the debility which so éminently marks this disease; and of the good effects that result from a liberal use of cordials (such as wine) and other antiseptics. The author says:—"At this time no less than forty of the crew were afflicted with Scurvy; of which M. Denys, first master of the Boudeuse, died. The liberal use of wine and lemonade assisted to mitigate the severity of this cruel disorder."

Numerous other facts might be recorded, if it were necessary, in corroboration of the destructive influence of SEA SCURVY; but we trust sufficient has already been said to convince our readers that a medicine possessing both a *cordial* and an *antiseptic* property must be an invaluable acquisition to the world—to the Navy in particular. The Cerevisia, now DOUBLY CONCENTRATED, is compressed into so small a compass, that a sufficient quantity for the longest voyage, whatever may be the number of the crew, can conveniently be stowed on board the ship; which, with the occasional addition of a few drops of Muriatic Acid (from 10 to 15), commonly called Spirits of Salt, will *effectually* secure the men from falling a prey to this merciless disorder. The reader is, however, desired to recollect, that I by no means wish it to be understood that the Cerevisia will either prevent or cure the Sea Scurvy, when the men are subjected to great and long-continued fatigue, and obliged to subsist on unwholesome, indigestible food, and deprived of the use of fresh vegetables: in this case, rest from hard labour, and a plentiful supply of fresh provisions, particularly of vegetables, become indispensably requisite, before a cure

can be obtained: the Diet-Drink will, however, *mitigate* the disorder, and *impede* its progress at sea. On land, it may safely be relied on, both as a *preventive* and *cure*. But, seeing that Scurvy, like a wily enemy, makes its attacks under a thousand disguises, and is never more to be dreaded than when its presence is least suspected, it would be attended with the happiest and most salutary consequences, if the inhabitants of this, and all other countries, where Scurvy makes its appearance, were to take a few bottles every Spring and Fall. This would prevent a variety of other complaints, as well as Scurvy:—and when this disease has taken firm hold of the constitution, it is not easily eradicated.

It now only remains to convince the most incredulous of the inestimable value of the Diet-Drink, by offering to their perusal the following Letter from Mr. B. G. HOLLAMBY, late Purser of his Majesty's Ship Utrecht (afterwards of the Buckingham).

12th August, 1800.

"SIR—Understanding you are about to publish the accumulated result of a very long and successful practice, with your Medicine, the English Diet-Drink, I take the opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have received by it, and which I shall with the most heartfelt gratitude acknowledge. And further, Sir, you, or Mr. SLEE the Proprietor, are at liberty to publish my case, in any manner you think proper; as I deem it a duty incumbent on me, for the good of the afflicted and the community at large, to let the wonderful effects of your Diet-Drink be known. To any person you may wish to refer to me, I shall with pleasure give such proofs, as will convince them, that after the whole Materia Medica had been resorted to without effect, the English Diet-Drink has operated on me a complete cure.

"I remain, Sir, with the highest esteem,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"To Dr. J. Webster, Chelsea.

"B. G. HOLLAMBY.

"CASE—Some years ago I received a slight bruise, which, from want of attention, soon became a wound, and spread rapidly, to a degree almost incredible. I applied to several Surgeons in Edinburgh, Plymouth, and elsewhere, under whose care I was for near two years; but mistaking (as I presume) the nature of the complaint, I was for that time kept under a course of medicine, which, I am well convinced, was mercurial; by which means I was so reduced, that it was thought impossible for me to recover. After that, I was under the care of the late Mr. Cruickshanks, who gave me the nitrous acid, and many tonic medicines: he likewise recommended me to inhale the vital air under Dr. THORNTON. These relieved me a little; but a relapse, which rendered me worse than ever, came on. I then went to Plymouth Hospital, where I remained fourteen months without a cure. From thence I came to St. Thomas's Hospital, where I remained nine months; but I was there also found incurable. In this distressed situation I was advised to take your Diet-Drink; and I have now the happiness to declare, that in about three months I was perfectly cured—and cured of wounds of the greatest magnitude and most inveterate nature. In short, had it not been for your DIET-DRINK, I must have lingered out a miserable existence, a burden to myself and connections, being quite unable to earn a livelihood.

"B. G. HOLLAMBY."

With respect to the preceding very striking proof of the efficacy of the Cerevisia or English Diet-Drink, in correcting and curing a highly-contaminated state of the juices, after the most strenuous efforts of some of the most celebrated and judicious Medical men in the United Kingdom had failed of affording any permanent relief, it is worthy of remark, that Mr. Hollamby, at the time of his accident, was, and had for a long time been, deeply tainted with the Scurvy: it is therefore not so much to be wondered at, that his wounds resisted the ordinary methods of cure; as we have already shewn that this disease is capable of opening afresh those wounds which had been healed many years. This case is more especially worthy of notice, as affording the strongest proof

possible of the necessity there is for every person taking two or three bottles of the Diet-Drink, Spring and Fall, to prevent the inroads of Scurvy: for, notwithstanding Mr. Hollamby was exempt from bodily fatigue, and had the benefit of a pure atmosphere, together with a plentiful and diversified supply of fresh vegetables, his wounds were incapable of being cured under all these advantages of situation, &c. till such time as he was recommended to try Dr. Webster's Specific.

At the request of a gentleman who humanely devotes a large portion of his time and fortune to visiting the abodes of wretchedness, and contributing to relieve the calamities of their inhabitants, the following Letter is inserted, as an indubitable evidence of the extensive utility of the Diet-Drink. The diseases in which Mr. Bartlette administered it with success he has not enumerated; but they evidently appear to have been very numerous and various, both from the language of his Letter, and the several dozens he has purchased, for benevolent purposes, within the last twelve months only.—From hence it will also appear how serviceable the rich can be to their poor neighbours, at a trifling expense.

“ TO MESSRS. SLEE & CO., PROPRIETORS OF DR. JOSHUA WEBSTER'S MOST
AND EVER VALUABLE ENGLISH DIET-DRINK.

“ GENTLEMEN—I feel not only a pleasure, but I am truly happy in having it in my power, from my own individual experience, to inform you that the above-mentioned DIET-DRINK has, by the blessing of an ever-kind Providence, been made, to a wonder, instrumental in relieving a number of indigent persons; and curing those even under circumstances where all hopes of relief were despaired of.

“ Convinced, by experience, of its safety and efficacy, I shall cheerfully embrace every opportunity to recommend the Cerevisia to those persons labouring under any of the complaints in which the late Dr. Webster so successfully prescribed it.

“ Your most obedient servant,

“ *Pentonville, Dec. 3, 1801.*

“ W. BARTLETTE.”

Long as the reader has been detained on this subject, I cannot permit myself to close my remarks on a disease so much the bane of Englishmen, as Scurvy is, without attempting to satisfy such reasonable doubts as may arise, in the minds of many, relative to its being of a *curable* nature.

A well-informed and reflecting man, anxious in his inquiries after truth, may possibly view my statement with some degree of scepticism; when he considers that England is, and has for a long series of years been, able to boast of Physicians who are an honour to their country; who, in addition to a cultivated and enlightened understanding, have an intimate and accurate knowledge of the various powers and principles of action of the different articles employed in Medicine, together with as complete a knowledge of the nature and causes of the several morbid affections, to which the solids and fluids of the human body are liable, as can be collected or obtained from the best Physiological and Anatomical investigations, aided by attentive observation and extensive practice. He will be led to ask, Whence it happens, that, though gifted with talents apparently adequate to the task, they so seldom succeed in curing this and many other disorders, of which we treat, and profess to cure with ease, safety and certainty?

The question, I confess, is such as must naturally occur to every man of sense. It will, perhaps, be urged more than once, during the perusal of this volume. I shall therefore endeavour to prevent its recurrence, by accounting, in a full and satisfactory manner, I hope, for the frequent failure that attends the general treatment of Scurvy, Scrofula, and Consumption, &c., even when conducted by the most skilful of Apollo's sons.

I have already had occasion to remark, that Physicians are too much bigoted to system; by which means, genius, shackled with arbitrary rules, is deprived of freedom and vigour of exertion: their indications of cure are also frequently formed on too contracted a plan to command

general success. So far, indeed, as they extend, they are judicious, and the treatment founded thereon productive of advantage; but being most commonly taken from the governing character or most striking feature of the disorder under consideration, the remedies directed, though well calculated to remove one of the morbid affections constituting the disease, have no power to subdue the others which are present at the same time. Hence the curative views having only a partial operation, it cannot be wondered, that cases which terminate happily, embrace, for the most part, only slight and recent forms of the disorder: and when these means have failed of complete success, we are justified in attributing that failure to the physician's contracted theory and confined mode of treatment. Thus we can easily account for the high character and general repute which a new remedy acquires from the specific effects it may display on its first introduction; and perceive, that it afterwards sinks into oblivion, to give place to some other of newly-discovered celebrity, not from having lost any of its active properties or medicinal powers, nor that those who first recommended the preparation to the general notice of Medical men had formed an erroneous opinion of its virtues, but merely because, being uncombined with other remedies calculated to correct and remove the existing morbid affections, and being only suited to subdue one of these, it could not possibly succeed in the more-complicated forms of the malady.

To apply these observations to Scurvy, it will only be necessary to remark, that as general debility and atony of the system constitute one of the leading characters in this disease, some physicians have taken their indications of cure from this circumstance, and employed their whole attention in endeavouring to restore the lost tone and energy of the body by the free use of corroborants, as bark, steel, arsenic, &c., with a generous nourishing diet, pure air, and proper exercise. Others, imagining that

the disorder entirely depended on a peculiar or specific virus seated in the smaller vessels, and by that means detaining such excrementitious matter as should be carried off by perspiration, have established their plan of cure on that idea, and, overlooking every other concomitant feature of the malady, have contented themselves with administering such remedies as have a particular action on the minute vessels, as mercury, antimony, &c.—Others again, regarding a general putrescency of the fluids as the principal thing to be obviated, have pursued a practice well corresponding to this notion, and too much neglecting the use of other necessary auxiliaries.

The modern idea of confining all disorders to the solids, and not allowing the doctrine of the fluids being directly and primarily affected, has also given rise to many errors in practice. But, not to detain the reader any longer, I shall conclude with remarking, that my success in these formidable complaints is owing to a happy combination of remedies *suited* to the several indications of cure, by taking an enlarged and a comprehensive view of every morbid appearance, instead of confining myself to the removal of a single, or the most predominant one.

VI.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

ITS EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL VARIETIES; AS, OPHTHALMIA, WHITE SWELLING, PULMONIC SCROFULA, MESENTERIC SCROFULA, &c.

HAD we deemed it requisite to treat of the diseases mentioned in this work in the order of systematic arrangement, we should have preferred that which Nature has pointed out, and have placed Scrofula and Consumption immediately after each other: but as such regularity, in point of arrangement, was not necessary to be observed in a publication intended for conveying information to every class of readers, it will be sufficient to remark, in this place, that the affinity between Scrofula and Pulmonary Consumption is so great, as to convince the most-experienced and attentive Practitioners that they are, in reality, one and the same disease, only appearing under different forms, and, for the most part, at different periods of life: that is, the former commonly occurs during infancy, the latter after puberty. When the external glands, as of the neck, are the seat of morbid affection, the disorder acquires the denomination of Scrofula: when the Lymphatics of a joint are diseased, it is called White Swelling: when it attacks the internal parts, it assumes different appellations, according to the nature and functions of the parts affected; as, Pulmonic Scrofula, when seizing on the lungs; and Mesenteric Scrofula, when the mesenteric glands are the seat of disease. The internal species of Scrofula also includes, according to some respectable writers on the subject, the Watery Head—an affection almost peculiar to infancy, and which has seldom, if ever, been cured. In enumerating the external forms of Scro-

fula, we have to notice, in addition to the glandular affection of the neck and other parts, those of the eye-lids and of the joints; which latter are more generally known by the name of White Swellings, especially when situated in the larger joints, as of the knee and elbow.

But whether we carefully trace the history of the external or internal species, from the earliest Medical records on this subject down to the present day, and examine the various modes of cure that have been suggested from time to time by the best-informed Practitioners, we ultimately arrive at this melancholy conclusion, that no one had been able to devise a successful mode of treatment: for, however celebrated a newly-discovered remedy might be for a short period of time, we shall find, that it was scarcely adopted into general practice by men anxious for the promotion of science, than it fell into disuse; and was consigned to oblivion, as it were by universal consent, on account of its inefficacy, to make way for some other, whose reputation seldom outlived its author.

Indeed, to recapitulate the number of medicines which have been recommended for this afflicting malady, and describe the various and contradictory theories which have been formed on the subject, with the contrary indications of cure grounded thereon, would occupy too many pages; and such as wish to peruse the several changes that have taken place in the treatment of Scrofula, and to see a list of the numerous specifics which have been obtruded on the credulity of mankind at different periods by religious enthusiasm, the bold and extravagant boastings of Quacks, or the mistaken theories invented by regular Practitioners, together with an account of the absurd faith so long reposed in the efficacy of the Royal and Papal touch, may gratify their curiosity by consulting those authors who have fully treated thereon.

When it is considered, that not one of the very many pretended specifics, which have appeared in the course of

several ages, has preserved its celebrity for any length of time, but that the whole have met a similar fate, and are now no more remembered than "the baseless fabric of a vision," which leaves not the shadow of "a wreck behind," the reader may be inclined to inquire, How it happens, that, after all the medicines hitherto recommended for the cure of Scrofula, &c. have ultimately proved inadequate to the accomplishment of so important a purpose, the Author of the *Cerevisia* should attach to his discovery a character of efficacy that no other Preparation could ever long maintain, or justly deserve?—Is Dr. Webster (it may be asked) the only physician who has clearly understood the true nature of those maladies that depend on a depraved habit, and a morbid state of the fluids and lymphatic system? or, Was it reserved for him alone, to find out the real indications of cure, and thereon erect a rational and successful mode of treatment?

To such questions as these, I would reply, that it is far from my intention to arrogate to myself any superiority over my brethren, in point of Professional knowledge: on the contrary, I am free to confess that my talents do not rise above mediocrity. But then it will not be denied, that moderate abilities, combined with persevering industry and application, when directed to the attainment of one single object, are more likely to succeed, and oftener do succeed, than the most splendid and commanding talents, which aim to embrace the whole circle of science at once. Although the ambitious mind of man eagerly grasps at universal knowledge, its finite powers are unequal to the task, and prove the undertaking too arduous for accomplishment: thus those who take so bold a flight, have the mortification to be far outdone in useful discovery, by men of inferior genius; who, having juster notions of the limited powers of the human mind, devote its whole force and energy to some particular subject; and acquire that intimate knowledge thereof, from constant and uninterrupted observation, which can seldom, if

ever, be attained by those whose attention is necessarily divided among a great variety of objects, each of which demands the most serious and deliberate consideration. This remark will apply, with peculiar propriety, to the present state of Medical practice. How is it possible that a Physician, whose time is principally, if not wholly, taken up in hurrying from one patient to another, can bestow, during the short and hasty visits he is obliged to make, on that endless variety of disorders which daily come under his notice, such nice investigation and calm consideration as they may separately and severally require?

To this and similar causes (mentioned in our concluding remarks on Scurvy and elsewhere) must chiefly be ascribed the triumph which a plodding half-informed Apothecary, the enterprising Quack, and even an illiterate, stupid old woman, often gain, over a Physician of the first-rate abilities. The latter suits his prescriptions to a preconceived theory of the disease. The former, trusting entirely to experience and minute observation, habitually acquire the happy art of distinguishing when a case exactly agrees with one they have successfully treated, and immediately apply the same kind of remedy. Satisfied with being able to effect a cure, they feel no desire to understand, or be able to explain, the precise way in which this has been done. The old woman, in general, confines her talent to a single malady; as, the cure of a bad breast, a sore leg, &c. The Quack also is, for the most part, modest enough to boast only of excelling in the treatment of a small number of disorders, compared with that vast variety which constitute the list of human afflictions and fall under the care of a general Practitioner.

The Apothecary passes much more time by his patient's bed-side than the Physician; and thereby often gains a practical kind of knowledge (from the frequent observance of minute phænomena which totally escape the latter), far more useful than Medical Schools, or the best

Medical works can teach. For, after all that can be said or written on diagnostic symptoms, &c., an accurate knowledge of most diseases can only be acquired by frequent and diligent attendance on the sick.

From these, and several other correlative facts (many of which are to be found in the preceding pages), alike interesting to the Faculty and their patients, and the public at large, we feel warranted in predicting, that no general or extensive improvement can take place, or be expected in the Healing Art, till the practice be confined within much narrower limits than at present;—that is, in order to elevate Medicine to its high and proper rank among the Arts and Sciences that promote the comforts or increase the conveniences of life, and to render its progress towards perfection nearly on a level with the rapid advancement of those which have less influence on human felicity, a Physician, having previously obtained an accurate knowledge of anatomy and physiology, so as rightly to understand the intimate connexion that subsists between the various parts of the human body, with their mutual dependence on each other, their particular functions and uses, as also their relative importance in the support and continuance of life, and how this is liable to be deranged or destroyed by disease or injury affecting any of the former—who can readily distinguish the leading symptoms that give name to different morbid affections—and, having likewise an intimate acquaintance with the distinguishing qualities and peculiar properties of the several substances used in Medicine, has all the pre-requisites for forming an extensively useful and rational Practitioner;—to complete this GREAT CHARACTER, and insure to society the greatest degree of usefulness, from its active exertions, he ought now to select, from the general mass, some *one* class of diseases for the subject of his particular study and future practice.

His time, by this means, will neither be divided, nor his attention distracted, betwixt a multitude of patients,

whose respective complaints bear no analogy or affinity to each other; but he will be constantly occupied in attending to different varieties, or at least to different species of the same disease; so that one fundamental principle will at all times furnish the rationale or true indications of cure, being equally applicable to every case that falls within the limits of that practice he has wisely prescribed to himself: his perceptions will therefore be always quick, steady, and perspicuous; every succeeding object of his care will revive and illustrate former reflections and former reasonings, add fresh links to the chain of facts already collected, and ultimately lead to the accumulation of every truth—every phænomenon that can throw any light on the nature and history of the disorder under immediate consideration, or illustrate its mode of cure: in the facility and certainty of effecting which, such a physician must infallibly excel all those who prowl over the wide-extended field of human maladies, without confining the exertion of their talents to any one in particular. For, although the art of Medicine be confessedly of DIVINE origin, yet, unless its Practitioners be also gifted with a DIVINE power over diseases, it will be in vain for man to expect that he can succeed on so general and large a scale, or benefit society so much as he could have done by acting on a more circumscribed plan.

If it were requisite to adduce proofs of the reasoning here adopted, and to shew that the positions laid down, as deduced from thence, are strictly true, we might refer to the accoucheur, oculist, aurist, &c. as proper examples; and ask why these succeed so much oftener in the separate branches of Medicine to which they devote their attention, than the general Practitioner, in similar cases. It is, because they severally confine their study and practice to one set of maladies only: nor can their superior success be rationally ascribed to any other circumstance whatever.

The same conclusion becomes unavoidable, if we take

a glance at those who *only* undertake the management of persons labouring under the most dreadful and humiliating of all afflictions—I mean, intellectual derangements. Many, very many of these unhappy sufferers are restored to their friends, in perfect sanity, by the care of a Munro, a Willis, a Stephenson. &c., who *never* could have been cured by the most skilful of Physicians engaged in the usual routine of practice.

Not to multiply examples unnecessarily; we would argue from what has been already advanced, that Medicine can never be carried to that point of perfection of which it is naturally susceptible, till disorders be arranged under distinct heads or branches, and Practitioners shall confine their attention *solely* to *one* of these, making their election as genius and inclination may direct.

To a similar division of the domestic and mechanic arts—*i.e.* into separate branches—must be principally attributed the vast improvement which every year gives birth to. No man has hitherto dreamt of aiming at an universal practical knowledge of the whole, or even several of these; and we even find that those rare Artists who have attempted to distinguish themselves in more than one branch, seldom excel in either. How much more frequently, then, must the mortification of disappointment crush the high-raised expectations of such as flatter themselves with being equal to the insuperable task of *succeeding in every* department of an ART, embracing a greater variety of difficult and abstruse subjects than any other, and which is, confessedly, the least easy of all others to be rightly understood!

Common sense will at once answer the question; and spare us the trouble of having recourse, for further evidence, to the several ingenious and contradictory theories, with the opposite plans of cure grounded thereon, which have continued to supplant each other, without producing any real and permanent good to mankind, from the first rise of systematic, theoretical writers, down to the commencement of the nineteenth century.

I deem it superfluous to offer any apology for having extended this digression to so great a length; from a persuasion it will furnish, in conjunction with the facts delivered in the preceding pages, a full and satisfactory answer to whatever objections may be urged against my claim to the confidence of the Public, for avowing myself the author of a Discovery that, not having been made by any other man, was considered as impossible by the Profession at large:—and the candid reader, I trust, will be convinced, that I am not vain enough to imagine my success, in the treatment of a class of diseases the most obstinate and severe a physician has to encounter, is owing to any superiority of talents; but, on the contrary, must be solely ascribed to my having, exclusively, devoted my whole time and attention, for a long series of years, to the consideration of disorders which depend on *one* common cause, and which can be traced to the same original source.

All Medical men are, or ought to be, acquainted with the respective virtues of the several remedies I employ: and were they to combine them in the same manner, they would be equally successful in practice. It is to a happy union of the separate properties of many ingredients, each of which is calculated to answer a different intention, in a curative point of view, without lessening the efficacy, or impeding the direct operation of any other, that the English Diet-Drink owes its long-established and increasing reputation.

Since it has been proved, by the indisputable evidence of the most celebrated Circumnavigators, and our best Practitioners, that a Vegetable Diet is essentially requisite in the cure of diseases which originate in a depraved habit, with a morbid or contaminated state of the fluids, especially in Scurvy, perhaps the CEREVISIA may be indebted for a portion of its superlative efficacy, in these complaints, to the circumstance of its being a VEGETABLE PREPARATION: but, as we have before had occasion to speak on this head, and then stated the corroborating

sentiments of Sir John Hill, M. D. and Doctor Boerhaave on the same subject, we shall immediately proceed to describe

THE MOST COMMON APPEARANCES IN SCROFULA.

The reader, however, will first permit us to make a few leading observations relative to this subject.

The remarkable frequency of Scrofula in this country might well be supposed to render it so familiar to common observation, as to preclude the necessity of my giving a relation of those symptoms which denote the presence of this disease: but mankind are strangely disposed to deceive themselves, in consequence of which it is too little known to the public at large; the minds of most persons being deeply impressed with the preposterous and ridiculous idea, that it is particularly disgraceful to be afflicted with Scrofula;—a term, by the bye, the true import of which is so little understood, that they apply it only to inflamed and raw eye-lids, glandular swellings of the neck, &c. on the point of breaking or already in a state of exulceration; whilst the severe and more dangerous external forms, as of the knee, elbow, and other joints, pass under the less-dreaded epithet of white-swellings, without being once suspected for scrofulous affections, either by the patient or his friends. Few, indeed, will acknowledge themselves affected with the malady: they are, for the most part, anxious to disguise the truth, by attributing the swellings to cold; or any other cause, rather than the real one; and often, indignantly, dismiss the candid Physician, on his very first visit, to call in the aid of any Medical adventurer, whose pliant disposition can stoop to flatter their foibles, and promise a speedy cure. Alas! who can recount the infinite number of human beings who have thus fallen victims to a false delicacy and a false pride?

I have seen this aversion to the disease, or, rather, the anxiety to be considered exempt from it, carried so far, that a lady, who well knew she laboured under a scrofu-

lous complaint, and was actually deriving considerable benefit from the medicines prescribed by her Medical attendant, pressed very much to be made acquainted with the name of her disease, in hopes that he would have gratified her vanity and wishes, by giving it some other appellation than the real one. The gentleman, for some days, politely avoided a direct answer. Being at last more strongly urged, he pronounced it Scrofula. No sooner had the odious word vibrated on the lady's ear, than she started from her chair in the utmost rage; accused the petrified doctor of ignorance and presumption, for daring to impute so vile a disorder to her, or any part of her family. She at length concluded a long, although (my informant adds) not a very melodious harangue, by an immediate dismissal; modestly declaring he was an impudent, ignorant, low-bred fellow, fit only to attend the canaille, and totally incompetent to prescribe for people of fashion.

The business, however, did not terminate here: if it had, the disgraceful anecdote should not have sullied these pages. Determined to expose the rude doctor's want of skill, she confided herself, in an unfortunate hour, to one, too polite to contradict the opinion of a lady who gave handsome fees: the former mode of treatment was directly abandoned, and a new one substituted in lieu thereof; one part of which consisted in the application of powerful repellents to the tumified glands. How far this might have hastened or contributed to the fatal catastrophe that speedily followed, I pretend not to determine. This much, however, I can conscientiously aver: the patient was evidently improving in health, and the morbid symptoms much alleviated before she changed her physician; and a few weeks after that event, Death claimed the victim as his own.

A thousand other facts might be adduced in evidence of the fatal consequences that too often inevitably result from the absurd and groundless prejudices of mankind in

respect to Scrofula, and some other complaints; particularly such as are peculiar to Females, who, from an extreme sensibility of mind (that both reason and religion, if calmly consulted, would pronounce reprehensible delicacy, or over-acted modesty), are often most cautiously concealed till the hour of dissolution is at hand, and when human assistance cannot prolong the duration of life for a single hour. Be careful, my Female Readers, in the choice of your Physician, &c.; but when you have made your election, unbosom yourself to him, when you want his assistance, with the same frankness as to a sister or a mother: a man of honour will sympathize with your sufferings, but never betray the confidence reposed in him. A mistake on this head has precipitated many a lovely woman, in the prime of youth, into an untimely grave, which her own hands might justly be said to have dug.

This solitary fact, among multitudinous examples of the same kind, should be sufficient to stimulate every man of sense and humanity—every conscientious Practitioner especially—to contribute his utmost endeavours to expose the danger and folly of crediting such opinions as have no foundation in truth or reason: and it is much, very much, to be regretted, that, instead of so doing, many Medical men degrade both themselves and the dignity of their Profession, by a mean and unmanly complaisance to the whims and caprices of their patients:—in consequence of this, errors the most pernicious are perpetuated, and the promulgation of truths, most conducive to human happiness, either obstructed, or prevented from acquiring that credit to which they are justly entitled. To this and similar circumstances must also be ascribed the general ignorance of the people relative to Scrofula, both as to its existence and nature; together with the strange notion, so forcibly implanted in the minds of rich and poor, that it carries with it a more disgraceful stigma than any other bodily affliction, with which it hath pleased

the Great Governor of the Universe to chastise the sons of men.

It seems altogether impossible to account for the origin of an opinion so repugnant to reason; unless we suppose that early Practitioners, finding themselves incapable of curing the disease, attempted to (and too successfully did) cover the imbecility of their art by inculcating (to an ignorant and superstitious people, ready and willing to believe whatever partook of the marvellous, as best harmonizing with the sentiments of their own distempered minds), that the Scrofula, like the mark impressed on Cain, was the manifestation of Divine wrath, intended to point out the perpetrator of some great though secret crime: the unhappy sufferer would, therefore, naturally become an object of abhorrence to his fellow-creatures; his society would be carefully avoided; and hence, no greater indignity could be offered to any man, than that of merely hinting he was thus chastised by Heaven: neither is it surprising that all ranks of people should, on that very account, make use of every artifice to screen themselves from an imputation which necessarily rendered them objects of terror and suspicion, and, in a manner, cut them off from all intercourse with the rest of the world.

Whether this be a just explanation or not, it is at least certain, that the dark and gloomy reign of barbarous ignorance and fanaticism has long since ceased to hold the human mind in thralldom. A talent for philosophical inquiry, or experimental investigations of the arcana of nature, no more subject a man to the cruel necessity of prosecuting those studies, which foster the Arts and Sciences and enlarge the boundaries of knowledge, in deep and secret caverns of the earth; lest an infuriate populace should deem his superior attainments the effects of witchcraft, and he be burnt as a magician or a demoniac. The beneficent rays of Intelligence, bursting through all obstacles, have communicated her mind-ex-

pandering influence to every quarter of the habitable globe; though not with equal force to all. Europe boasts her warmest smiles; but Britain is the favoured spot, where Learning has erected her throne, supported by Philosophy and the Arts. An universal eagerness to acquire useful knowledge distinguishes the late and present, from all preceding ages; and civilized nations vie with each other, in patronizing ingenious and learned men, and in conferring honourable distinctions on the authors of useful discoveries.

Surely, then, the Faculty might easily dissipate any ridiculous and hurtful prejudice the multitude may entertain relative to particular diseases. Instead of so doing, they have too much sanctioned and encouraged opinions the most irrational, rather than run the risk of displeasing a good patient. This is a species of mental degradation. I can neither sufficiently deplore or expose—extremely derogatory to the dignity of our noble Profession, and, what is still worse, inimical to, and destructive of, the dearest interests of society. Systematic writers, it is true, give an accurate description of every appearance which this or that disease may occasionally assume: such works, however, being seldom perused by any other than Professional men, can assist but very little in informing the great bulk of the people, or in correcting any mistaken notions they may have imbibed.

Scrofula so universally displays itself in the constitutions of our countrymen, that it would be very difficult, if not utterly impossible, to discover a single family, descended from parents born here, entirely free from the morbid taint, or a predisposition to the disorder; yet, from the circumstances before noticed, the disease is supposed to be of rare occurrence, and chiefly confined to the lower orders of the community: and I aver, without the least fear of contradiction, that thousands are afflicted with Scrofula, in some shape or other, during the major part of their lives, who pass the bounds of mortality

without its ever having been once suspected, either by themselves or their friends, that they were affected with such a complaint.

A liberal science ought not to aid deception, and rivet anew the chains of ignorance: on the contrary, one of its proper and most important objects is, the illustration of truth, and the exposition of popular errors: it is particularly requisite to do so in what appertains to the subject that has suggested these remarks, as many serious and even fatal consequences have resulted, and may again result, from the rash application of the improper remedies many people have recourse to in Scrofula, through ignorance of the disease.

Hence it becomes necessary to give a particular description of the symptoms that distinguish the different varieties of this disease. This I shall attempt, in language so concise, plain, and intelligible, that any one of common understanding may easily ascertain the presence thereof, when it appears externally. The internal forms are more difficult to be recognised, and early demand Medical assistance. But, first, let me assure my readers, that this disease is no more disgraceful than any other affliction of Providence: neither is it supposed to be infectious.*

PREDISPOSITION TO SCROFULA.

The Predisposition to Scrofula is so intimately blended with the constitutional stamina, as to be often communicated to the embryotic germ—so that it exists antecedent to birth. Scrofula is, therefore, evidently one of the few diseases really hereditary; that is, communicable from parents to their offspring, through the medium of the conjugal embrace. When only one parent is affected, it

* As Medical men differ, however, on this point, relative to Pulmonic Scrofula, or Pulmonary Consumption, it were better to err on the safe side, and cautiously avoid inhaling the effluvia emitted from the lungs, &c. of persons in an advanced stage of the affection.—ED.

frequently happens that several of the children will escape altogether; whilst it appears in such as greatly resemble the diseased parent in constitution.

The predisposition appears to be much weakened, when the children of scrofulous parents intermarry with those in perfect health: the offspring of such marriages either totally escape, or are but slightly affected: hence, perhaps, it might be worn-out, or exhausted, in the course of a few generations, by paying a strict attention to this circumstance: on the other hand, it has been remarked, that when both parents are scrofulous, the disease operates with increased violence on their immediate descendants.

Although SCROFULA very rarely occurs, except in those born of parents one of whom had been afflicted at some period of life, yet the most accurate observers agree, that it not unfrequently fails to appear in the children of diseased parents, and afterwards to re-discover itself in those of the second generation.

Those writers who have paid the greatest attention to the subject, agree, that the first appearance of Scrofula is generally confined to particular periods of life; that is (as the ingenious Dr. Cullen remarks), "it seldom occurs till about the third year after birth, and most commonly from that to the seventh year: there are, however, instances of its first appearance at every period of life, till the age of puberty; after which, the first appearance is very rare," except in the form of Pulmonary Consumption.

Some habits of body are peculiarly disposed to Scrofula; insomuch, that the morbid disposition can, in most cases, be distinguished, before the actual appearance of the disease, when this does not take place very early in life. This circumstance is peculiarly favourable to the views of a discreet Practitioner, as furnishing him with an opportunity of doing much in the way of prevention.

Mr. White, who has written very ably on this subject, considers a very fine, smooth, delicate thin skin as an infallible characteristic of a scrofulous habit. Two kinds of constitution, he remarks, are connected with, or distinguished by this very fine kind of surface. The one is pointed out by large superficial veins, a pale countenance, languid eye, and want of vivacity, or constitutional torpor. The other is marked by a florid complexion; skin readily varying its appearances on the slightest changes of temperature; vivacity of eye; and sprightliness of manners, with great irritability and acuteness. Thus it most commonly displays itself in children of soft and flaccid muscular habits—of fair hair, rosy cheeks, and grey or blue eyes: but Mr. White contends, that the latter prove no certain marks, unless accompanied with the state of surface just described.

Children of the above habits or constitutions have frequently the upper lip considerably thickened, or tumified, and deformed by an ill-favoured chap or fissure: this tumor is often considerable, extending to the base of the nostrils, and is alone considered as a decisive proof of the existence of Scrofula.—This disease often follows the rickets, small-pox, a course of mercury, &c.; which may be easily accounted for, as the long-continued action of either of these is capable of converting any constitution into that particular one most favourable to the production of Scrofula.

GENERAL HISTORY OF SCROFULA.

This disease usually shews itself at particular seasons of the year, as in spring and winter, when it makes the most rapid progress: it is greatly retarded, and not unfrequently wholly suspended, during the summer and autumn months; insomuch, that ulcers and tumors, which had appeared in either of the former seasons, and resisted every means of cure, very often heal up, and spontaneously disappear in the course of the latter.

This circumstance (connected with another fact, viz. that the disease is mild, and little known in countries situated in warm climates, and where the change of temperature is slight and gradual; but frequent and severe in places where the transitions from a dry, warm air, to a moist, cold one, and, *vice versa*, are great, sudden, and frequent) confirms the long-received opinion, that a variable state of weather, especially the influence of a chilling, cold, moist atmosphere suddenly succeeding the action of a warm, invigorating air, is one of the principal exciting causes of Scrofula;—an opinion still further corroborated by the good effects of artificial warmth applied to incipient tumefactions of the external glands.

The chapped and swollen upper lip, mentioned before, often constitute the first appearance of the disease: at other times, small, oval or globular tumors, moveable under the skin, first discover themselves: these are occasioned by an enlargement of lymphatic glands. They are without pain, or any discoloration of the skin; and frequently continue in this state for so long a period as one, two, or more years: they alternate in size with the different seasons of the year; subsiding, in a great degree, during summer and autumn, and acquiring their former magnitude in spring and winter: sometimes they totally disappear, and do not return any more; the patient having acquired, in the interval, that firmness and tone of system which counteracts the scrofulous disposition, or, in other words, having out-grown the disease.

These swellings (better known to the generality of the people by the appellation of "kernels," or, when situated below and somewhat behind the ears, by the unmeaning phrase of "a falling down of the almonds of the ears") most commonly appear first upon the sides of the neck, below the ears, and sometimes under the chin: they gradually increase in size, till they form one large, firm, and immovable swelling: the skin at length acquires a purple hue, which, by degrees, assumes more and more a red

colour: the tumor becomes softer, particularly in the middle, and the fluctuation of a liquid is preceptible. Very little pain is felt during the whole course of this slow inflammatory process. At last, some part of the skin becomes paler and thinner; when, bursting, a fluid oozes out, through one or more small apertures, which seldom exceed the size of a pin's head. The matter discharged is, at first, thinner than that from common abscesses: it daily assumes, more and more, the appearance of viscid serum, mixed with a whitish substance, greatly resembling the curd of milk, or a masticated nut-kernel, and is often streaked with blood.

The wound manifests no disposition to heal; but the tumor, by degrees, almost entirely subsides, whilst the ulcer opens wider and spreads broader: unequally, however, in different directions, the edges become smooth and flat, both externally and internally; and while one part of the sore slowly heals up, in the progress of the disease, the same appearances are renewed in an apparently sound and contiguous part.

The disease not unusually affects, and even first discovers itself, in other parts, as the lymphatics of the knee, elbow, and ankle joints, or those of the fingers and toes: but on these occasions, instead of the small moveable swellings before described, an uniform tumor nearly surrounds the affected joint, obstructing its motion; at first attended with little or no pain, though it feels uncommonly hot: the stiffness of the joint is also scarcely perceptible, except when the limb is bent, or fully extended. The pain at length becomes very considerable, and spreads over the whole joint, which, by degrees, attains to an enormous size: the skin has a clear, shining appearance; the limb gradually wastes away; and the joint, from its size, is rendered entirely immoveable; whilst the inflammation destroys the internal structure of the joint, dissolving or melting down, as it were, not only the articulating ligaments, but even the bones themselves.

To detail the several minutiae that mark the different stages of the disorder from its commencement to the final termination, would be altogether superfluous: the descriptions here given will enable any one to distinguish its most common external forms, sufficiently early to derive every advantage the timely application of proper remedies, assisted by a suitable regimen and diet, can supply: indeed, there can be no difficulty in ascertaining the habits most liable to its attacks; consequently, every one is enabled to apply the best means of prevention, before any morbid symptoms are actually excited.

SCROFULOUS INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

There is another scrofulous affection of external parts, beside those already spoken of, that deserve particular notice: because, although commonly productive of the most afflicting consequences, its true nature is seldom suspected—I mean, SCROFULOUS INFLAMMATION of the EYES and EYE-LIDS: this often proceeds to such a length, as to destroy the ball of the eye. The disease may readily be known from a common inflammation of the eyes, being induced by the slightest irritation. It most commonly first attacks the glands of the eye-lids; which swell, and quickly become ulcerated, discharging an acrid matter, that soon renders the eye itself weak, painful, and unable to bear the action of light or heat. The eye-lids continue, constantly, more or less inflamed, thickened, and raw; and the ulcerations seldom heal up; or, if they do, soon break out again, on the application of any slight cause. Remedies which succeed in removing ordinary inflammations of the eyes have no effect on this: hence a certain criterion is furnished, for knowing when that is of a scrofulous kind.

As the inflammation but rarely begins first in the eye itself, and it would be advisable to consult some eminent surgeon, in all affections of that delicate organ, without loss of time, we shall give no account of the symptoms

that then occur; deeming it sufficient to lay down, for the information of a general reader, the characteristic marks of such forms of the disease as are easy to be recognised from a verbal description.

INTERNAL FORMS OF SCROFULA.

Respecting the supposed* internal forms of Scrofula, I shall say but little; since a minute description of these would prove of small utility to any one but the Medical Student; who may consult, with superior advantage, the practical works of Dr. Cullen, and other eminent Writers, in which this dreadful malady is treated of more fully than could be done in the present Tract.

When the internal glands, as those of the Brain, are diseased, it generally proves fatal, in defiance of all that Medicine can do to oppose its progress, both from the infantile age of its victims, the obscurity of the first symptoms, and the length of time that must consequently elapse before its existence can be precisely ascertained. This variety of Scrofula constitutes what many authors name HYDROCEPHALUS, or WATERY HEAD.

PULMONIC SCROFULA has been noticed before, under the more generally received title of CONSUMPTION; and, relative to a scrofulous affection of the Mesenteric Glands, we have only to remark, that whereas the former variety seldom makes its appearance till after the age of puberty, this always commences its career before that period, and is the most frequent form of the disease by which children under the age of three years are assailed: it occasions a multitude of deaths, that are mistakenly attributed to other causes; as, Teething, Worms, and Bowel Complaints. Its most obvious features are, looseness and flaccidity of flesh, with a pale countenance, general lan-

* The word 'supposed' is here used, as authors are far from agreeing in opinion on this head: nor is it of consequence to contend whether they be varieties of Scrofula or not, if we but know how to cure them.—ED.

guor, and debility; so that the child sensibly falls off, cannot walk, if formerly able to do so, and is strongly inclined to remain in one posture. To these symptoms are joined a variable appetite; and an irregular state of the belly, which becomes, at length, considerably augmented in size, prominent, hard and painful. Constant and excessive thirst, with heat in the palms of the hands, and fetid breath, &c. point out the presence of a slowly-consuming fever, denominated hectic.

Unless relief be administered soon after the commencement of this disease, the little unfortunate sufferer generally falls a martyr to a supervening diarrhœa, or is carried off by dropsy: the fatal termination is sometimes occasioned by a lingering emaciation, or gradual wasting of the body. Hence every parent and nurse entrusted with the care of an infant should on no account neglect to procure proper advice and suitable remedies, on discovering the morbid appearances related above, as affording the only chance of a recovery.

EXCITING CAUSES OF SCROFULA.

The Exciting Causes are few: we consider the principal ones to be a variable atmosphere, especially a moist and cold one, exerting its deleterious influence on that sort of habit which is found to be peculiarly susceptible of the scrofulous action — those diseases which, by their effects, produce a similar constitution, by altering the surface of the skin, and generating acrimony in the mucous membrane or in the lymphatics; to which we may add, with strict justice, improper diet, as to kind or quantity, and want of cleanliness; and, above all, the long-continued use of active, irritating, and debilitating remedies; as, for example, the various preparations of mercury, which frequently change an opposite constitution into the real scrofulous one; and thus the disease seizes on numbers who would otherwise have continued exempt from its operation.

PREVENTION AND CURE.

Repeated observation having enabled us to determine, with great precision, what kind of persons are most predisposed to Scrofula; and that the particular circumstances to be counteracted or removed, are a peculiar acrimony of the fluids, high irritability, and extreme delicacy of system, with great laxity and debility of fibre; the most rational means of prevention obviously consist in the exhibition of such remedies as impart vigour and tone to the solids, and correct or dislodge the prevailing acrimony of the fluids. Hence some physicians very early had recourse to tonics; and, from the benefit which resulted from their use in slight cases, they at length solely rested their hopes of a cure on this class of remedies: others, again, finding that little or no benefit accrued from their administration in the severer forms of Scrofula, grounded their expectations of a cure on correcting, or carrying off, the morbid acrimony, by the various outlets of the body; and exclusively directed all their efforts to the attainment of this important object, by a set of remedies adapted to their several opinions respecting the nature and cause of this acrimony. Those who supposed it to depend on a superabundant acidity, were liberal in the exhibition of alkalies and absorbent earths; whilst such as contended that the cause was owing to an excess of alkaline matter, directed the internal use of acids with equal freedom: others, perceiving the inefficacy of all the several means hitherto relied on, attempted to remove obstruction from the lymphatic system, by the most active chemical combinations of mercury, antimony, sulphur, &c.: and some, considering a peculiar irritability of the nervous system as the principal cause of the scrofulous action, placed their whole dependence on narcotics, as opium, henbane, the night-shades, hemlock, &c.; and not a few trusted to purgatives and diuretics, expecting thereby to carry off the peccant humours. It would be almost an endless task to

mention the diversified opinions that were broached, from time to time, on this subject, and the plans of cure formed thereon. But, alas! whatever remedies were employed, the constant miscarriage of Practitioners, in all but mild and recent cases, furnished the melancholy and irresistible conclusion, that they were unequal to the cure of Scrofula.

Mineral waters have long been held in high estimation; and deemed the best remedies a Physician can trust to, or prescribe in this disease. Experience, however, has unequivocally demonstrated, that few patients have obtained a cure, by either those of the sulphureous, chalybeate, or saline springs, even when drank at the fountain-head: although it must be confessed, that many have derived considerable benefit from their use, and some recent cases have been removed: but to produce any permanently good effect, they require to be drank for a very great length of time, whilst a strict attention to regimen and diet is scrupulously observed. Their efficacy (such as it is) is attributed, by our best Physicians, to the simple element washing out and cleansing the lymphatic system; and not to any specific virtue these waters derive from the ferruginous, saline, or sulphureous matters, with which they are impregnated. Several Medical authors are therefore of opinion, that pure spring-water, drank in the same manner, would have the same effect as any of the former. It is however, I think, probable, that a chalybeate water may, as a diffusible corroborant, have some influence in correcting a laxity of fibre.—Dr. Cullen, in his *Practice of Physic*, Vol. IV. p. 375, says, with his accustomed candour: "For the cure of Scrofula, we have not yet learned any practice that is certainly, or even generally, successful."

If I may be permitted to argue from the success of my own practice, PREVENTION does not appear so difficult as some imagine; since we have most commonly, if not always, an opportunity of applying remedies suitable for

this purpose, before any morbid appearances discover themselves; the constitutions most liable to the attack being easily recognised.

Here, as no peculiar acrimony yet exists, irritability, laxity, and weakness of the system, alone demand attention. To remove these, and fortify the habit, so as to render it not easy to be acted on by the exciting causes, we should defend the body against the hurtful influence of any great and sudden variations in the weather, and of a cold, moist air, by warm clothing: at the same time, we should endeavour to impart strength and vigour, by the use of a mild diet of easy digestion, and containing a due proportion of nutriment; not omitting the application of suitable corroborants:—that best adapted to the age of infancy is cold-bathing; which the child should be gradually accustomed to, from a few weeks after birth; beginning, at first, with immersion in tepid water, and proceeding to reduce the temperature by degrees, as its feelings will permit, till quite cold water does not give too violent a shock to the system. If this powerful remedy be delayed till greater debility prevail, or if there be symptoms of glandular obstructions in the abdominal viscera, or the body be much wasted, instead of proving beneficial, it will only hasten the fatal catastrophe, and precipitate the innocent sufferer into an early tomb. The cold bath, when combined with change of air, warmth, exercise, and the bark (a preparation of which, that sits well on delicate stomachs, and is the best I am acquainted with, is given in p. 82, under the title of CORTICAL INFUSION), has frequently succeeded in preventing the scrofulous action.—And the above are the only means of prevention, on which Medical men found they could place any dependence, till the discovery of the CEREVISIA; which, combining the properties of a tonic, diuretic, sudorific, purifier, cordial, and an antiseptic—and acting, also, directly on the lymphatic system—has proved, from repeated experience, to succeed, both in *preventing* and *curing* the

disorder, *better* than any other preparation which skill or ingenuity has hitherto devised.

Its efficacy in curing several forms of the malady, is placed beyond all doubt, by the unquestionable evidence of numerous respectable persons ; among whom we might enumerate some Physicians of acknowledged eminence in their profession. To speak the truth, I have seldom met with an external form of the disease that resisted the curative powers of the DIET-DRINK. The disorder, as before observed, is accurately described by several authors ; their indications of cure are often drawn from facts and actual observation ; but their practice was on too confined a scale, being restricted to the consideration and removal of only one prominent feature, or a single symptom ; whilst all the others being overlooked, little more could be rationally expected, than an alleviation of that particular symptom which their medicines were calculated to act on.

Having accustomed myself to reflect much on this subject, the cause of these frequent failures in practice became manifest, as subsequent experience has abundantly shewn ; and my superior success in the treatment of Scrofula must solely be attributed to the following circumstance—the Cerevisia is, happily, adapted to the removal, not of *one*, but of *every* morbid alteration that takes place, in the state either of the human fluids or solids in Scrofula, and on which its continuance depends.

Strongly to urge the adoption of this medicine on the first appearance of disease, is a duty I owe to society. In an advanced stage, much danger is to be apprehended, in spite of the best Medical aid : for it would be irrational to imagine that any internal or external remedy can either cure a rottenness of the bones, or disperse fixed indurations of the glands. When, in White Swelling, the bones of the joints are diseased, we would on no account be thought to promise recovery to the unhappy sufferer, unless the action of the Diet- Drink should be assisted by

a seasonable amputation of the limb. But even this last resource for the preservation of life is not always successful;—patients seldom submit to the operation till nearly exhausted by emaciation, hectic, want of sleep, and incessant pain: they are frequently carried off, soon afterwards, by a gradual but rapid decline, the consequence of irreparable debility, or the effect of a morbid state of the lymphatics of contiguous parts. Thus, the only rational expectation of a cure must depend on a very early application of appropriate remedies, with a strict attention to a well-regulated regimen and diet, &c.

In conformity to the rule we have prescribed to ourselves, we shall now adduce one or two well-attested Cases, out of many that we have been favoured with, to prove the curative powers of the Cerevisia in Scrofula or King's Evil.

“ Lower Street, Islington, Nov. 25, 1800.

“SIR—I herewith send you my case, that you may publish it for the good of the community, and particularly the afflicted—thinking it a duty incumbent on me; as I am thereby in hopes that many others may reap the same benefit I have done, being quite restored to health.

“I was afflicted violently, for three years, in the following manner: first, with a swelling in the knee (that is, of the knee-joint), which afterwards turned to an abscess; which rendered me quite incapable of any business, so much so, that I was confined to my bed a whole year; was under several Gentlemen of the Faculty; was twelve months in St. Thomas's Hospital; but was there found incurable, and discharged. In this situation I was advised to take your Cerevisia; and, after taking about two dozen bottles, I found myself perfectly restored; and now enjoy as good health as ever I did.

“ To Mr. SLEE.

“ ELIZABETH WOOD.”

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRECEDING CASE.

I should consider it an act of injustice to publish the above very remarkable and happily terminating Case of

White Swelling, without subjoining a few apposite remarks thereon.

Some persons may, possibly, be invidious or sceptical enough to deny that it exhibits an instance of true Scrofula—that is, a White Swelling affecting the knee-joint; and may insist, that it is not fair in us to infer, from this case, that the Cerevisia will cure the disease: they may, perhaps, artfully adduce, in support of such an assertion, that Mrs. Wood has not once mentioned, either the word Scrofula, or White Swelling, or even appears, by her relation, to have suspected that she ever laboured under that complaint. The nature of Mrs. Wood's disorder is a point of too much consequence to be left undecided; and I hope to fully satisfy the most scrupulous reader on that head.

But, first, I would reply to those cavillers, who start objections, which they know to be weak and unfounded—that females cannot be supposed to be acquainted with the names and symptoms of many constitutional or local diseases; and might therefore well be ignorant of one, which, we have seen, is little known, although very common, and concerning which mankind are known to entertain the most absurd prejudices.—In order to understand the real nature of Mrs. Wood's malady, we have only to appeal to her short but well-drawn history; when, from a calm consideration of all the circumstances, there cannot, I should think, remain a shadow of doubt respecting its being a scrofulous affection, *i.e.* a White Swelling, well marked, from the very period of its commencement, and through its whole progress.

Before we particularly examine Mrs. Wood's account, it may not be amiss to add some facts which fell under Dr. Webster's own observation; and some which were communicated to him by the patient. She had suffered much from debility, before the swelling appeared: and was, moreover, of a constitution most favourable to the production of Scrofula. The swelling was, at first, colourless, of a smooth even surface, and nearly sur-

rounded the joint: it felt very hot to the touch, and was attended with little pain: it progressively enlarged, became excruciatingly painful, especially when warm in bed, or suddenly exposed to a change of temperament: the motion of the joint became gradually impeded; till the limb was, at length, rendered entirely useless:—a feverish hectic accompanied these symptoms, the pain was without remission, and so violent during the night, that short intervals of sleep could only be obtained by the free use of opiates: at last, the tumor burst spontaneously, discharging the same kind of matter as always flows from scrofulous ulcers. During the progress of the disease, the lower part of the limb wasted very much; and the affected joint—as is generally, I believe, if not constantly the case, on such occasions—still continues somewhat larger than its natural size. If these circumstances do not fully determine this to have been a scrofulous case*, no disease can be known by its symptoms.

But let us see how this description agrees with that before given, in the patient's own words. It states, that "she was afflicted for three years; first, with a swelling in the knee:" this afterwards became "an abscess." On inquiry, it appears the abscess formed at the distance of one year, at least, from the commencement of the swelling: and surely no Medical man will attempt to say, a common inflammation could have existed so long without the production of matter. She "was rendered incapable of any business," by extreme weakness, constant and severe

* This was a White Swelling induced by Syphilis, and the action of a debilitating course of mercury (which is capable of producing that effect on a constitution not originally disposed to the disease) on a scrofulous habit. Hence the truth of a common observation, that mercury frequently cures the Lues, by occasioning a worse disease.—The Cerevisia is a safe and certain specific, in every stage of Syphilis: it improves and invigorates the constitution; and admirably restores to health those who have been injured by mercury, giving stability to the feeble frame, and freshness to the pallid cheek.—Ed.

pain, and inability to move the limb. She "was under the care of several surgeons; and," no less than "twelve months," in a public hospital; and then "discharged as incurable."

If, on comparing the preceding histories, any one acquainted with the subject can be hardy enough to say this was not a case of Scrofula, and such as would be generally pronounced a hopeless one (without the hazardous operation of amputation), cured by the Cerevisia—I must consider him as the most incredulous and self-opinionated of men.

But let me, after all, candidly acknowledge, that, notwithstanding the Preparation did succeed in so advanced a stage of the disease, I am far from wishing to inculcate the idea that it will effect a cure in all similar cases; that is, when the use of the remedy is deferred to so late a period: on the contrary, I can never too strongly or too frequently enjoin persons afflicted with Scrofula, or any other disorder that depends on, or is connected with a morbid acrimony of the fluids and a lax state of the solids, or which is accompanied with affections of the skin, to enter upon a course of the Diet-Drink on the very first appearance of the disease, or even before, if practicable: and this it would most commonly be in every one's power to do, if those, who are either subject to such disorders, or descended from a family afflicted therewith, were to use the wholesome precaution of taking a few bottles every Spring and Fall. This would be found a cheap and pleasant way to preserve health, and prevent illness.

Whatever objections may be raised, by calumny or prejudice, against Mrs. Wood's Case, certainly none can be made to the following Letter to Mr. Slee.

" April, 1801.

" SIR—In consequence of the great benefit I have received by taking your truly valuable Medicine, the Cerevisia Anglicana, I think it but just to request you would publish my case, for the

benefit of those who labour under similar complaints. I was afflicted for a length of time with what I supposed to be the scurvy*, which affected me in an alarming degree: at this time I caught a cold, which settled in my breast, and became quite a scrofulous tumor, with which I was afflicted upwards of seven months; and it was supposed likely to terminate in a cancer—as the Surgeons of the Westminster Hospital informed me, where I attended as an out-patient several times, and who seriously advised me to have it taken off: but, fortunately, I was recommended to take your Diet-Drink; and, by taking a dozen bottles, and using the embrocation advised by Dr. Webster, I now declare that I am perfectly cured; the tumor in my breast has totally disappeared; and I enjoy as good a state of health as at any former period of my life.

“Your grateful servant,

“ANN DICKINSON.”

“Witnessed by MARY SHARP, (at the Sign of WELCOME RODNEY to the PRINCE of WALES,) Bridge Road, Lambeth, Surrey.”

On the above case I shall remark, that if any one should be disposed to assert it was not scrofulous, he will be reduced to the necessity of granting it to have been an incipient cancer; a circumstance which, if admitted, cannot (a cure having been effected) lessen the respectability of the medicine, or diminish its virtues.

To conclude a subject which may be thought to have occupied already too many pages, I would strenuously advise such of my readers as may be afflicted with any form of Scrofula, or who have children of a scrofulous disposition, to enter immediately on a course of the Cerevisia; which should be continued till the system has acquired a vigour capable of resisting all future attacks. The remedy should be taken in doses suited to the age of the patient, as pointed out in the Directions given with each bottle; and ought to be persevered in, not only until

* Glandular swellings, in the neighbourhood of the neck, were mistaken, by her, for symptoms of Scurvy; a circumstance that frequently happens.—ED.

every morbid symptom has disappeared, but also for a considerable time afterwards.

The use of the Diet-Drink should be combined with a diet of easy digestion, and containing, as before noticed, a large portion of that matter which is readily converted into a nutritious chyle; whilst the body should be defended against a cold, moist air, and against the hurtful influences of great and sudden changes of temperature, by warm clothing, and by preserving, as much as circumstances will permit, an equal degree of warmth at all times.

These means may be further assisted by the cold bath, used under the restrictions before mentioned, and other tonic remedies; particularly the Cortical Infusion and Roborant Tincture prescribed in pp. 81, 82 of this work: whilst, to keep the bowels in a regular state, that is, neither too lax nor too constricted, is an object that demands the most serious attention.

The ulcers, when such appear, should be washed with warm thin gruel, or milk and water; and covered with lint, on which some mild ointment, such, for example, as that of spermaceti, may be lightly spread; and the dressings be renewed once or twice a-day, according as the discharge is more or less in quantity. All irritating applications must be carefully avoided. From half a table-spoon to a wine-glass-full of the Cortical Infusion, with from thirty drops to three or four tea-spoons-full of the Roborant Tincture (according to the patient's age, and the debility existing), should be taken two or three times a-day; particularly from half-an-hour to an hour before dinner, and two hours after. The smallest dose, mentioned above, is only calculated for young children.

Adults ought to drink a few glasses of some generous wine, immediately after dinner (the quantity to be determined by former habits of life); such as, Madeira, Sherry, or good old Lisbon: and children should also be allowed a quantity suited to their respective ages, either alone, or

mixed with water. Old sound porter may be freely used by such as it will agree with; as also lemon-juice diluted with water, but without any admixture of spirits or sugar.

External glandular swellings, as of the neck, &c., are often much relieved, and sometimes removed, by being well anointed, morning and evening, with the following Liniment: which will, moreover, be found useful in incipient affections of the joints, and in cold swellings of the feet, ankles, and legs, occasioned by weakness.

LINIMENT.—Take olive-oil, opodeldoc or soapy liniment, and volatile liquor of hartshorn, of each one ounce; chemical oil of amber, and tincture of opium, each six drachms.—Mix the whole well together, by briskly shaking them in a phial.

Blisters long kept open, and made what is termed perpetual, have frequently been found of great service. And many persons have derived considerable benefit from anointing the swellings twice or thrice a day, for half an hour or more each time, with neat's-foot oil, bullock's marrow and other animal fats, and regularly continuing the practice for several months. But the constant application of artificial warmth, as by wearing flannel or fleecy hosiery, &c., must by no means be omitted, any more than the use of the Diet-Drink, in the largest doses that can be taken without disordering the stomach or bowels.

If the disorder be removeable, this plan will certainly succeed.

VII.

DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

OBSTRUCTIONS, IRREGULARITIES, WEAKNESSES,

&c. &c.

HAVING fully described the general nature of those disorders in which the Diet-Drink has proved far more efficacious than any other medicine or medicines we are acquainted with; having amply detailed the circumstances on which the superior efficacy of this Preparation depends; and having pointed out its mode of operation at large; we shall now do little more than give the names of such diseases as remain to be noticed; illustrate the good effects of the Cerevisia, in these, by the insertion of appropriate cases, where they can properly be given; and occasionally subjoin a few observations, when we think they will prove of utility.

The reader cannot require to be reminded, that we long since premised that the Diet-Drink was adapted to the relief and cure of one set of diseases only; that is, of such as have an intimate relation to, or connection with, each other: for however far asunder they may be placed in Medical classification, they have, notwithstanding, a natural agreement, and are capable of being traced to one general and original source, viz. a morbid, contaminated, or an impoverished state of the fluids, with more or less of acrimony; and induced either by external or internal causes, and sometimes by the joint action of both; sometimes accompanied with a diseased condition of the solids, or with cuticular affections, and sometimes with neither.

To treat of any disorder to which the preceding descrip-

tion will not strictly apply, would be inconsistent with the professed design of this work. We shall therefore omit the mention of every malady in which the result of past experience does not warrant us in recommending the *Cerevisia*, as a Remedy that will not balk the patient's hope of relief; provided neglect or mismanagement has not placed the disease beyond the reach of Medical aid.

Females, in general, are so well acquainted with those complaints peculiar to the sex, and so thoroughly understand the alterations which provident Nature labours to effect in the system at certain periods of life, that we shall avoid any description of the one or the other, lest we might inadvertently wound the delicacy of our fair and amiable readers. It is the office of a discreet matron to instruct the young and inexperienced part of her sex in matters so essential to their future health and happiness; and it is exceedingly to be regretted that so many mothers almost totally neglect so essential a part of their duty, by which means hundreds of beautiful young women are annually cut off about the age of puberty.

Most of these untimely deaths are owing to a want of due caution and proper management at this very critical period. Instead of Nature's kind efforts being judiciously assisted, they are, too often, impeded and paralyzed, by pursuing an endless round of pleasure, ere the system has acquired sufficient stability to endure great fatigue, or the circulation attained a settled balance: thus, when the health and vigour of delicate* youth is most wanted, we frequently see the female deprived of energy—pale and sallow; a prey to low spirits and nervous tremors; subject to distressing headaches, fainting fits, and either watchfulness or frightful dreams; and, in short, presenting a melancholy picture of languor and debility. These are

* The epithet *delicate* is here used, to express the feeble resistance that the strength of a young female can oppose to the injurious influence of late hours, &c.

some of the *blessed* effects which flow from an early introduction to late hours, crowded rooms, midnight routs, balls, &c., with the whole round of fashionable female dissipation: nor are the consequences of a constant attendance on these delusive pleasures less destructive at a more-advanced age, when another important change in the constitution is appointed to take place; or during the continuance of certain natural and accidental circumstances that appertain to women. To prosecute such indiscreet enjoyments at times like these, is, in every case, to walk in the broad way that leadeth on to death.

Great care and circumspection is requisite to be observed towards the approach of puberty. To guard against getting cold, is of the first consequence; whilst every endeavour should be used to preserve a regular state of health; the food should be plain, and all high seasoned dishes avoided: the stomach should not be overloaded with quantity or variety: the drink to consist of toast-and-water, wine and water, or sound cider. Weak and delicate girls may be allowed one glass or two of wine after dinner; but to abstain from debilitating tea; and eat no meat-suppers, but, in lieu thereof, take a bason of sago, tapioca, gruel, or panada. They should retire early to rest; rise early in the morning; take moderate exercise; avoid exposure to the night air, and irregularities of every kind; and be careful to wear clothing sufficiently warm, and to keep the feet dry.

If attention to these prudential regulations fail to accomplish the speedy object aimed at, and on the opportune attainment of which future health and length of life materially depend, it will be advisable to take the Diet-Drink immediately. The dose should be from one to two table-spoons-full, in a tumbler of warm gruel, or wine and water, drank on going to, or when in bed.—If no effectual relief be found in the course of a few weeks, the feet and legs should be immersed, at night, in warm water regularly, some evenings prior to the next expected period, and during its continuance.

Some cases are more obstinate than others; but the Cerevisia has seldom required the aid of the water-bath. Many have been restored to full health by its use, who despaired of relief, and had also long been afflicted with Cholorosis or the Green-sickness. Its salutary powers are most conspicuous in lax and delicate habits; though it has proved of equal benefit in those of an opposite kind. Much advantage would accrue to the female world, if mothers were always to give their daughters, about the time of puberty, a small quantity of the medicine every night.

This being too delicate a subject to handle minutely, I shall merely remark, that it is equally useful to females at the critical period of more-advanced life; as also in every case of irregularity, obstruction, and weakness.

From the length to which this Tract has already extended we are naturally precluded from publishing many cures highly interesting to those we are now addressing. The following are selected, as of the utmost importance to females; whilst there can be no objection to their meeting the public eye.

CASE OF MRS. SEWARD, NO. 83, BROAD-WALL, BLACKFRIARS.

"GENTLEMEN—Considering myself indebted to your humanity, and the English Diet-Drink, for the recovery of life's greatest blessing, HEALTH—of which I had been long deprived, by illness—I am induced to trouble you with the particulars, for the benefit of others, and to express my gratitude for your kindness.

"It was my misfortune, for several years, to be often rendered wholly incapable of business, and even unable to attend to my domestic concerns for weeks together. On these occasions, I was first seized with a vertigo or swimming of my head: to this generally succeeded a fainting-fit; on recovery from which, I found myself exceedingly weak and low, and continued so many hours. As these attacks were very frequent, my spirits became much depressed; I had little or no appetite; my stomach and bowels were greatly disordered by indigestion and wind; and I knew not what it was, for a considerable time, to be in tolerable health, and free from pain, even for a single day.

"These distressing symptoms (to which I could add many others)

two Doctors to whom I applied, said were owing to obstruction.—Their utmost endeavours having been ineffectually exerted for my relief, I began to despair of ever obtaining any from Medicine; when a friend, fortunately, prevailed on me to try your Dr. Webster's English Diet-Drink.—I began to use it in the Spring of 1802: in a few weeks, my general state of health was much mended; the great cause of all my complicated sufferings gradually yielded to its mild and salutary operation;—a medicine so gentle in its action, yet so powerful in its effects, greatly surprised me;—and from this period, every distressing symptom declined rapidly, and soon disappeared altogether. Thus, in the short space of three months, I had the unspeakable satisfaction of receiving a *perfect cure*—a cure which, I have every reason to think, will be permanent; since at this time I continue to enjoy full health and spirits.

“Most probably there are, at this moment, hundreds of females deemed incurable, to whom your Cerevisia would prove equally serviceable. Impressed with this sentiment, I could wish my case printed—if you, Sir, have no objection—for their use; and for the sake of doing public justice to a Preparation that is, I am persuaded, of unequalled excellence in the complaints of our sex. For my own part, I am so well satisfied of its utility, that I shall never be without a bottle in the house.

“Your grateful and much obliged,

“*To Messrs. SLEE & Co.*

“M. SEWARD.”

CASE OF MRS. JOHNSON, OF WESTMINSTER ROAD.

“GENTLEMEN—Under the impression of gratitude for the very extraordinary cure I have obtained by the use of Dr. Webster's English Diet-Drink—and desirous of pointing out, to those labouring under similar complaints, the most certain means of relief—I have caused the particulars of my case to be drawn up, and affixed my signature thereunto, in proof of its veracity; and request you to publish the same, in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others. I shall always be happy to satisfy the inquiries of any respectable person who may wish for more ample information.

“*To Messrs. SLEE & Co.*

“Your obliged servant,

Dated Jan. 31, 1801.

“SIBINA JOHNSON.”*

* This lady, at a very advanced period of life, recently called on Mr. Edw. Slee, warmly professing her gratitude to, and respect for the memory of, Dr. Webster.—ED.

CASE OF MRS. SIBINA JOHNSON.

“UPWARDS of three years since, Mrs. Johnson, Tobacconist, near the Obelisk, Westminster Road, unfortunately caught Cold, during a period which at all times requires females to use the greatest caution in guarding against such an accident; not aware of the consequences which might follow, she paid little attention to the circumstance at first, flattering herself it would be easily removed, as former affections of the kind had frequently been. In the course of a month, however, she was roused from this state of fallacious security by the rapid succession of such a train of formidable symptoms as soon proved that her health had sustained a very severe, if not a dangerous shock, by the suppression of the most regular and useful function in the animal economy; and the only chance of recovery obviously depended on having immediate recourse to Medical assistance. Besides the usual effects of a cold, her breathing was become short and difficult: she had little or no appetite; often a total aversion to food, with flatulence and indigestion; severe pains across the back and loins, suddenly shifting to other parts, and then returning with increased violence; to these succeeded a cold dropsical swelling of the legs, feet, and ankles, which, with a feverish thirst that admitted of no allay, speedily induced a general debility, with such an incapacity for exertion, that the most moderate exercise was followed by excessive fatigue. To these distressing symptoms were superadded such lowness of spirits and dejection of mind as bordered on despondency, though before this time she enjoyed an uninterrupted cheerfulness of temper. The nights, instead of alleviating her sufferings, were either passed in fruitless endeavours to procure the comforts of sleep; or rendered more intolerable than those lingered out in irksome restlessness, by frightful dreams, which never failed to harass her during the short slumbers she occasionally obtained: she generally arose not only unrefreshed, but even more exhausted than when she lay down. A periodical headache, which lasted for some hours every forenoon, was the common consequence of such uncomfortable nights. She had placed herself under the care of a Medical gentleman distinguished for his superior skill in the successful treatment of female complaints; yet month after month passed away without bringing the smallest relief: encouraged, however, by the many cures this gentleman had performed in the

neighbourhood, she regularly continued to follow his prescriptions, in the hope he would ultimately succeed in restoring that operation of nature, from the obstruction or suspension of which all her sufferings proceeded. When three irksome years had nearly elapsed, her surgeon candidly acknowledged he could no longer expect any benefit to result from the further administration of medicine, having already ineffectually tried every means pointed out by reason and experience as likely to succeed: he therefore advised her to decline its use altogether: said he should discontinue his professional visits, but would often call in a friendly way, that he might take advantage of any alteration that occurred; indicating, that a renewal of his endeavours for her relief would be attended with success. On one of these visits, Mrs. Johnson mentioned her having been credibly informed that several persons had been cured of complaints similar to hers, and arising from the same cause, by Dr. Joshua Webster's English Diet-Drink, (prepared by Slee and Co.), after the remedies directed by several able surgeons and physicians had been long persevered in without effect. With a liberality that reflects honour on the surgeon, and secures the patient's lasting gratitude, he spoke in the highest terms of Dr. Webster's Professional knowledge, experience, and practice; and humanely encouraged a trial of the Remedy; observing, "It might probably afford that relief she had hitherto sought in vain; but, should it fail, no injury could result from the experiment:" adding, "It was a valuable Remedy, and would, he had no doubt, completely succeed in less obstinate cases." Mrs. Johnson sent for half-a-dozen bottles, and entered on a course of the Diet-Drink, with a hope of success that rendered her particularly observant of the Directions. She took four bottles-full without experiencing the alleviation of any one symptom, or observing any perceptible operation of the Medicine: but, understanding that these were not unusual circumstances, especially in obstinate disorders, and that Dr. Webster had described its action as "slow but sure," her confidence suffered no diminution; and by the time the seventh bottle was emptied, she had the inexpressible satisfaction of finding every troublesome symptom abated: from that time, her spirits and strength gradually improved, as every untoward symptom declined, till the end of the third month, when Nature's impediment yielded to the salutary powers of the medicine. Thus

the grand source of all her sufferings was completely removed, and an increase of strength seemed the only thing wanting to the full establishment of her former health. To perfect a recovery so surprising to, and unexpected by, her friends, the Diet-Drink was continued some months longer, in smaller and less frequent doses: nor is she yet willing to lay it totally aside, notwithstanding she has for some time enjoyed as good and regular a state of health, in every respect, as at any former period of life. Her accustomed cheerfulness has returned, her appetite is good, and sleep sound: the pains have vanished; and the swelling of her legs subsided, which have recovered their natural warmth and tone, and the body its wonted strength; and her constitution appears uninjured.

“ Having perused the fore-recited particulars, drawn up at my request, I hereby attest the truth thereof; and with heartfelt gratitude declare myself cured of Complaints which embittered life, by the sole use of Dr. Webster's English Diet-Drink; to which alone I confidently attribute, not only my recovery, but, most probably, my present existence.—May others have equal cause to rejoice in the discovery of the English Diet-Drink!

“SIBINA JOHNSON.”

VIII.

JUVENILE INDISCRETIONS.

ALAS! who shall recount the number of those who have fallen victims to their own folly. How many of Britain's most promising sons have clothed the face of youth with the wrinkles of old age, and sapped the foundations of life ere parental restraint had lost its legal authority!—By pursuing a gay and dissipated life, they rush headlong down the current of vice—their blood is soon inflamed, even to madness, by intemperance; and contaminated by a loathsome disease, which, however fashionable it may be, is capable of undermining the most robust constitution, and of converting the most lovely form into an object of disgust. This dreadful offspring of illicit love is seldom suffered to complete the business of death alone: two able co-adjutors are generally called in, to hasten its destructive ravages—MERCURY, and MERCURIAL QUACKS. Either of these formidable foes to the human race, if unrestrained, would destroy a nation; yea, unpeople half the world.

But, since no lessons of morality—not even the afflicting sight of a late gay companion converted into a mass of living putrefaction, and placing his last sad hopes of relief in an early grave—can teach wisdom to unthinking youth, or have power to stem the torrent of overwhelming dissipation; it is our bounden duty, seeing we cannot reclaim, to direct such, as may contract disease, to a safe and certain cure in every stage of the disorder, from the slightest to the most severe and complicated form. Such a Remedy, I confidently affirm, will be found in the Cerevisia; and it possesses one great advantage, over all others recommended for the same complaint; namely, that so far from injuring the constitution, or laying the

foundation for other disorders, it purifies the system, restores a decayed habit, and produces a perfect renovation of health. It may be taken with perfect safety; and will subdue the disease, with equal certainty and facility, at all seasons of the year. Patients, whilst under a course of this Medicine, may pursue their usual avocations, without endangering their health by so doing; as the mildness of its operation does not require confinement to the house.

Constitutions debilitated by Intemperance, blighted by the CRIMINAL practices of YOUTH, or greatly injured by that pernicious mineral, MERCURY, are seldom restored to health and vigour by what is called the Regular Practice, adopted on such occasions; but these hapless victims of folly generally entail on themselves, at an early period of life, all the pains, anxieties, and decrepitude that attend on the last stage of a long and laborious life; and die in a state of second childhood, ere they have attained, in respect of years, the acmé of manhood.—Oh! dire effects of dissipation these!

Let it, however, be some consolation to the Parents of those Children, who, mistaking the road to happiness, have pursued their phantom, Pleasure, through the paths of vice that lead to destruction, to know that these unfortunates may find in the Diet-Drink a Remedy that will certainly, though gradually, restore them to sound health: and if injured, either by a certain complaint, or the use of mercury, the Preparation before mentioned will effectually remove the one, and counteract the deleterious effects of the other. Nor is it less serviceable in such diseases as are induced by the action of that potent mineral, particularly in that very troublesome one named by John Hunter the 'MERCURIAL DISEASE.'

The subject of our present remarks precludes us from publishing a few cases in confirmation thereof; and has made us anxious to confine our observations within a space marked out by decorum.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER.

THE Cerevisia has proved efficacious in preventing that dreadful disease, CANCER, from taking place, provided it be given, in full doses, on the first appearance of a schirrous tumor, and daily persevered in till (the lymphatics being thoroughly cleansed, and the morbid obstruction removed) the swelling subsides.

If, however, the tumor should continue to increase, and become painful, the patient ought immediately to consult an experienced and skilful surgeon: for many persons, who imagine that they applied for relief on the first appearance of the disease, have, not unfrequently, been woefully mistaken; the tumor having been of long continuance, and fast approaching to a cancerous state; yet not before noticed, in consequence of its having been attended with no pain, till just as it attracted attention.

It behoves every person who would wish to avoid the evils resulting from Cancer, to take the Diet-Drink at the time of discovering a colourless, firm, and somewhat moveable swelling under the skin (to the feel resembling a pea, bean, &c.), of the breasts, arm-pits, neck, chin, or behind the ears; as, whether such be the germ of Cancer or of Scrofula, the Medicine will, most commonly, prevent either of these morbid affections from making any further progress.

HÆMORRHOIDS OR PILES.

THESE local affections are always connected with a faulty habit, and a high degree of irritability in the system, whilst the fluids are impoverished, contaminated, and rendered acrid by various circumstances; as, improper diet, over labour, want of rest, intemperance, &c.: consequently, it will readily be believed that the Diet-Drink, cannot fail of correcting the habits disposed to these complaints.

WORMS.

THE Diet-Drink speedily removes crudities, and corrects acidities in the first passages; thereby totally preventing any nidus or lodgment being formed for the propagation, &c. of those destructive and troublesome animalculæ, WORMS.—I have administered the Cerevisia, on such occasions, with the happiest success, for several years; and have had strong reasons to believe it was the best anti-thelminthic or worm-destroyer ever invented.

INFANTINE DISEASES.

THE Cerevisia is found particularly useful in the several Diseases peculiar to infants, by correcting the too acid composition of their food, causing them to cut their teeth with less fever, pain, &c., preventing or removing gripes, green stools, and other acrimonious matter, so frequently degenerated in their tender bowels, by which means thousands are carried off, and which generally happens in consequence of over-loading their stomachs with improper food, liquor, &c.—To tender infants, a tea spoonful may be given every night in breast-milk or pap, and increased or decreased according as circumstances require.

CONCLUSION.

HAVING at great length explained the general grounds on which the *Cerevisia Anglicana* or English Diet-Drink, recommended itself at first to public notice; and having established, by the most incontrovertible testimonies, its extraordinary salutary effects on worn-out constitutions, and in radically curing some of the most formidable diseases we are acquainted with—and which diseases have been fully described in the preceding pages; we now hasten to the conclusion of a work that may be supposed to have already extended to an unnecessary length. Calm reflection will, however, justify us for having zealously exerted ourselves to prove, that Diseases generally considered incurable by the Faculty are, in most cases, easily cured by that safe and pleasant Remedy of which we have been speaking.

The disorders heretofore treated of may be considered as the grand source from whence other lighter affections, arising from similar causes, proceed. To particularly notice the latter would be altogether superfluous: the observations before made will apply with equal force to these—all affections which are connected with, or proceed from, a depraved habit, &c. &c. as before mentioned—or are produced by the former, or by the action of powerful chemical preparations, changing one disorder into the form of another, as, for example, mercury converting Lues into Scrofula or Pulmonary Consumption—are certainly curable by the DIET-DRINK. And it will be found capable of guarding the habit against the attacks of Periodical (such as prevail at the different seasons of the year) or Epidemic Disorders, if taken, as an *alterative* and *purifier*, to the quantity of two or three bottles every Spring and Autumn.

AFFIDAVIT

MADE BY DR. WEBSTER, BEFORE THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON, IN 1799;
CERTIFYING THAT THE CEREVISIA IS PREPARED FROM VEGETABLES
POSSESSING THE MOST SALUBRIOUS QUALITIES.

“JOSHUA WEBSTER, M.D., and an old Member of the Corporation of Surgeons, London, maketh Oath, and saith, That the Medicine by him named CEREVISIA ANGLICANA, or ENGLISH DIET-DRINK, is prepared from Vegetables possessing the most salubrious qualities, and was discovered by him after a long and laborious investigation of the Medicinal Properties of Herbs and Plants; and that the said CEREVISIA is the greatest Corrector and Purifier of the Blood, consequently the best Preservative of Health; and approaches the nearest to Dr. BOERHAAVE's idea of ‘AN UNIVERSAL REMEDY,’ of any hitherto made public; as this Deponent has had ample testimony of, during *Fifty Years*’ extensive practice, in the course of which he successfully administered the said CEREVISIA to several Thousands.

“That the said Medicine has proved singularly efficacious in the following Disorders; viz. in *Malignant, Putrid, Spotted, and Bilious Fevers*; in *Hypochondriasis*, and every variety of *Nervous Complaints*; in *Scurvy, Scrofula*; all Diseases arising from Impure Blood, Interrupted Secretion, or Impeded Perspiration; in Impaired Constitutions; Debilitated Habits, *Consumptive and Asthmatic Dispositions*, with their usual forerunners—*Coughs and Colds*; as also in Worm Cases; Crudities of the Stomach and Primæ Viæ, Indigestion, &c.

“That the late Dr. B. FRANKLIN, of America, when in London (many years ago), being afflicted with an obstinate *Scorbutic Complaint*, which had long resisted the most-approved means of treatment, was cured in about *two months*, by the use of the DIET-DRINK *only*: which the Doctor afterwards tried in the *Yellow Fever* of America, and of the East and West Indies; and wrote an account of its success to his friend, P. COLLISON, Esq. F.R.S., requesting the same might be communicated to this Deponent, and expressing a hope it would be made public at some future period.

“And this Deponent further saith, that verily believing a general use of the said CEREVISIA will greatly lessen the melancholy List of Human Maladies; and considering, that at the age of Eighty-eight his own exertions cannot benefit Man to the extent of his wishes; he has communicated the Recipe to Messrs. SLEE and Co. and instructed them in the *true and peculiar process and mode of preparation*; believing that the said SLEE and Co. will assiduously endeavour to spread the knowledge of so valuable a Remedy (for the benefit of their fellow-creatures) *to every part of the World*.

(Signed) “JOSHUA WEBSTER.”

“Sworn at the Mansion House of the City of London,
the 13th of Nov. 1799, before me, H. C. COMBE, MAYOR.

“Witness, JAMES BENAMORE, M.D., Millman Street, Bedford Row.”

JOSHUA WEBSTER, M.D.

THE CELEBRATED BOTANIST, INVENTOR OF DR. JAMES'S POWDERS,
MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON,

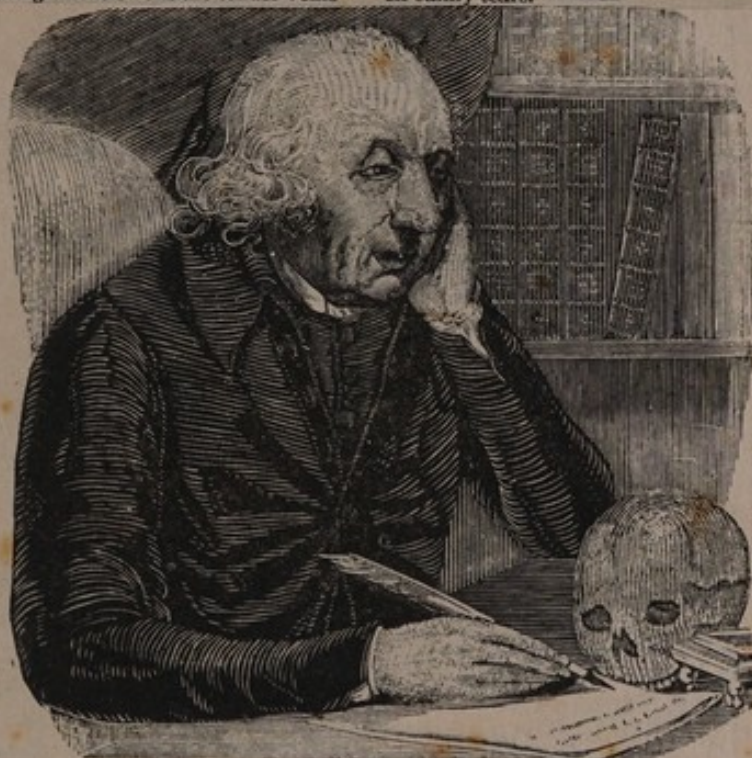
Who was called in and consulted in the last Illness of His Majesty George the Second,
DISCOVERED THE

CEREVISIA ANGLICANA or ENGLISH HERB DIET-DRINK,

AND MOST SUCCESSFULLY USED IT, IN EXTENSIVE PRACTICE, FOR 50 YEARS.

"HE, following Nature in her secret haunts,
Roam'd over vales and mountains, to explore
What healing virtue swells the tender veins

Of Herbs and Flowers; or what the beams of morn
Draw forth, distilling from the clefted rind
In balmy tears."



This eminent Philanthropist died in his 95th year, A.D. 1801, retaining the full use of his faculties to the last, without the use of spectacles.

"When the ear heard him, then it blessed him; and when the eye saw him, it gave witness of him. The blessing of those that were ready to perish came upon him; and he caused the Widow's heart to sing for joy."

THE CEREVISIA has been successfully administered in the following Disorders, originating in a morbid or contaminated state of the Fluids—those which arise from a defect either in the quality or quantity of the Chyle; from Impeded Perspiration, Glandular Obstructions, or Bilious Acrimony; from Irregularities in any of the Natural Evacuations; Crudities of the Stomach and Primæ Viæ; Indigestion, &c. Hence it cures every variety of Nervous Affections; as also Scurvy, Scrofula, Fistula, Leprosy, Cancers, White Swellings, Cuticular Eruptions, Rheumatism, Contractions, Spasms, Strictures, Gravelly and Stony Concretions, Liver Complaints, Dropsies, Worm Disorders, Putrescent, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, especially that species of Cholera lately prevalent, Yellow Fever, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, Female Obstructions, &c. Highly approved by the eminent ABERNETHY, and other celebrated Medical Practitioners; and successfully recommended by VAN BUCHELL, to renovate and purify the system of his Patients previously to his operation for the Cure of Fistula.

*** No Fears need alarm the most Timid, in its use; and it may be administered with perfect safety to Women in any state of Pregnancy, and even to Infants at the Breast; and, in fact, may be freely taken without any danger.

Sold Wholesale & Retail, by E. SLEE & Co., sole Proprietors,
No. 80 Borough High-street, Southwark.

In Half Pint Bottles, 4s. Pint Ditto, 7s. 6d. Quart Ditto, 14s.—Duty included.

Directions for taking the Cerevisia, and an Index to the Cures in this List, will be found on the last page.

R. Watts, Printer, Crown Court, Temple Bar. 1836.



AFFIDAVIT BY DR. JOSHUA WEBSTER.

JOSHUA WEBSTER, M.D., and an old Member of the Corporation of Surgeons, London, maketh Oath, and saith, "That the Medicine by him named CEREVISIA ANGLICANA, or ENGLISH DIET-DRINK, is prepared from Vegetables possessing the most salubrious qualities, and was discovered by him after a long and laborious investigation of the Medicinal Properties of Herbs and Plants; and that the said CEREVISIA is the greatest Corrector and Purifier of the Blood, consequently the best Preservative of Health; and approaches the nearest to *Dr. Boerhaave's* Idea of 'AN UNIVERSAL REMEDY,' of any hitherto made public, as this Deponent has had ample testimony of, during *Fifty Years'* extensive Practice, in the course of which he successfully administered the said CEREVISIA to several Thousands.

"That the said Medicine has proved singularly efficacious in the following Disorders, (amongst many others, which are enumerated in a Book, entitled '*A True and Brief Account of the Cerevisia*,' &c., published and signed by him); viz. in *Asthmas*, *Consumptions*, and their usual forerunners, *Coughs* and *Colds*; *Scurvy*, *Scrofula*, and all Diseases arising from *Impurities of the Blood*, &c. &c.; and that it specifically counteracts the deleterious Effects of *Mineral*, *Mercurial*, and *Metallic Poisons*.

"That the late Dr. B. FRANKLIN, of America, when in London (many years ago), being afflicted with an obstinate *Scorbutic Complaint*, which had long resisted the most approved means of treatment, was cured in about *two months*, by the use of the DIET-DRINK ONLY; which the Doctor afterwards tried in the *Yellow Fever* of America, and of the East and West Indies; and wrote an Account of its Success to his Friend, P. COLLISON, Esq. F.R.S., requesting the same might be communicated to this Deponent, and expressing a hope it would be made public at some future period.

"And this Deponent further saith, that, verily believing a general use of the said CEREVISIA will greatly lessen the melancholy List of Human Maladies; and considering, that, at the Age of *Ninety-three* his own exertions cannot benefit Man to the extent of his wishes; he has communicated the Recipe to Messrs. E. SLEE and CO. and instructed them in the *true and peculiar process and mode of preparation*, believing that the said E. SLEE and CO. will assiduously endeavour to spread the knowledge of so valuable a Remedy (for the benefit of their fellow Creatures) to every part of the World.

"JOSHUA WEBSTER."

"Sworn at the Mansion-House of the City of London,

the 13th of Nov. 1799, before me, H. C. COMBE, MAYOR.

"Witness, JAMES BENAMORE, M.D."

ATTESTATIONS OF VERY RECENT CURES, 1834,

Addressed to Mr. EDWARD SLEE.

ABSCESS.—Mr. Gee's Case.

Mr. Joseph Gee, Butcher, Stratford, Essex (late of Watford), suffered in a most distressing way by an internal abscess. He was quite given over by several respectable Members of the Faculty, who declared that all the medicine in the country could never restore him. After taking two doses of the Diet Drink, a discharge of full a quart of thick matter was voided upwards from the stomach, and on the following day a much larger quantity; after which he began to enjoy his food, and rapidly amended in health, to the utter astonishment of his former Medical attendants and all his friends. Mr. Gee will feel pleasure in testifying to all the world the truth of the above statement.

AGUE.—Miss Porter's Case.

"SIR—A short time since, the Daughter of Mr. W. Porter, of Ramsdon Crays, near Billericay, paid a visit to her Uncle, at Great Wakering, Essex; and returned home with what they call the Hundred Ague—a frightful calamity! Medical assistance was obtained, but in vain: at length she was sent to London; and returned home in a month, still suffering with Ague, and accompanied with the Whooping-Cough. Recourse was now had to your valuable medicine, which soon cured both Cough and Ague.

"W. SQUIRREL."

"Chelmsford, March 21, 1831."

ASTHMA—BILIOUS HABIT—BOWEL COMPLAINTS—CHOLERA.

MR. COLE'S CASE OF ASTHMA.

"SIR—I have been twice ill, and both times with Asthma. From my first complaint, I felt so completely recovered, after taking two bottles of your medicine, that I was able to resume my nightly labour as a Baker; which I had been for some time unable to follow, from excessive weakness and shortness of breath. Unfortunately, however, I caught a severe cold after my first recovery, which brought on a relapse, attended with worse symptoms than before. I was compelled again to leave my employment, from an utter inability to labour; and soon became so very ill, that I was attended, at different times, by three Doctors, all of whom gave up my case at last as hopeless. Indeed, I was so far gone, I could not, for want of breath, be confined to a room, but was obliged to go to the door to inhale fresh air. On one occasion, the Physician found me so low, that he could not perceive me breathing; and to ascertain whether life had or had not actually fled, he was obliged to hold a looking-glass to my mouth. I am now, however, by the blessing of God, from taking three bottles of your medicine, so perfectly recovered, that I am again able to resume my labour, and provide for my family.

COLD AND DEBILITY FROM DAMP BED.

"My Daughter, 18 years of age, contracted a severe cold, by being laid in a damp bed; and at last became so feeble and exhausted, that the Doctor who attended her acknowledged that he could do no more for her with any hopes of success. She was wasted to a mere skeleton, her appetite was gone, and she was carried up and down like a child. By the blessing of Providence, she, too, has been restored to perfect health, by three bottles of your most reviving and powerful Diet-Drink.

"No. 6. *White Hart Court, near the Black Prince,*
Newington, Surrey, Dec. 15, 1824.

"THOMAS COLE."

MR. WILCH'S CASE OF ASTHMA.

Mr. Robert Wilch, No. 12, Francis Place, Friar Street, Blackfriars' Road, had been for a long time seriously afflicted with an Asthmatic Cough; which became so violent, that he was unable to attend to business. He took about a pint of the Cerevisia, and finds the complaint completely removed.

BILIOUS HABIT.—*Mrs. York's and Mrs. Chapel's Cases.*

Mrs. York, No. 2, Madras Place, Holloway, Middlesex, had been seriously ill, with loss of appetite and pains all over her body. Medical means afforded her no assistance; until, by taking two pints of the Cerevisia, she is now much better than for many years previous.—Mrs. Chappel, 28, Walbrook, was similarly affected; and is quite recovered by the use of the Diet-Drink.

BOWEL COMPLAINT.—*Mr. Dann's Case.*

"SIR—I fear your justly-esteemed Cerevisia is not sufficiently known in this part of the country; for I am persuaded if its efficacy were properly appreciated, no one would be without it. My son Daniel, aged seventeen, was most seriously attacked by a Bowel Complaint, which continued, with loss of appetite, till we were seriously alarmed for him. We had recourse to your Diet-Drink only; and by taking two bottles-full he completely recovered, and is as active as ever.

"*Withyham, Jan. 2, 1834.*

"ABRAHAM DANN."

BOWEL COMPLAINTS AND CHOLERA.—*Mr. Hack's Cases.*

"DEAR SIR—During the last Summer, and the late alarm of Cholera, I was twice attacked by what, in my case, might be termed *Bowel Complaint*; but by an immediate application to your invaluable Diet-Drink, alone, I was soon well. I had no sooner recovered, than one of my Daughters was severely and obstinately attacked; but by a steady perseverance in the use of your medicine, not only were the symptoms kept from causing alarm, but finally it conquered an apparently determined foe. I am satisfied, by what I have witnessed, that if your Cerevisia had been constantly resorted to, in the first instance, the frightful ravages of the Cholera would have been greatly diminished. "THOMAS HACK, *Inspector of Metrop. Police, Div. M.*"

"*Oct. 5, 1832.*"

CASES OF DECIDED CHOLERA.

"DEAR SIR—My friend, Mr. Joseph Cato, left England, for Van Dieman's Land, July 1, 1832; and was detained in the Downs, in consequence of the Cholera being in the ship. The ship's Butcher, a fine young man, was the first attacked by this fatal disease: he died in twelve hours, though receiving medical assistance. My friend Cato was the next attacked; but he having two bottles of your invaluable Diet-Drink with him, refused the Doctor's attendance, and had recourse to the Cerevisia. He writes me (by Letter from the Cape of Good Hope) that in three days he was as well as if nothing had ailed him; but laments not having with him more of the Diet-Drink. He begs no one will leave England for a foreign station without taking a considerable supply, such is its beneficial tendency.

"*Paradise Row, Stockwell, Oct. 16, 1833.*

"WILLIAM HORSLEY."

CASES OF DECIDED CHOLERA.

"DEAR SIR—My wife was last week seized with Cholera so violently, that the worst of symptoms, cramps and coldness of the extremities, ensued; and but little hopes were entertained of her recovery. We gave her four table-spoonfuls of your medicine, in as much hot water; which very soon returned, accompanied by bile. Another similar dose was then administered, which remained on her stomach; a gentle perspiration succeeded, the pains subsided, and next morning she was, comparatively, well.

"Whenever I hear of a fatal Cholera case, I am shocked to think of the debilitating mineral medicines so often used; while the invigorating and stimulating Cerevisia is neglected. I would advise all persons to keep a bottle by them, as a sure remedy, to have immediate recourse to, in case of attack of *Cholera*, *Influenza*, *Scarlet* or *Typhus Fever*, *Measles*, and such complaints in which Nature requires assistance to throw off the load.

"SAMUEL DAW."

"49, Lombard Street, City, Aug. 24, 1833."

MR. BALLARD RESTORED FROM CHOLERA.

In 1832, Mr. Thomas Ballard, No. 4, Southwark Bridge Road, one of the M Division of Police, No. 49, was so violently seized with the *Cholera*, that he was bent almost double, and quite unable to walk: cramps rapidly succeeded: but a very strong dose of Cerevisia being administered, his body well rubbed, and he put into bed, the medicine produced a glow all over him: a profuse perspiration ensued; he soon fell asleep for some hours; and on awaking, he was quite free from pain, but very weak. On the third day after the attack, he was able to return to duty: and was soon perfectly well.

RESTORATION FROM COLDS TAKEN IN LYING-IN.

"SIR—I caught a most severe Cold during my Lying-in, imagined by damp linen; and although I was attended by an eminent Medical Gentleman, I rapidly became extremely ill, with every symptom of Consumption—a most distressing cough, excessive difficulty of breathing, heavy perspirations, and my limbs rendered nearly useless by weakness: when placed in bed, I was almost in a sitting posture, to obtain rest: add to which, I laboured under the acute agony of a gathering in my breast; so that altogether I despaired of a recovery. My Sister, who had been restored to health from a long illness by the use of your invaluable Diet-Drink, requested me to try it; and I had not taken it two days before a visible alteration took place; and in less than a week, I was enabled to walk across the room, and gradually recovered completely. My Infant was likewise very ill, and was much benefited by a few doses of it.

MEASLES, WHOOPING-COUGH, &c.

"When my Child was about sixteen months old, she was attacked by *Measles*, *Whooping-Cough*, and *Inflammation of the Lungs*: in this case also was proved the efficacy of your Cerevisia; which I have also witnessed in many others, as well in my own family as with those to whom I have recommended it: and always wish to keep some of it in the house.

"S. T. C."

"From delicacy to my Medical Attendant, I only subscribe my initials, but will reply, personally or by letter, to any person whom you may refer to me.

"Woolwich, Oct. 15, 1833."

MRS. HORNSBY RESTORED FROM COLD TAKEN IN LYING-IN.

"SIR—A medicine so valuable, and efficacious as your Cerevisia has proved to be in the distressing state in which I was a short time since, deserves to be universally known, and by me will ever be gratefully remembered.

"My case was as follows:—I caught a Cold during a Lying-in, which produced *Inflammation of the Lungs*, of the most distressing kind. A large blister was consequently applied, which at first seemed partially to have the desired effect; but an alarming and singular greenness was observed on the bowels; when twelve leeches were applied: every unpleasant symptom returning, sixteen more were added, the next evening. The fever still continued, and every wound inflicted by the leeches festered, and formed a core nearly as large as a walnut, so that my body exhibited one complete mass of corruption. I had no sleep for upwards of three weeks; and the fever not having abated, the Medical Gentleman who attended me gave very little hopes of my recovery. Having before experienced great benefit from the Diet-Drink, I resolved to try that alone, with the dressings and lotion recommended in the Directions. A copious discharge ensued, from which I found great relief: this continued for four weeks; while the cores gradually dispersed, and the wounds began to heal. My appetite returned; and at the expiration of five weeks, I may say I was perfectly well.

"My friend who attended me, in dressing my wounds &c., for upwards of five weeks, will be happy to unite with me in recommending the medicine, and enumerating many particulars not here mentioned.

"M. HORNSBY."

"No. 2, Globe Foundry, Great Guildford Street, Southwark."

RESTORATION FROM COLD TAKEN IN LYING-IN.

MRS. CUDMORE'S CASE.

"I caught a very severe Cold in my Lying-in, in March 1832; and although I had every attendance, both medical and domestic, I daily became worse, till my life was despaired of. I had not kept any thing on my stomach for nearly three weeks, when I was advised to try the effects of your Medicine; the first dose of which strengthened me, and a progressive amendment took place. I continued the use of the Medicine about a fortnight, when I might say I was perfectly well, but weak; and am now become as well as ever in my life. I should feel obliged by the application of any one to me who may be suffering in a similar way, that I might have the happiness to entreat them to place confidence in the medicine, which to me has proved so great a blessing. "ELIZABETH CUDMORE."

"No. 101, Great Suffolk Street, St. Saviour's, Southwark, 1832."

CASES OF CONSUMPTION OR DECLINE.

"SIR—In gratitude, I beg to inform you of the efficacy of your Medicine, the Cerevisia, in a case of apparent Decline. About two years since I made a present of a bottle of it to a poor man who had a Rheumatic Fever; but he being under medical advice, refused taking it, and, as an interposition of Providence, it was reserved for another purpose. Some time afterwards his wife was taken ill with cough, pain in the side, and exceeding shortness of breath: she had advice from the Dispensary, but did not receive any benefit—the Medical Gentlemen intimating to her relatives that she was in a deep Decline. She had then been ill five months, when her husband advised her to try the Diet-Drink. In one week, every alarming symptom abated; and when she had taken one bottle-full, her constitution was so strengthened, that she soon recovered. About three weeks since she had another slight attack, but was soon relieved by a recurrence to the Cerevisia.

"I must beg of you to excuse giving publicity to my name and address; but you are in possession of it, and I am ready at any time to verify the above circumstance.—*Brompton, Feb. 22, 1834.*"

MR. RICKEY'S CASE OF DECLINE.

Mr. James Rickey, No. 11, Albion Place, Walworth, is desirous to testify, that he was seriously affected with predisposition to Consumption, and so reduced and weak that his knees and ankles gave way under him: he had resorted to several Medical Men, and took a great quantity of medicine, to no effect; until he was induced to try the effects of the Diet-Drink; which so strengthened the tone of his stomach, and regulated his habit of body, that he regained his appetite, his food nourished him, and he soon became perfectly strong and well.—*June 22, 1833.*

Mr. J. Rickey has also a Child about five years of age, who was reduced by the *Influenza*, and remained in so weak a state that neither medicine nor food seemed to have any effect on her; but the Diet-Drink soon restored her to perfect health.

MR. GARDNER'S CASE.

"SIR—I should consider it an act of injustice to the character of your most efficacious Diet-Drink, were I to conceal the wonderful cure it has effected on my shattered frame. In the year 1819 I caught Cold, followed by an exhausting Cough; which complaints, not being attended to in due time, produced what my first Doctor called an Inflammation of the Lungs. For this complaint I was repeatedly bled and blistered, by which means I received partial relief. But what appeared to me remarkable, as my strength returned, my cough increased; and, at the same time, being obliged to exert myself in the usual labours of business, I soon became as bad as ever. Another Doctor attended me several months, and then recommended me to go into the country; which I did, and remained all the summer, but without deriving any benefit. Since then, I have had the advice and assistance of five or six Doctors; but all failed to procure me relief: indeed, one of them very candidly told me, that I could not possibly recover, my complaint being a confirmed Consumption. My cough and shortness of breath had by this time reduced me to the lowest state of helpless debility: I was supported in bed by pillows, being unable to lie down; and in that posture I have continued for weeks struggling for breath, and expecting every moment that suffocation would be my lot. I was in this hopeless condition, when a Gentleman called, who urged me strongly to try Dr. Webster's Diet-Drink. I consented to give it a fair trial, though with very little hope of advantage. I persevered for some months in the regular use of it; and am now so wonderfully improved, that I can follow my business with ease and comfort to myself, and walk eight or ten miles at a stretch, without any inconvenience. As Consumption is a disease of all others the most common and least curable in this country—as it contributes, almost as much as all other disorders put together, to swell our Bills of Mortality—it is really lamentable to find a medicine so invaluable as your English Diet-Drink not universally known.

"Union Street, Southwark, Dec. 10, 1824.

H. C. GARDNER, *Brazier.*"

CASES OF CONSUMPTION OR DECLINE.

MR. VINCENT'S CASE.

Mr. J. Vincent, jun., son of the Rev. J. Vincent, Middle Street, Deal, had been for a long time in a very alarming and apparently consumptive state: he had completely lost his appetite; and was brought so low, that the Medical Gentleman who attended him gave no hopes of his recovery. By the use of the *Cerevisia alone*, he is now perfectly recovered.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CASE.

Miss M——, late of Cross Street, Newington, Surrey, now of Reigate, by imprudently drinking cold water after dancing, brought on the symptoms of Consumption. Medical aid was resorted to, with little advantage; in fact, a cure was scarcely anticipated: but Mr. Carpenter, of Newington, residing in the same street, recommended the use of the *Cerevisia*, which was attended with the most beneficial effects; as Mr. Carpenter will be happy to testify.

MRS. THOMSON AND HER INFANT.

Mrs. Stone, 27, Blackman Street, Borough, records the case of Mrs. Thomson's Infant, about four months' old, which appeared to be in a deep Decline, and given over by some of the most celebrated of the Faculty, who declared that nothing more could be done for it. The *Cerevisia* was resorted to, and taken both by the Child and the Mother, who suckled it herself. An improvement was very soon visible, and in a short time a most perfect cure took place.

FROM COLDS AND OBSTRUCTED PERSPIRATION.

John Eagar, of No. 10, Great Maze Court, Maze Pond, Southwark, was employed in building the New London Bridge, and, while excessively hot, fell from one of the piles into the water, and was bruised very much internally. Perspiration was of course obstructed. The Medical means resorted to were of but little benefit, and he had every appearance of going rapidly into a Decline. In this state he continued many months, until advised to use the Diet-Drink; which caused a great eruption all over his skin for some time, until all obstructions were removed. He has now resumed his laborious employment, and is as strong as ever.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CASE.

"SIR—Being fully convinced that your most valuable medicine needs only to be known to be more universally used, I beg to transmit my case, with full liberty to make whatever use you please of it.

"While a boy at school, I bathed when very hot, and took a violent cold: from which time I experienced such an intense chilliness, that I never could obtain warmth by any moderate exercise: weakness and debility succeeded, with a deficiency of appetite, and nothing I could eat or drink seemed to strengthen me. For years I experienced a most copious discharge at my ears; and my head was so distracted, that I thought I should have lost my senses; indeed, the Medical Gentleman who attended me admitted it as his opinion that I never should experience a permanent cure. I took about six bottles of the Diet-Drink; which at first caused an increase of the discharge, but proved the means (under God) of restoring my appetite, the tone of the stomach, and a genial warmth throughout the system. The discharge has long ceased, free perspiration is produced; and I am now in the enjoyment of such health and strength as I could never possibly have anticipated. You, Sir, are in possession of my address; and it will afford me pleasure to answer any inquiry that will tend to the extension of so valuable a medicine.

"*Bermondsey, Sept. 30, 1833.*

"C. S."

MR. JANES'S CASE.

"SIR—I am in duty bound, for the public good, to make known the great benefit I have experienced from your invaluable Medicine. I caught a severe cold at the Coronation of William IV., from being upwards of three hours in the rain; which produced fever, debility, loss of appetite, &c. My Doctor recommended me to go into the country; and furnished me with a copious supply of medicine for that purpose: but in the mean while I heard of your Diet-Drink, commenced its use, and persevered in it; by which I found every benefit I could anticipate, and remained at home. A few bottles of the *Cerevisia alone* wrought this remarkable cure; and I am now perfectly recovered, to the surprise of all my friends, to many of whom I should be happy to refer any respectable applicant.

"*March 31, 1832.*

"JOHN JANES."

Mrs. M'Cardel, No. 15, Winchester Street, Southwark, with whom Mr. Janes resided, at first dissuaded him from the use of the medicine; but after witnessing its efficacy for a few days, she was most strenuous to promote its continuance.

CONSUMPTION, &c.—*Mr. Squirrel's Communications.*

"SIR—About four years ago I happened to live next door to a Dispensary, where I had constant opportunities of seeing poor afflicted objects pass and repass. Among the rest, were two that particularly attracted my attention: the one, a young Widow in a wasting Consumption—the other feeble, and much emaciated. By the Dispensary treatment, instead of getting better, they became visibly worse. I persuaded both of them to try the Diet-Drink. One of them followed my advice, and recovered: the other did not, and soon after passed that 'bourne from whence no traveller returns.'

"A poor Woman residing at Good Easton, who had been many weeks confined to bed in a very bad state of health, and who became daily worse under the Doctor's hands, was at last prevailed on to try your medicine; and, after taking it for a short time, was able to come down stairs: and was last Friday so much recovered, as to be able to walk ten miles, to our market.

"Samuel Brown, of Chelmsford, has a Child three years old, who had long laboured under a dangerous complaint of the lungs, attended by much fever, restless cough, and loss of appetite. A Doctor attended him; but after trying his utmost skill, he confessed he could do no more, and gave up the case in despair: he moreover gave it as his opinion, that the child's complaint would break inwardly, and that he would then die immediately. I advised a trial of the Diet-Drink. My advice was taken; but for fourteen days there appeared no symptom of amendment, during which time his death was expected every moment: at last, a gathering was observed to be forming under the right breast, and between the ribs: it was poulticed, which brought it to a head; when it broke, and discharged a great quantity of morbid matter. The child soon became as well as ever.—A second son was afflicted in the same way, and cured: both are now fine healthy boys.

"Mr. Miggon's Family, of Springfield, have taken the Diet-Drink, for the cure of Consumptive Complaints, Coughs, &c.; and always with great success.

"These Cases come within my own personal knowledge; which enables me truly to vouch for the wonderful efficacy of your most valuable medicine; and which, for further satisfaction, may be known by an application to any of the parties mentioned.—*Chelmsford, Nov. 2, 1824.*"

"W. SQUIRREL."

LONG ILLNESS FROM DAMP BED.—*Miss Churcher's Case.*

"SIR—On the night of Sept. 28, 1813, I slept inadvertently in a damp bed, the effects of which I felt by a severe cold in the morning; and for nearly a year and a half a complete suspension of nature ensued, during which time I suffered the most violent pains in my head, teeth, and all my limbs. These pains were in a great measure relieved by medicine; but the primary cause was not removed, and appeared to be rooted in the stomach; and whenever I took cold, the attack of pain was more violent, and continued longer than formerly. Years rolled on, seeking relief, and finding none effectual; often having recourse to blistering, and bleeding with leeches, as a temporary assistance, till I became so weak as to be obliged to leave an easy situation; and I remained at home, an invalid, for ten years. I took one bottle-full of your Diet-Drink; but finding myself worse, I, like many others, refused to take any more. Five years since I was seized with an intermitting fever, which confined me to bed for three weeks: my strength entirely failed me; heavy palpitations of the heart, and severe cramp in the stomach, ensued, which caused me to feel as if confined in a case; and in this state I could neither walk, stand, or lie: on attempting to lie down, a spasm rose to my throat, and I continued in a state of comparative suffocation, for many hours. My bowels have, on some occasions, been so drawn in knots, that I could not even allow hot water in bottles to be applied, to ease the pain. In 1828, I applied to Dr. Sutton at Greenwich, who wrote three prescriptions for me; but these medicines had not any effect: I completely lost my appetite, and the pains of the stomach and head increased, with much fever. At the end of 1829, whilst suffering with cramps and fainting-fits, my father prevailed on me to resume your invaluable medicine; as he felt persuaded I should recover, if I persevered in the use of it. I began it Jan. 1830: it tried me very much, but after some time I found relief. In the April following I visited you; and the Diet-Drink, with your instructions, by the blessing of God, so far restored me to health, that I can now follow my employment, and walk about comfortably, to the astonishment of all who have known me for some years past. I have not since experienced any return of the complaint; which shews how effectual was the remedy.—I have recommended the medicine to several, who have all found benefit.—You are quite at liberty to make my case known to the world; and I think no one afflicted in the same way need despair, seeing that, after eighteen years' suffering, I am restored to health, and that solely from the use of the Cerevisia.—*Bromley, Kent, Feb. 1831.*"

"HANNAH CHURCHER."

EFFICACY OF THE CEREVISIA IN THE CASES OF CHILDREN.

CASE OF MR. WRIGHT'S CHILD.

"SIR—I beg leave to inform you of the complete success of your invaluable Diet-Drink in the case of my Child, who, before he was eleven months old, was a fine healthy baby; but being sent from home to be weaned, in about a fortnight he was brought back so emaciated, that we could scarcely believe him to be the same child. He had an incessant purging in the bowels, and his stomach rejected the lightest food: even arrow-root returned. We tried several remedies, but nothing succeeded, till the Cerevisia, which gradually strengthened his stomach; and three small bottles, administered regularly, perfected the cure. He is now a fat healthy child.—32, Crosby Row, Walworth Road. "J. WRIGHT."

REV. J. GARRET'S CHILD.

"13, Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth, Aug. 19, 1833.

"The Rev. J. Garret will thank Mr. Slee to send a bottle of the Cerevisia. The Baby is ill with a Cough, and her Bowels are disordered. No Medicine works such astonishing and rapid effects upon her as this: indeed, under God, it has been the means of her restoration. Mr. G. does not hesitate saying he thinks he should have lost the Child last winter but for Mr. Slee's admirable Medicine. Whenever she is indisposed, a recurrence to the Diet-Drink invariably restores her to health."

CASE OF MRS. COOMBER'S CHILD.

Mrs. Coomber, of Long Wall, Bermondsey Square, was attacked by a violent Rheumatic Fever, and obliged to wean her Infant; which, for four months afterwards, became gradually so weak and reduced, that the Medical Gentleman who had attended him declared that he could not devise any means which he had not tried, to afford relief. In this hopeless state, Mrs. Clark, a neighbour, advised Mrs. Coomber to try the Cerevisia; and, after taking two or three doses, the amendment was very visible: he did not take more than one small bottle-full before he was completely restored; and is as hearty as any child of his age; to the great surprise of the Doctor, and the joy of his parents.

DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS FROM LYING-IN, &c.

Mrs. Hill, of Portsmouth, had been, for some time after her confinement with Twins, so much reduced, that she was considered past all hopes: the Cerevisia was happily recommended to her by Mr. Warder of Chelsea, and by its use she soon recovered.—Reference is allowed to Mr. Tyler, Draper, Portsmouth.

Mrs. Dudlow, of Town Malling, had been long ill after her Lying-in, though under best medical aid. At length took the Diet-Drink, and perfectly recovered.

Mrs. Joseph Parnel, No. 14, Carthusian Street, Charter-House Square, was in a distressing state of debility for four years, caused by a very bad Miscarriage—was under the care of three Medical Gentlemen—used warm-baths &c.; but could find no relief, till strengthened by the use of the Cerevisia.—(June 28, 1833.)

Mrs. Martha Pack, No. 3, Sweetland Court, Bishopgate Street, fell into an extremely low and nervous state, after lying in with her first Child. She tried various means of obtaining strength; but all ineffectual, until the use of the Cerevisia; which has been the means, under God, of a complete recovery. She admits she has not been so well for twenty years, as at the present time.—May 22, 1832.

REMARKABLE RESTORATION OF MRS. S——.

Most singular and important is the Case of Mrs. S——, who, from weakness occasioned by Nervous and Bilious afflictions, suffered many Miscarriages; so that her Medical attendants declared she could never be the mother of a living child. Constant change of residence, and country-air, were resorted to; but these were only of temporary benefit. When recommended to use the Diet-Drink, she objected, as it was a public medicine; but being at last prevailed on to try one small bottle, its operation soon reconciled her to a regular course, which completely renovated and strengthened her system. In a short time afterwards she became again pregnant, and eventually the happy mother of several fine children; and still enjoys excellent health.—This Case is authenticated by the most respectable persons, who may be referred to by application to the Proprietor.

MRS. FOREMAN'S CASE.

Mrs. Foreman, of Shoreham, Kent, had been seriously ill for twelve years; and the treatment of several Medical Persons, and subsequently of a Physician in London, rather aggravated her indisposition than relieved her. "Something used to rise in my throat (she states), so that I had reason to fear I should be choked; and had to fight for breath, as if breathing my last; and such was the obstruction, I could not swallow a crumb of bread. My husband brought home a small bottle of the Diet-Drink, which seemed to suit my case; and by following up its use for some time, I became hale and strong, to the surprise of the whole village, and am now (since 1832) the grateful mother of a fine child."

DEBILITY, BORDERING ON CONSUMPTION.

A Young Lady was in such a state of Nervous and Bilious Debility as to be obliged to keep her bed, and under the care of skilful Medical men; but became so reduced, as to be unable even to be raised up in bed. Change of air was recommended; and a carriage constructed, capable of admitting her couch at full length. A friend, calling in to take leave of her, recommended the Nurse to take some of the Diet-Drink into the country with her; but previously waited on the Proprietor, to inquire if he thought it compatible with her case. Mr. Slee recommended, that the patient should remain at home for a week or ten days, to watch the effect of the medicine: this was agreed to; and to his great joy, though not surprise, the Young Lady declined going into the country at all. The Medical Gentleman, who had no idea what course had been adopted, supposing his patient to have been in the country, for some time absented himself; but at length called to inquire after her health. Being informed she was still at home, he asked permission to see her; and what was his surprise, when told the servant would call her! On witnessing her convalescence, he anxiously inquired what remedy had been so successful: and a bottle of the Cerevisia being handed to him, he exclaimed, "What this! and this only?" He admitted he had often used the Cerevisia; and would have done so in the present case, if he had had an idea of the extent of its efficacy, and applicability at so critical and important a crisis.—The truth of this most extraordinary Case may be further ascertained by application at No. 13, Gloucester Place, Kentish Town.

CASES OF GENERAL DEBILITY.—*Mr. Harris's Case.*

"It is to me a source of great anxiety, that you should not have before published to the world the efficacy of your English Diet-Drink, in the restoration of Mrs. Harris from Nervous Debility, tending to Consumption. Medical Attendants had even taken me aside, and said they did not expect she could survive a fortnight; but after using three bottles of your medicine, she has ever since enjoyed good health. To any person of respectability, who will take the trouble to call, Mrs. Harris will explain every particular. I think it a duty incumbent on me, as a mark of gratitude, to give you this statement.

"No. 2, Newton Terrace, Kennington Green,
August 28, 1833.

"W. O. HARRIS, Lt. R. N.

{ Now Agent to the Arab Transport, No. 85."

MR. HALE'S CASE.

"With much gratitude I beg to inform you, that my health continues good. My disorder, which was complete Debility, was brought on by anxiety and close application; so that I had neither strength nor appetite. I was under the care of a Medical Man, and took great quantities of powerful medicines. As a last resource, change of air was thought necessary; from which I derived partial relief, and returned to my employment; but a severe cold brought on my old complaint, and I was nearly as bad as ever, when Webster's Diet Drink was recommended. From taking the first dose I found relief; and by a continuance of it, was soon able to derive nourishment from my food, and can now walk twenty miles a day. The Cerevisia is not only the most efficacious, but the most pleasant medicine I ever took: three bottles-full, by the blessing of God, have completely restored me to perfect health.—I was recommended to its use by D. Taylor, Esq. Wine Merchant, near St. George's Church, Southwark.

"Post-Office, Blackheath Hill, Greenwich, March 10, 1833.

"W. HALE."

REMARKABLE CASE.

"SIR—Gratitude, sympathy, and benevolence unite in urging me to remain no longer silent on the subject of your most invaluable Cerevisia. In the beginning of 1832, a General Debility took place throughout my whole frame; my bowels were dreadfully relaxed; I had a constant pain in my left side, and had completely lost my appetite. I had recourse repeatedly to medical advice, but the medicines had not any effect in removing the complaint. I was therefore truly astonished at the efficacy of the Diet-Drink; for after taking two or three small bottles-full, the relaxation in my bowels and pain in my side were both removed, my appetite returned, and perfect health was restored.

"Some time afterwards I caught a severe cold, which was succeeded by an alarming inflammation in my chest; and I was under the necessity of calling in medical advice, when bleeding and medicines had the desired effect in removing the alarming symptoms, so that I was just able to attend to my business: still I was troubled with a distressing relaxation in my bowels; and such was my weakness, that I could not walk for half an hour without resting: but a recurrence to the use of the Diet-Drink so strengthened me, that in less than a week I could walk ten or twelve miles a day; and in a fortnight was as well as ever.

"Indeed, such is my constitution, that whenever I have taken cold, to which I am extremely subject, symptoms of inflammation on the chest take place; which

the use of the Diet-Drink, according to the printed directions, invariably removes, while it strengthens the system and preserves the health.

"My Wife, as well as our little Girl about two-and-a-half years old, have likewise been relieved by it, whenever suffering under disordered chest and bowels.

"Should any wish for a personal communication, I shall be happy to see them; for which purpose I send you my address.—(Feb. 1834.) "J. H."

CASES OF NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

"49 Lombard Street, August 21, 1833.

"SIR—I beg you to communicate to the public the wonderful relief which myself and family have received from Webster's Diet-Drink in 1819, 1820.—My employment was to superintend Mr. Rothschild's bullion; whereby, from the heavy portorage and the melting of bullion, night air, and fatigue of going about with bills, guineas, and expresses, my constitution became so weakened and relaxed, that I was obliged to hold up my bowels with my hands as I walked about. In this state I remained three years, having the advice, first and last, of not less than fifteen Physicians, who seemed to be unanimous that I could not survive. One Surgeon sent me to Mr. B. Cooper, with his opinion that I laboured under double rupture; another said that I had a tumor in the stomach; and a third, that a tumor was formed on the colon. Five others, among whom was Mr. Howship, said I had a stricture in the rectum, and tried to remove it. He put a ligature on a large vein of the rectum, causing me great pain, without any service. I continued to get worse; and not being expected to live many days, I sent for Mr. Cole, an attorney, to settle my affairs. He, in conversation, recommended Webster's Diet-Drink. The first dose relieved me: and I began gradually to amend, till I was strong enough to be moved to Margate. I was soon induced to leave my doctors altogether, and to have recourse solely to the Cerevisia, which in time, by perseverance, made, under God's blessing, a complete cure of me; and the ruptures, tumors, enlarged liver, strictures, scurvy, scrofulas, consumption, nervous debility, yielded to the all-powerful Diet-Drink! And since my cure, I have undergone much fatigue, even riding on horseback 70 miles a day, without inconvenience.

WHOOPIING-COUGH AND SCARLET FEVER.

"From having found such great personal benefit from the medicine, I have been induced to fly to it for relief as a family panacea. My Child, when very weak from the effects of the measles, caught the *Whooping-Cough*; but was raised by the Cerevisia, and afterwards saved from an attack of *Scarlet Fever*. And my Wife, from a state of debility, has been made strong and healthy by the use of it. You need not therefore be surprised that I am constrained to speak so highly of its wondrous efficacy and utility.

"SAMUEL DAW."

The Proprietor of the Cerevisia Anglicana is in possession of numerous Letters from persons who have experienced the efficacy of the Medicine in cases of Debility and Nervous Affections; but these are so similar, and the disorder so well known, as to need no further detail. He therefore merely subjoins a few Names and Addresses of those who have favoured him with their communications.

Mr. E. WEEDEN, Engraver and Printer at the Bank of England, and residing in John Street, Blackfriars Road, communicates an account of the happy effects of the Medicine on his Son; and has witnessed its efficacy in many other cases.

Mrs. WRIGHT, Botolph Lane, Monument Yard, on a Child dreadfully reduced by the Measles.

Mrs. HIND, of Erith, Kent, under several Medical Gentlemen, but found no benefit, till, by the use of Dr. Webster's Diet-Drink, she is perfectly restored.

Mr. JOHN WOODHAM, Limpsfield, Surrey, was so reduced and weak, with every appearance of Consumption, that he was given over by his Medical Attendant; but restored to perfect health by the use of the Cerevisia only. This Gentleman is a Vender of Medicine; but, to use his own words, "None other than Dr. Webster's Diet-Drink for him."

Mrs. VANDEVOURD, of South End, Essex, experienced much benefit: was recommended to its use by Mr. Tolhurst, Oil and Colourman, Tooley Street, Southwark, who testifies of its superlative efficacy in his family and among his friends.

Mr. SAMUEL EDWARDS, 99 Waterloo Road, was extremely Nervous, and declared he would give all he possessed to find relief: was completely cured by the Cerevisia; and is anxious that others, suffering under a similar complaint, should avail themselves of its great benefit.

Mrs. SARAH PLATER, No. 4, Staple Street, Long Lane, Bermondsey, upwards of 60 years of age, had been long afflicted with Nervous Debility, and perfectly restored by using the Cerevisia.

Mr. MILSTED, of Clapham, had a daughter recovered from a serious Nervous affection by the use of the Medicine: and he has also witnessed the extraordinary effects of it on a Female friend of his, in a Bilious attack.

DEFECTIVE SPINE.—*Rev. F. B. Potts's Child.*

"SIR—I left Luton last August, and am now residing at Kettering.—The following facts you are at liberty to use as you may think proper.

"The extravagant puffing with which many Patent Medicines are brought before the public has generally induced me to regard them with contempt: in which manner I treated Dr. Webster's Diet-Drink, when it was first recommended to me: but residing in the neighbourhood of Shoreham, and being intimately acquainted with the Groombridge Family and all the parties by whom the astonishing cure of their Daughter is attested [see p. 22], who continued to enjoy the very best health, my prejudices were so far conquered as to induce me to make trial of its efficacy on a Child of my own, who had from his birth been in a very weak and delicate state. When capable of going alone, his Spine was so defective, that he was incapable of standing erect, but was obliged to support his body by placing his hands on his knees; so that his person formed an angle, like the letter F. He was examined by some of the most eminent of the Faculty in the neighbourhood; who were of opinion that he would very shortly sicken and die; or, if he lived, that he would be a most miserable cripple all his days. As they gave no hope, and said they could do no more for him, I resolved to procure some of the Diet-Drink; the efficacy of which was soon apparent in the improved health of the child; for, by the time he had taken three pints, the defective bone of the spine was formed, and he became perfectly straight and healthy, to the utter astonishment of the Medical Gentlemen who had attended him.

This remarkable cure caused me to hold the Medicine in the highest estimation; and for the last seven years I have proved its salutary effects in my own family, and among a large circle of friends to whom I have recommended it, in cases of *Scrofula, Whooping-Cough, Affections of the Liver and Heart, and extreme Debility*, that I think it cannot be too generally known or too strongly recommended.

"Kettering, June 9, 1831.

"F. B. POTTS, Wesleyan Minister.

"P.S. The Case which brought the Diet-Drink into much repute while I was at Luton, was the cure of the Daughter of Mr. John Parrott, Hockliffe, Bedfordshire, Farmer, who for a long time was most grievously afflicted with a virulent humour, or LEPROSY; so that she became literally one wound, and from the sole of the foot to the crown of the head there was no soundness, but all was wounds and putrifying sores: all her hair came off, and she was a most loathsome and distressing object. I frequently saw her, but did not mention the Diet-Drink till her Medical Attendant (certainly the most skilful man in the County of Bedford) said he could do nothing more for her. She no sooner began taking your incomparable Medicine, than her health visibly improved, and in a short time she was perfectly cured; and her flesh and skin, without mark or scar, came again as a little child's."

[Mr. Potts is now at Leicester; and so late as July 1834, writes to Mr. Slee, that he "never fails to recommend his deservedly-esteemed Medicine."]

ERYSIPELAS.—*Case of John Roworth, Esq.*

"SIR—I beg you will give the following Case all the publicity in your power, for the benefit of those who may be at any time similarly afflicted. On being taken very unwell, I immediately applied for medical advice, but I continued from day to day to get worse. The Gentleman who attended on me announced my complaint to be that of a violent attack of Erysipelas: so strong did it rage in me, that I was affected from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet, with violent inflammation, accompanied with a great discharge of hot water issuing from every pore. Rest I could not get, and I became a complete Lazar: at length the virulence of the disorder settled in my right leg, which was swollen to a prodigious size, and the inflammation so great that it burnt like a furnace. By the advice of my friends, who had experienced good effects from taking the late Dr. Webster's Diet-Drink, I was induced immediately to apply to it: and after taking a few bottles of that invaluable Medicine, my frame began to feel its good effects: from this period I persevered in taking the Diet-Drink, and no other medicine. My body became cooler, the inflammation gradually decreased, and I became a wonder to myself; all the skin peeled off me, and an entire new skin formed, like that of an infant. So virulent was the disorder, that it even forced the nails from my hands and feet, and fresh ones came. It is impossible for me to speak too highly, or be sufficiently thankful, that such a Medicine has been permitted to be discovered.

"7, Walworth Villa, Surrey Square, Mar. 14, 1831.

"JOHN ROWORTH."

[Mr. Roworth further adds, verbally, it is impossible to fully describe what he has gone through during his affliction: the members of his own family, who were only occasional visitors, could not recognise him, in consequence of his swollen and distorted features; nor could they scarcely entertain the least hope of his recovery.]

FEMALE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Miss Atfield, of South-Island Place, Clapham Road, has been, in consequence of certain obstructions, in a weak and apparently Consumptive state for several years, and under several Medical Gentlemen; but experienced little or no permanent benefit till she used the Diet-Drink, at the earnest recommendation of Mr. Matthews, of Guildford. By taking it regularly, and attending to the directions, she is completely recovered; as she will be happy to testify to any inquirer.

FEMALE OBSTRUCTIONS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, &c.

"SIR—The case of my Daughter, which I am about to state, is so singular and distressing, that should only one sufferer by a similar malady be benefited by this communication, I shall rejoice in its publication. I have then to observe, that as she approached the period when her sex are said to be of age, an increasing Nervous Irritability had reduced her to great bodily weakness, and brought on her alarming symptoms of mental imbecility and derangement. The Faculty were of opinion, that the origin of these wasting and unhappy complaints was to be traced to what is known to the sex by the description of Female Obstructions. Finding these complaints growing daily worse and worse, I was advised to try and get her admitted an In-patient of Guy's Hospital; which I attempted to do, but without success. By this time, she was actually sunk into the helpless condition of idiotism; and I despaired of ever witnessing any change in her maladies for the better. It was under these discouraging and trying circumstances, that, by an accident, or rather an interposition of a special Providence, which I am sure that neither you nor I can ever forget, I came to the knowledge of the virtues of your estimable Medicine, the English Diet-Drink. I immediately resolved to try its efficacy on her exhausted frame and benighted mind; and had the unspeakable satisfaction to find, that after she had taken two or three doses, she daily improved, and in less than two months was restored to perfect health and a sound mind. You have full liberty to refer, for the truth of this Case, to Persons of Respectability; but, for reasons of a Family kind, which can neither impeach the credit nor invalidate the correctness of this statement, I must at present decline publishing my name."

FEVER AND CONSUMPTION.

"DEAR SIR—In justice to you, as the Proprietor of that *Golden Medicine* called 'Cerevisia Anglicana,' I can no longer delay acknowledging its wonderful effects in the preservation of the life of my child. She had just recovered from an attack of Scarlet Fever, when it was succeeded by a Hectic Fever, pain in the side, violent cough, difficulty of breathing, and every symptom of a rapid consumption. The Doctor pronounced the child's case to be decidedly hopeless, and that neither medicine, nor any thing else, could save her life: he discontinued his daily visits, and, as is usual, allowed her to eat whatever she could fancy.

"A friend of mine, the Rev. R. Luckin, having proved the effects of the Cerevisia himself, as well as in the case of his little girl, which was one exactly similar to that of mine, and who was restored by it when every thing else had failed, strongly advised me to trust to it, as a last resource. We did so, and after administering the first dose were greatly alarmed for the child: still we persevered—a second, and a third were administered, when we hoped something like convalescence was perceptible.

"After an absence of some days, her usual Medical attendant called, scarcely expecting he should find her alive; but, to his great astonishment, he perceived a visible alteration for the better.—(She had then taken about a half-pint bottle-full.)

"Some time afterwards, when she had taken about three half-pints, the Doctor again favoured us with a visit, and the child was called from the field behind my house to answer for herself: he was astonished to see her, and stated it as his opinion, that 'this was a most surprising effort of nature, but feared it was only a temporary cure.' I told him it was my opinion, that 'it was the *Golden Medicine*, called Cerevisia Anglicana, which had, under the blessing of a kind Providence, assisted nature to perfect such a miracle.'

"This circumstance occurred three years since; but lest it should prove but temporary, I deferred acquainting you with it till the present time: however, the child is now quite well, grown considerably, and may be seen by any who entertain a doubt as to the extreme efficacy of the Medicine.

"With respect to my own experience, I believe its equal is not to be found; for previous to my using it, I was constantly subject to a relaxation of the bowels, which, continuing for some weeks, reduced both strength and spirits; but now I am altogether another man; and when attacked by the complaint, a small dose gives instant relief. I am so convinced of its efficacy, that I think we cannot bestow a greater kindness on our fellow-creatures than to publish its merits far and wide.

"Mina-House, Old Kent Road, Jan. 13, 1834.

"JOHN CADMAN."

FEVER.—Mrs. Chapman's Case.

"SIR—Nine months since I was attacked by severe Fever; and finding the Medicine I took of no avail, I went to Brighton for sea air and further advice: there I was treated for a Liver complaint; and confined to my bed for nearly two months, without any hopes of recovery; when, by a strong recommendation, I was induced to try your justly celebrated Diet-Drink. Wonderful to relate, after taking one large bottle-full, my system began to be strengthened, my appetite gradually improved; and I am now as well as ever I was in my life, to the great surprise of all who knew me!

"A. CHAPMAN."

"Cuckfield, Surrey, June 6, 1833."

FISTULA.

"SIR—For the satisfaction of those who may be about to make trial of Dr. Webster's Cerevisia, I think it but justice to state, that while under the care of the celebrated Martin Van Buchell, for the cure of *Fistula in Ano*, being then in a very weak condition, I was advised by him to make use of your Medicine; and have no hesitation in affirming, that, by the blessing of God, it not only accelerated the cure of that complaint, but contributed very materially to re-establish my general health, which had for a long time prior been in a declining state.

"11, Bishopsgate St. Within

"G. JACKSON, Clerk to Swanson & Miller."

GRAVEL.—Mr. C. of Bromley, after being long afflicted with Gravel, was induced to use the Cerevisia. It brought off a large quantity of gravel, as a thick gritty substance, with his urine, and with at least a dozen round pearl-like stones, in size from mustard-seed to pepper-corns.—Particulars of this Case with Mr. Slew.

INDIGESTION.

"SIR—From Oct. 1833, till the time of taking your medicine in April last, I can safely say I never experienced an hour's comfort, through excessive indigestion. I slept badly, and rose unrefreshed. I had the advice of several eminent Physicians; but no medicine was of any service, till by accident I met with one of your Pamphlets, and resolved to try the effects of the Cerevisia; which were indeed most surprising. A peculiar evacuation took place, which seemed to remove every complaint; and I am happy to say, I am nearly as well as ever.

"No. 7, Willow Walk, Grange Road, Bermondsey.

"ROBERT IRESON."

15 May 1834.

INFLUENZA.

"DEAR SIR—I beg to describe, as nearly as possible, the sensations attending that most singular complaint I had laboured under, called, by the Medical Gentlemen, *Influenza*.—I first appeared to have taken a violent cold, attended with cough, and discharge from the nose and eyes; a constant sensation as if cold water was trickling down my back; and my whole frame in extreme pain, and so sore that I could scarcely turn in bed, or obtain any rest: in my legs I experienced the most remarkable sensations, which I thought felt as if the marrow was boiling in the bones, while the flesh was quite benumbed: this can only be imagined by those who have experienced the disorder in its worst stage. The means used for recovery was the Cerevisia, according to directions, with an alterative medicine occasionally; and the embrocation you recommend, applied to the back and chest, which eased the pain; and these together, by the blessing of God, wrought a perfect cure.

"August 5, 1833.

"I remain, respectfully, yours,

H. C."

ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

Miss H. C. has likewise favoured the Proprietor with an account of a Young Lady, fifteen years of age, who had been twice attacked by severe fits of the St. Vitus's Dance; but when seized with a third, which appeared more serious than the former, she was recommended the use of the Cerevisia; and by taking one large bottle-full, she was completely recovered, and has had no return of it since.

INTERNAL INJURY AND CONTUSION.

Mr. William Usher, of Faversham, Kent, fell from the pier at Jersey, and received a serious internal contusion, which appeared not to have been well understood by the Gentlemen of the Faculty. He was in constant pain, becoming daily weaker; and at length he submitted to go into the Hospital at Canterbury, where he was confined to bed for two years. But when supposed to be past all hopes of recovery, he was persuaded by Mr. Greenwood to try the effects of the Diet-Drink; by which he is now enabled to walk with a stick, with every expectancy of perfect recovery.

INTERNAL CONTUSION.—*Mr. Thomas Sharp's Case.*

"RESPECTED SIR—My case being of a very peculiar nature, and utterly hopeless for a great length of time, I think it requisite to acquaint you with the particulars. I first received a serious injury in my right side, by being jammed against a wall by a horse. Medical means were resorted to; and I remained under the care of the Medical Gentleman who had been called in, till he admitted that the case was beyond his skill, and that I must seek further and better advice. This I endeavoured to do: and the second told me that I had been wrongly treated, as he saw by the prescriptions; and that my case had been mistaken for a Liver Complaint. Hope revived; but, alas! only to be again disappointed; for soon after, my Doctor not only advised me to submit to go into Guy's Hospital, but was kind enough to interest himself in obtaining for me an admission, where I was again treated for the Liver Complaint. In a short time my body began to swell: the Doctors then concluded I was afflicted with the Dropsy: still the disorder did not appear to yield to any medicine; but excruciating pains, night and day, without half-an-hour's sleep at a time, for eleven weeks, ensued: and they at length recommended that I should be taken home, telling me to eat any thing I could fancy. For some time, every night was expected to be my last. I tried country-air for seventeen weeks, but was not at all benefited; and became so corpulent, that I felt as if my body must burst. In this state I began taking your invaluable Medicine; the immediate operations of which I never shall forget: it nourished and strengthened my enfeebled frame, yet felt searching and trying me, as it were, all over; and my body increased in size. After continuing the use of it for some time, I was greatly alarmed by inflammation and distension round the navel. I sent for a Medical Gentleman, who said he could not do any thing to save me: but, by way of temporary relief, he made a slight incision on the part, and ordered a bread-and-water-poultice to be applied: in the course of the night the swollen part gave way, and I really thought, and told my wife, my body had burst: from my shirt collar downwards, and all over the bed, I was covered with corrupted matter. With assistance, I got out of bed; and being rubbed towards the wound, by means of a little pressure, a core was extracted from the orifice as large as a hen's egg, which the Doctor who called the next day, not expecting to find me alive, carefully took away. The corrupted evacuation, by stool, which for some time succeeded, contained knotty hard substances. Continuing the Diet-Drink my food really nourished and strengthened me. I mended daily, to the utter astonishment of all who knew me; and in about three months was enabled to follow my employment. I was hailed by many as one raised from the dead.

"T. SHARP.

"No. 17, Briend's Court, Southwark.

"P.S. My case is well known to Messrs. Horne, Coal Merchants, Falcon Wharf, Holland Street, Southwark; Rev. Mr. Knight, Collyer's Rents; Mr. Notley, Pawnbroker, Borough; Mr. Bristow, Butcher, No. 4, White Street, Southwark; Mr. Taylor, Wine Merchant, Borough; Mr. Waters, Grocer, Borough; and the charitable family of Mr. Sterry, both male and female, who often visited me."

LIVER COMPLAINT.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, a *Medical Practitioner at Ipswich* has communicated some remarkable Cases of the efficacy of the Cerevisia. One is as follows:—"A Young Man, of the Medical Profession, had been severely attacked with a disease, attended with every symptom of a Liver Complaint. Under this conviction, a Physician, of well-known skill, treated it accordingly for a very considerable time, but without producing any favourable change. Another eminent Member of the Faculty was consulted, who pronounced it a Liver Complaint of the worst kind. A friend of mine, who had witnessed a cure of a similar complaint by the use of the Diet-Drink, advised the young man to try it; which he did, and in a short time found its beneficial effects; for he soon began to improve, and is now perfectly recovered."

MEASLES, AND ITS EFFECTS.—*Master Newman's Case.*

"SIR—I beg to state the beneficial efficacy of your Diet-Drink to my Grandson. He was a fine healthy boy till five years old; when he caught the Measles, from which his friends think his subsequent illness originated. They gave him opening medicines, as necessary to remove all ill effects attendant on the Measles; but, some little time afterwards, an eruption broke out under one of his ears, and on different parts of the body; and these were succeeded by a violent pain on the chest, and a swelling in the knee. His Medical Attendant tried for several weeks the warm bath, blisters, and leeches, to very little purpose: the boy still continued to be a very great sufferer: his appetite ceased, so that the nourishment he took was barely sufficient to support nature; his frame wasted to a skeleton; and the sinews of the affected knee became contracted, so that he could not straighten it, and the Doctor said he would surely be a cripple. In this hopeless state, recourse was had to the Diet-Drink. From taking the first dose, his friends perceived an alteration

for the better: he partook of animal food the same day, which he had not done for weeks. His health gradually improved; and in a short time he was able to walk, with the help of a stick. After taking the Diet-Drink about three months, an eruption broke out in the knees, especially in the affected one: in four or five months, he was able to walk without the help of his stick, and his health is nearly as well as ever—all effected, by God's blessing, by perseverance in the use only of your truly valuable Medicine.—*Woking, Surrey, March 16, 1831.* “G. NEWMAN.”

CASES OF NERVOUS DEBILITY.—*Mrs. S . . . 's Case.*

Mrs. S . . . , of Bromley in Kent, was seriously and internally injured by being thrown out of a chaise; the effects of which accident produced much pain, weakness, and general debility. After medical assistance, for at least four months, without any apparent benefit, she, at the recommendation of Miss Hannah Churcher, of Bromley, used the Diet-Drink; which induced a general warmth in the system, and a circulation of the fluids;—her appetite increased, and in a short time her health was re-established.—*July, 1832.*

MR. P. STONEHAM'S CASE.

“Labouring under very great Nervous Debility for the last six years, and having tried Medical advice in vain, I was induced, at the solicitation of a friend, to take your Cerevisia; and am happy to say, that after a third bottle, I have not experienced the least return of my almost constitutional complaint.

“*Park Street, Greenwich.*

“P. STONEHAM”

MRS. HART'S CASE.

“SIR—A sense of gratitude, as well as a wish to benefit the afflicted, induces me to send a circumstantial account of the Case of my Wife, who was restored by your invaluable Medicine. She was formerly of full habit of body; but, by extreme Nervous Debility, became reduced to a mere skeleton, distracted with continual pains in the head, back, sides, and legs; one knee being particularly affected and enlarged. Dimness of sight, and a complete loss of appetite, added to her affliction; and such was the state of her nerves, that she appeared bordering on derangement. She continued in this wretched condition for nearly three years, in vain taking the medicines prescribed by various Physicians.

“As a last resource, I wished her to try her native air, about fifty miles from London, and afterwards sea-bathing; but her strength was so completely exhausted when she arrived at Chelmsford, that she was obliged to take lodgings there, hoping in a short time to be able to proceed on her journey. Calling there on an old acquaintance, whom she had known to have been for many years afflicted with Nervous Debility, she was truly astonished at the recovery she witnessed;—and she there met, also, her friend's Physician, who described the nature of her own malady, and told her she had left behind her the means—the power and efficacy of which was so completely manifested in the restoration of her friend—Dr. Webster's English Diet-Drink; and further told her that sea-bathing would be of no use to her. But, as it was my particular wish, my wife proceeded to the sea; and returned much weaker, and rather worse than better.

“We were afterwards advised to apply to a most worthy Physician, of Barron's Building's, Blackfriars Road; whose humanity so moved him to pity, that he wept at the sufferings of a fellow-creature; and not only refused taking a fee, but actually insisted on presenting my wife with the money for a quart bottle of Cerevisia, and a coach home, although he never saw her before: this was enforced with a request to see her in a month, as he was then about to leave for Portsmouth.

“My Wife has taken about twelve quarts of your invaluable Medicine; the effects of which are so wonderful, that she is now as well as ever I saw her. The knee which had been for four months most dreadfully swollen and in excessive pain, became reduced, and effectually cured, by taking the first quart.

“19, *Harcourt Street, St. Mary-la-bonne, March, 28, 1831.*

“J. HART.”

N.B. When Mrs. Hart called for a bottle of Cerevisia, she met two of this kind Physician's Nieces, who were applying for a third supply of it, for their Mamma.

MRS. TURNER'S CASE.

“SIR—Having had a slight return of my disorder, the Erysipelas, I had again recourse to your invaluable Medicine, the Cerevisia, which immediately relieved me.

“My Sister also was affected for some time with a Nervous trembling and loss of appetite; which three doses entirely removed, producing a firm step and good health.

“Another instance of its beneficial effects was in the case of a Child 18 months old, belonging to a friend, to whom I recommended the use of it. The Child was seriously affected with *Inflammation of the Lungs*; which the first dose essentially relieved and two more completely removed; thereby procuring happiness to an almost despairing family.

“MARY TURNER.”

“*Sutton at Hone, April 2, 1834.*”

CASES OF NERVOUS DEBILITY.

"I beg to transmit the particulars of my Case.—I went to a very comfortable situation in London; but was attacked, after three months, with Nervous Debility, so as to render me unable to attend to my avocations. I was favoured by the care of an eminent Physician; but not receiving any benefit, and in fact becoming daily worse, I was obliged to return home, where further medical assistance was resorted to: still I became gradually weaker, and at length I could not leave my room. But on being induced to try your valuable medicine, I was soon enabled to go down stairs: my appetite returned in a very short time; and I could walk eight or ten miles a day.

"Being very susceptible of taking cold, I am sometimes affected with a pain in my chest and slight appearances of Erysipelas in the face; but a dose or two of Cerevisia sets all to rights.—*Eynsford, Oct. 14, 1833.*" M. H."

"P. S. My sister was also obliged to return from *her* situation, and was so reduced as to be confined to her bed; but has been restored, by the same means."

MR. LETTINGTON'S CASE.

"Mr. Samuel Lettington, of Down, Kent, about 45 years of age, had for more than ten years laboured under the most lamentable symptoms of Nervous and Bilious Debility. He had been under the care of three eminent Medical Gentlemen in the country, and a Physician in London, but obtained no relief. He lost his appetite, and constantly was apprehensive he should lose his faculties also; but by taking two pint bottles-full of the Cerevisia he was perfectly recovered.

Mr. Edward Lettington, brother to the above, was affected nearly in the same manner, and by the same means was restored to perfect health. (*July 9, 1833.*)

MR. GEORGE'S CASE.

Mr. William George, at Messrs. Dring and Fage's, Opticians, 20, Tooley Street, Southwark, was long afflicted with a most severe Nervous Complaint, and had the advice of several eminent Medical Gentlemen, to no purpose; till at length he considered himself incurable. Seeing a Book of Cases, he was induced to make trial of the Cerevisia; and by the use of it alone he was completely restored.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND CONSUMPTION.—*Mr. Bell's Case.*

"SIR—I had been many years afflicted with a Nervous Complaint, general debility of body, a constant tickling cough, and frequent spitting of blood, which brought me at last to the very brink of the grave. I was considered by the Faculty to labour under two kinds of Consumption; and though I have no doubt that every thing was done which Medical skill could accomplish, I received no lasting benefit from their prescriptions. I likewise had recourse to different Patent Medicines; from which I only derived, occasionally, some temporary relief.

"By accident, I came to the knowledge of the Cerevisia, at a time when my disorders were at the worst, and when despair of recovery had taken possession of my mind. From the character given of its powers and properties, I determined to give it a fair trial, which I immediately commenced. I continued taking it for twelve months, when my perseverance was crowned with complete success. It is now thirteen years ago; and I have ever since enjoyed sound comfortable health. I still, however, take a little occasionally, to keep off every symptom of relapse. Indeed I have found it also a most excellent Family Medicine, having very seldom had occasion to call in a Medical man. It was my settled conviction of the efficacious powers of the Cerevisia that first induced me to become a vender.

"*Redcar, Yorkshire, Oct. 22, 1824.*"

"THOMAS BELL."

☞ Mr. BELL is the "Person" alluded to by Mr. ABERNETHY, in his "Surgical Observations on the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases," p. 153, 154—to which that eminent man so commonly referred his patients. A Clergyman in Mr. Bell's neighbourhood had a Son in Christ-Church Blue-Coat School, where Mr. Abernethy was Hospital Surgeon; and the Boy, being severely afflicted with ULCERS on his hands, wrists, head, and face, became his patient. The Youth was, sometime afterwards, sent home to his friends, for the benefit of bathing and sea-air; when Mr. Bell prevailed on the Father to allow his son to take the Cerevisia; conditioning, that if the Medicine failed to remove the cruel disorder, he would not charge for it. The Boy soon returned to School, to the astonishment of Mr. Abernethy, "PERFECTLY HEALED;" and this eminent Surgeon, in his aforesaid Book, has furnished the most powerful evidence of the wonderful efficacy of this invaluable Medicine; He states, that, "As the Patient's circumstances made it inconvenient to him to remain in town, he went into the country, where the sore broke out again. He then applied to a Person who sold a FAMOUS DIET-DRINK; and before he had taken twelve bottles, the sore was perfectly healed, and has not since broken out. The Diet-Drink, he says, had no sensible operation; but his bowels became regular and comfortable, and his appetite amended by taking it." P. 154.

NERVOUS FEVER AND DEBILITY.—*Mrs. Disney's Case.*

"I am anxious that my case should be known, for the sake of some poor afflicted fellow-creature; and I hope you will take the trouble to put it in proper order for public perusal. My disorder originated in a depression of spirits, which brought on a Nervous fever, and a state of general debility. I was attended by an eminent Physician of Greenwich; who, taking my complaint to be Consumption, treated it accordingly. Judging by my own feelings, I conceived the Doctor's opinion of my case to be founded on error. I nevertheless continued regularly to use his prescriptions, till, by taking opening medicines, I became quite exhausted. A female friend recommended your excellent Diet-Drink; and after taking two bottles-full, I found myself so much better, that I resolved to persevere in its use. I am now fast gathering my strength; my spirits are so much lighter, and my general health so much improved, that I now entertain a confident hope of a complete recovery.—*Greenwich, Nov. 26, 1824.*"

"S. DISNEY."

[The Proprietor is happy to state, that Mrs. Disney's hopes were fully realized very shortly afterwards, and that she now enjoys perfect health.]

OBSTRUCTED PERSPIRATION.—*Mr. Horseley's Case.*

"SIR—Suffering under the effects of a desperate cold, and in search of relief, I was under the care of no less than seven medical men; but obtained no lasting benefit. Still I wished to live, having an afflicted Wife and three Children depending on me for support. One night, in particular, I felt as though I was dying, and did not expect to see the morning light; and therefore committed my family to God, with a final farewell. An old friend, who saw me at this time, presented me with a pint of your Diet-Drink: and I have reason to bless God he did so; for I had not taken it more than three times before I found relief. You must know, that during all my illness I could not induce perspiration; and you will believe me when I say that I have been obliged, in the midst of summer, to take off my shoes and to warm my feet. But I had not taken your Diet-Drink more than three times, when, in the night, I began to perspire; and in the morning my linen was as though I had been in a river: and by the time I had taken the first bottle, my hopes were so revived, that I did not hesitate to send for a second. My neighbours, who had been accustomed to say, 'Ah, poor fellow, he is going very fast!' were now surprised to observe the altered state of my appearance, and to consider me as a dead man restored to life.—I could name several persons whose health has been restored by the Diet-Drink; and one, in particular, who, like myself, has been snatched from the grave by the use of it, who says Dr. Webster's Diet-Drink ought everywhere to be written in letters of gold."

"WILLIAM HORSELEY."

"5, Paradise Row, Stockwell, April 27, 1831."

MR. SPERSHOTT'S CASE.

"SIR—For many years I have been subject to Obstructed Perspiration; even in the West Indies, where I have performed two voyages, my skin was always dry, and rather chilly. But lately I have suffered much with violent bilious pains, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, and general weakness. I was under the care of a Physician, without experiencing any benefit; but by taking the Cerevisia Anglicana for about a month regularly, I was restored to my usual health, and a genial perspiration has been promoted."

"*Kentish Buildings, High Street, Borough, Oct. 10, 1833.*"

"C. SPERSHOTT."

OVERFLOW OF BLOOD AT THE HEART.

"It would be injustice to the public to withhold an account of the extraordinary cure I have experienced by the use of your invaluable Diet-Drink. For some years I laboured under that most distressing of all complaints, an overflow of blood at the heart: bleeding and blistering were continually resorted to, as the only means of temporary relief. I was advised to try country air, which I did; but had become so weak, that I scarcely expected to reach home alive. The least exertion induced a return of the complaint with all its agonizing sensations, till I tried the Cerevisia; which alone has wrought a miracle, in completely restoring me to health, to the great surprise of my friends and the Medical Gentleman who attended me."

"*Queen's Head Row, Newington Butts,*

"EDWARD JONES."

Surrey, Oct. 29, 1833.

PAINT-CHOLIC.

"Having slept in a room newly painted, I was attacked by the most violent pains in my shoulders, so as to be unable to move, arising, as was supposed, from the smell of the paint. The action of your medicine was rather curious; seeming to attack the disorder most powerfully, disputing every inch, and, as it were, to drive it out at my fingers' ends."

"J. HART."

"*Harcourt Street, Oxford Street, Oct. 16, 1832*"

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

"SIR—It affords me much pleasure to inform you of the complete recovery from my indisposition by the use of your celebrated Diet-Drink. Mine was rather a singular case—Shortness of breath nearly to suffocation, attended with a strong palpitation of the heart; in fact, I scarcely ever experienced what it was to have a night's rest before taking the medicine; and now having taken five bottles-full, I feel quite another man, although previously I had tried very able advice. On no account would I be without a bottle of the Cerevisia.

"Ship Coach-Office, Charing Cross, Jan. 19, 1834.

"W. CARTWRIGHT."

MR. LAMBERT'S REMARKABLE CASE.

"It is with great pleasure that I have to inform you of the benefit I have derived from your English Diet-Drink. After I had almost despaired of finding a restorative, I should be ungrateful to you, and unjust to the character of the medicine, if I did not make known my Case for the service of others labouring under a similar complaint. When you recommended the medicine to me, I had arrived at a very alarming crisis, in consequence of having laboured under the disorder for upwards of ten months, which brought on violent inward pains, accompanied with strong palpitation of the heart, which were always succeeded with extreme heat on the left side. These were the first symptoms; but as I grew worse, a violent bleeding at my nose took place, which would frequently commence in my sleep, by which I was in danger of being strangled with my blood; and when I awoke in the morning, I found myself so weak, as to be unable to follow my business. Indeed, if I attempted the least exertion, it renewed a fresh flow of blood, which at last reduced me to such a state of weakness that I was scarcely able to walk. Such was my Case, when, by the blessing of God, I became acquainted with your inestimable medicine, which, after giving it a trial of one bottle, proved its efficacy, by completely restoring me to the blessing of health, and to a much stronger constitution than I had enjoyed for fourteen years before. PERCY LAMBERT, at Peckham Rye."

[The Writer of the above Letter, in the course of recommending the Medicine to the afflicted in various Disorders during 24 years, has had occasion to observe its wonderful efficacy in Fifty Cases, many much worse than his own.—June 1834.]

PARALYSIS, SCURVY, &c.—Mrs. Bennett's Case.

"SIR—Rarely has any occurrence excited more astonishment than my surprising Cure; the particulars of which language can but faintly describe. But, under God, I owe my health, indeed my very existence, to your invaluable Diet-Drink.

"From my infancy, I was of a dry scorbutic habit, very unlike most other young persons; as I grew older, the disease became more obstinate: medical means were resorted to, but to little purpose: the disorder seemed to settle in my hip; so that, in fact, I appeared partially paralyzed. A change of air, for fourteen weeks, was in vain tried: I returned home, in expectation of never again leaving it alive. Not content with the advice of the most eminent Medical men in Deptford, who exerted their utmost skill, my Husband sent for a Physician from London, under whose care I remained for a twelvemonth, in a state of suffering which I cannot describe; my death being daily expected. A friend recommended Webster's Cerevisia; but, in consequence of having used other means, which I then thought far superior, I was reluctant at first to do so. At length I was prevailed on to take it, omitting all other Medicines; still allowing my Medical Attendant to visit me daily; who about four days afterwards, declared that he found, by my pulse, I was evidently mending. The searching and operative effects of the Cerevisia tried me very much; which in my weak state might be expected;—and at which none need be alarmed. Notwithstanding I was only able to be lifted from one bed to another, yet, by my appetite being strengthened, and taking more nourishment, I was soon enabled to be raised up in bed; and, daily mending, could in a short time sit up in a chair, and then hobble about the room by the help of crutches. Afterwards, I began to mend very fast; and, by degrees, the use of my limbs was so completely restored, that I could walk a great distance, to the utter astonishment of all who before knew me. A perfect cure is now effected, by the use of the Cerevisia only.

TERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

"My Husband, seeing the wonders the Cerevisia had performed on me, was induced to try it for his complaint, Termination of Blood on the Brain; and that so violent, as sometimes to induce him to think he should be deprived of his senses. He was constantly under the care of a Medical man, who recommended blistering, leeching, and cupping; but these afforded only trifling and temporary relief. By taking two or three large bottles of your Diet-Drink, he is now as perfectly recovered, as if he had never experienced such an affliction.

"Deptford Bridge, Aug. 16, 1831.

"SARAH BENNETT."

The above astonishing recovery of Mr. and Mrs. Bennett is attested by their friend Mrs. ACKARY, *Summer's Street, Tanner's Hill, Deptford*; who, in a Letter to Mr. SLEE, states her anxiety to make known the virtues of the Cerevisia, and that she should not consider any trouble or distance too great to satisfy the mind of any doubting invalid.

LATE LETTER FROM MR. BENNETT IN AMERICA.

"DEAR SIR—By this opportunity you will receive Five Pounds for Cerevisia; as it is impossible for Mrs. B. to continue in health without taking it spring and autumn. It would be advisable to establish an Agent for the sale of your most valuable medicine in America; as no country can more require a medicine of the kind. Here, and at Albany, have been several remarkable cures performed by it, of which I will transmit to you the particulars.—Yours respectfully,

"*Chatham Street, New York, May 15, 1834.*

"THOMAS BENNETT."

PILES.

"For above thirty years past I had been a great sufferer by the Inward Piles; and for the last fourteen years the disorder had gained such an ascendancy, that I was continually troubled with violent pains at the bottom of my back, and excruciating spasms in my right side. The symptoms had indeed assumed a most alarming appearance, when I was recommended to try your unequalled and invaluable Medicine; which, by the blessing of God, has proved the means of my complete restoration to health.

"*St. Nicolas Street, Deptford, June 1829.*

"J. WHITFIELD."

PLEURISY.

Mrs. Hughes, No. 6, Holland Street, Blackfriars' Road, who has been three years afflicted with great debility, attended with frequent and very painful Pleurisy in the side, found relief from the Medicine, and now strenuously recommends it.

MR. HOLLAND'S CASE.

"Some years since I had a violent attack of Pleurisy; which reduced me to such a state of weakness, that it was thought impossible that I could recover; but by the use of the Cerevisia alone, according to the directions, my health was in a very short time completely re-established.

"The second attack was that of Bile, and Nervous Head-ache, for which I was for some time under medical care, but obtained no relief: the complaint still increasing, I had again recourse to your invaluable Medicine, which entirely removed the disorder, and I have continued in good health ever since.

"*Buxted, March 7, 1834.*

"JOHN HOLLAND."

RHEUMATISM.

Extract of a Letter from an eminent Solicitor at Tunbridge Wells:—

"I will thank you to send me two more bottles of your excellent Diet-Drink; as I cannot keep free from the Rheumatism without it!"

"J. S."

"*April 16, 1833.*"

CASE OF RHEUMATIC FEVER.

"SIR—I am anxious to inform you, that my daughter, Selina Abbott, is perfectly restored to health by your invaluable Medicine after taking it about two months. Her case was that of entire loss of the use of her limbs, originating in cold, and rheumatic fever. She was between fifteen and sixteen years of age.

"*No. 16, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, July, 25, 1831.*

"C. ABBOTT."

SCALD HEAD.

A Son of — R., Esq., Surrey, when about five years old, was afflicted with this most dreadful disorder; so that his scalp was one complete mass of scab for upwards of two years. After the assistance of eminent Surgeons, he was taken to Brighton for sea air and bathing: but nothing produced any relief till the Cerevisia was resorted to; which very soon restored him to perfect health. He had a return of the complaint; but the Medicine again chased it away; and his head now remains perfectly sound and well, to the delight and satisfaction of his Parents, who warmly recommend the Medicine.—Further particulars may be known by applying to the Proprietor.

SEVERE SCURVY.—Case of Mr. Skilbeck.

Mr. J. Skilbeck was for many years afflicted with this dreadful complaint in his hands; so severely, that he is certain he lost at least twelve sets of nails; and the discharge so copious, that it would even drop from his fingers' ends. After trying several Practitioners, sea-bathing &c., and despairing ever to find a cure, he was directed, by a kind Providence, to this most efficacious remedy, the Diet-Drink; by the use of which he is now perfectly restored.

REMARKABLE CURES OF SCURVY AND SCROFULA.

"After having incautiously drunk a glass of cold water when much heated by walking, the little finger of my right hand became very much inflamed, with a small red spot: the eruption soon spread all over my body, producing several large wounds on my arms and legs: the right side of my face was so much affected, that I greatly feared the loss of my eye; and my physician thought it would be requisite to remove some joints of my fingers. In this helpless and wretched condition, praying for death, I was taken to the sea-side; but in a short time returned worse than I went, not being able to walk across the room without the most excruciating agony in all my limbs. While thus suffering, a friend entreated me to try a bottle of the Cerevisia. I considered my case hopeless, but was willing to try a Medicine so strongly recommended. The first bottle made me worse, if possible; but before I had finished the second, my wounds began to heal; and, I was able to feed myself, which I had not done for months; and could, comparatively, walk about with ease. I am now quite well, and can never sufficiently extol that Medicine which has, by the blessing of God, restored me to my family and friends; and I shall feel most happy to recommend it to any one similarly afflicted; for which purpose my card is left with Mr. Slee."—*Cornhill, 1832.*

MASTER JACKSON'S REMARKABLE CASE.

"DEAR SIR—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you an account of my Son's most remarkable case; and acknowledging, with gratitude, the beneficial effects of your invaluable Medicine, Dr. Webster's Diet-Drink.

"At about two years old he was afflicted with extreme debility and weakness, the cause of which could not be ascertained by the several eminent Medical men under whose care he was placed. The disease at length resolved itself into a *confirmed Scrofula*, spreading all over his body; under which direful calamity he suffered for twelve years; and during this time had every assistance that surgical skill and care could devise, but without any alleviation to his miseries. Several respectable public medicines were also resorted to, but all in vain. Death was anticipated, and often wished for by the unfortunate sufferer. At this time a lady was visiting at our house, who had witnessed the surprising effects of the Cerevisia; but having had our hopes so often blighted, it was with no small difficulty she prevailed on us to give it a fair trial. As is usual in such desperate cases, the first bottle-full seemed to increase the disorder; numerous pieces of bone were soon exfoliated; but by the regular use of the medicine for a few weeks, a great alteration was visible; the wounds gradually healed; and the system became completely invigorated, so that he is now perfectly cured, and is strong and healthy, thanks to your invaluable medicine, attended by the Divine blessing! I have had occasion to observe its beneficial effects in many instances; and can assure you I consider it a most desirable Family Medicine, and wish never to be without it.

"This Letter will be presented to you by my Son personally, who says he can never fully describe the agonies he experienced, and I hope will ever remember with gratitude the deliverance from such a calamity. You are at liberty to make whatever use you think proper of this.—Yours very much obliged,

"*Sheerness, May 29, 1834.*

"GEORGE JACKSON, *Ship Agent.*"

MRS. SAREL'S CASE.

Mary-Anne Sarel, at — Wilson's, Esq., Clapham Common, was long affected with violent Scorbutic Eruptions in her legs, and under several surgeons without relief. By taking five small bottles of the Medicine, she perfectly recovered.

MRS. SCOTT'S CASE.

Mrs. Scott, Wife of Mr. Scott, Watchmaker, Bell Yard, Temple Bar, was for two years a very great sufferer by Scurvy in her hands, so that she could not wear a thimble; and for some time was much distressed. By taking two bottles of the Cerevisia, her hands are completely well, and her general health surprisingly improved.

REBECCA RIDLEY'S CASE.

Rebecca Ridley, aged 23, of Seven Oaks, Kent, was so seriously afflicted for eight years by Scrofula, that the Surgeon who attended her declared her to be lacerated internally as well as externally, so that she might be termed a living mass of corruption; neither could any one entertain a hope of her recovery. She took five quart-bottles of the Diet-Drink, and is now in perfect health; as stated by her Uncle, Mr. S. Coomber, Seven Oaks, Kent.

REMARKABLE CASE OF MR. TYLER'S DAUGHTER.

Mr. R. W. Tyler, Draper, Portsmouth, had a Daughter afflicted with Scrofula for many years, by which she entirely lost the use of her limbs; and was altogether in so dreadful a state, that a recovery could scarcely be anticipated—the disorder having baffled the skill of many Professional Gentlemen; but by the use of the Cerevisia, she soon amended, and became perfectly cured.—Mr. Tyler has witnessed its efficacy in many cases; and recommends the Cerevisia so zealously, that he declares he would not refuse to go to the Land's End to induce any afflicted person to avail himself of the medicine.

RECENT CURES OF SCURVY AND SCROFULA.

"DEAR SIR—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to state, that about five years since I was taken very ill with a Scorbatic Complaint in my legs, which confined me to the house for eight months. When I got a little better, I went to my business as usual; but in about two months, my leg again got worse, and I was induced, by the recommendation of Mr. Watts, to try your Diet-Drink. I had taken one bottle-full, when, like many other people, I left it off, thinking it made me worse. I then went to Margate, to try the sea air: my health got much better, but my leg much worse, and I returned home in despair. In a short time, I became so bad, that whether standing, sitting, or lying, I was in constant pain. I was again induced to try your Medicine; and by persevering in its use for a few weeks, such a change was produced, that a large piece of bone was exfoliated, succeeded by a very copious discharge. In about four months I quite recovered, and am as strong as ever.—At Mr. Watts's, Crown Court, Temple Bar. "H. BLACKET."

MR. BRAY'S DAUGHTER.

Mr. Bray's Daughter, of Oxted, Surrey, has been long afflicted with a most obstinate Scrofula. She became extremely weak, and her limbs so contracted, that she could scarcely move. By strict attention to the directions in the use of the Cerevisia, a cure was soon effected. It promoted discharge, the appetite returned, and her strength daily increased, to the surprise of her friends, who never expected to see her able to walk again, which she can now do for miles together.

MRS. WHITTLE'S CASE.

"SIR—I am happy to state, that my health is quite re-established; and have reason to be thankful that I ever heard of your invaluable medicine; for before I began to take it, my hands were in a most dreadful state of Scurvy, which our medical-man termed the GROCER'S ITCH. However, be what it may, he could not afford me any relief, but recommended sea air and bathing: this was incompatible with my domestic avocations; but, by taking a few bottles-full of the Cerevisia, the complaint has been completely removed, and I never was better in my life.

"*Farnboro', Kent, Jan. 21, 1833.*

"HARRIET WHITTLE, *Grocer & Draper.*"

MRS. AUSTIN'S CASE.

"SIR—Permit me to return my most grateful thanks for the benefit I have received, through a kind Providence, from your Herb Medicine; and to state the particulars of my complaint. Upwards of two years, my hands, arms and face have been covered with small red spots and boils, which came off in scales, similar to those of the inveterate small-pox. I had advice from the Faculty, and tried every expedient to obtain relief; but all failed, till I was induced, by a friend at Brixton, to try your medicine. After taking a pint bottle-full, the disorder appeared to increase; but I persevered; and am happy to say, that after a few weeks the complaint gradually abated. I continued the use of it for about six months; by which time it so completely purified my blood, and changed my system, that I have not since had the least appearance of the disorder; except a slight eruption in spring and autumn, which I entirely attribute to the neglect of taking a few doses, by way of prevention. I fully authorise you to give the above particulars all possible publicity; and shall be happy to answer any inquiries, either personally or by letter free of postage.

"*No. 1, Anne's Road, North Brixton, July 9, 1832.*

"SARAH AUSTIN."

REMARKABLE CURE OF MR. GREENWOOD OF FAVERSHAM.

Mr. Greenwood, jun., of the Oyster Company, Faversham, Kent, had a serious wound in his thigh, and had been under the care of several Surgeons, and in St. Bartholomew's Hospital; where the case was supposed to be a venereal taint, for which he was treated: but becoming worse, he was with great difficulty removed home, in a most distressing state: he was now recommended to try the Cerevisia, and was at first quite alarmed at its operation, the discharge from the wound being extremely copious; but on hearing that this was the usual effect in such cases, he proceeded steadily in its use, being careful daily to cleanse the wound. It soon began to heal; and, to the surprise of all who knew him, he is now in the possession of perfect health and soundness of limbs.

SWELLINGS IN THE NECK AND FACE.

Mr. Taton, of Blackheath, had a Daughter two years of age, constantly affected with severe Swellings in the Neck, evidently Scrofulous. The treatment of the Faculty afforded no relief; but the Swellings were entirely removed by taking one large bottle-full of the Cerevisia.—Recommended to the Medicine by Mrs. Wells, 14, Bath Place, Lime-Kilns, Blackheath.

Mr. Kibble's Daughter, Balham Hill, Surrey, was afflicted with dreadful Swellings in the neck and face for at least twelve months; but by the use of the Diet-Drink these were all dispersed, and her general health completely restored.—Mr. K. has experienced the beneficial effects on his other children in many cases, so that he seldom resorts to any medicine but the Cerevisia.

ATTESTED CURES OF SCROFULA AND SCURVY.

"SIR—My Daughter, eight years of age, caught a bad cold, followed by fever which produced an eruptive sore in her ankle. This disease, in a short time, broke out also in different parts of her neck and breast; and in her left hand, the fore-finger of which had become so useless, that the Medical Gentlemen who attended her advised its being taken off. A Lady strongly recommended us to resort to your Diet-Drink without loss of time. The first symptom of amendment from its use, was an abatement of pain, by producing a constant discharge from the sores. The appearance of the wounds at last became frightful—the disease had taken such deep hold of the left shoulder, that it had eaten off one of her collar-bones; and a large wound being made in her neck, near the breast, the bone stuck out through the orifice. She was now a shocking spectacle; but the Medical Gentleman, who called while she was taking the Diet-Drink, strongly recommended the continuance of its use; as nothing, he said, could be more applicable to the case. In a little time, a silk handkerchief, that was always used to cover the breast, came, by accident, in such close contact with the projecting bone, that it brought it entirely away. This afforded the child instant relief, so that she suddenly exclaimed, 'Mother I am quite well!' It was soon ascertained that her feelings had not in this instance deceived her. From this large wound, as well as from the finger, a copious discharge continued, which brought off a piece of bone from the latter. This, with the piece of the collar-bone, I shall send to you, as testimonies of the extraordinary powers and efficacy of your most valuable Medicine. She has now as complete a use of her finger as ever, and is as strong in that arm as in the other; and this poor child, who could not even walk with the help of crutches, is now so completely recovered, that she can walk without them, twenty miles in a day.—Nov. 1824.

"HENRY GROOMBRIDGE, *Shoreham, Kent.*"

Attested by Richard Groombridge, W. Groombridge, Sarah Yates; George Polhill, Esq. Chepsted; George Golding, Otford and; J. Butcher, Knockholt.

REMARKABLE CASE OF THE REV. T. NOEL.

The Rev. T. Noel, of Petersham, Surrey, was afflicted with a violent Scorbutic Complaint in his leg, which seemed to baffle the skill of his Surgeons. His leg became so dreadfully ulcerated, that in a consultation of the Profession, amputation was thought necessary to preserve life. The Rev. Gentleman, however, having heard of the Diet Drink, was determined first to try its effects; and sent to Mr. Sanger's, Oxford Street, for a bottle. The medicine proved the means, under God, of a sound and permanent cure. And Mr. Noel, subsequently, did the Proprietor the honour of a call, authorising him to give publicity to the Case; exclaiming, with ecstasy, "I owe the preservation of my limb, and probably my life, to the efficacy of this wonderful Medicine!" Leaving his card, he observed, that it would afford him pleasure to recommend the Cerevisia as much as possible.—1833.

MR. FRANKLIN'S CASE.

"After extreme Debility for three years, my complaint fell into my left leg. My sufferings were beyond description, and confined me to bed for many months. A Dissenting Minister from Manchester, from a knowledge of its effects, advised the use of the Cerevisia, and presented me with a bottle of it. I found it to strengthen my bowels, and create appetite; and my shattered frame soon became stronger. My leg discharged greatly, and I had apprehensions of losing it; but by persisting in the use of the medicine for some months, I am restored to health, and can walk 14 miles a-day. JOHN FRANKLIN, 61 Fetter Lane, Holborn, April 15, 1836."

CURE OF THE SPINAL AFFECTION OF A CHILD.

"I feel it a duty to inform you of the great and wonderful cure wrought on my daughter. She was a delicate child, but very active till five years of age. About May 1829, she became weak in her back; for which she was rubbed with an embrocation recommended by an Apothecary, but without the least effect: she grew worse, and in a few weeks lost the use of one of her legs. I now got her admitted into Guy's Hospital, in Lydia's Ward, under Surgeon Bright, where she was rubbed, blistered, and bathed for upwards of three months; during which time she was examined by Messrs. Cooper, Callaway, &c. who ultimately discharged her as incurable. In fact, she returned in a much worse state than she was admitted; having not only lost the use of the other leg, but her back and chest began to grow out. I then sent her to the Infirmary at Margate, for the advantage of warm sea-bathing &c. She here certainly derived some benefit; but, on the approach of cold weather, relapsed into her former helpless condition.

"I was at that time recommended to try your invaluable Medicine, which, under the blessing of God, has wrought a miracle. When she commenced taking the Diet-Drink, she was totally helpless from her hips downwards: she could neither sit up nor move herself in bed: her feet and legs had lost all animation, and were as cold as marble: she never appeared to enjoy rest, but seemed to be constantly troubled with the night-mare. On commencing to take your Medicine,

warmth was induced in her extremities; she began to move her toes, then her feet, and continued improving, till she can now walk, and even run, without assistance.

"6, *Smith-street, Melon-ground, Peckham, Jan. 1832.*

"SAMUEL NEEDHAM."

Witnesses to the foregoing statement:—R. Irwin, Sun-in-Sands, Shooter's Hill; W. Glasspool, Peckham; J. Garret, 4, Melon-Ground, Peckham; C. A. Deane, 9, Southampton Place, Old Kent Road; John Deane, Zion Hill, Ramsgate; A. Taffee, 6, Little Mary-la-bonne Street; W. Gale, 9, Church Street, Deptford.

STRICTURE.

John Pilgrave was eight years since dreadfully afflicted with Stricture, and attended by several Medical Gentlemen. He never could ascertain the causes of his complaint; but the system became so deranged, that both passages seemed to have a communication. He asserts to have discovered in his urine, not only a small fish-bone, but seeds of some fruit which he had eaten: this appears almost incredible, but can be well authenticated. He was entirely cured by a regular course of the Cerevisia.—Worked for Mr. Corder, Maltster, Deptford Bridge.

Address, No. 13, Nelson Street, New Town, Broadway, Deptford.

TERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.—*Mrs. Humphreys's Case.*

Mrs. Humphreys, of Brewery Lane, Camberwell, has experienced a most unexpected Cure of a violent Affection in the Head, loss of appetite, &c. attended with debility, by having recourse to the Diet-Drink.

MR. WADE'S CASE.

Mr. John Wade, Gardener, at Dunstable Priory, Shoreham, Kent, was perfectly relieved from Determination of Blood to the Head, by the use of the Cerevisia. It caused a discharge of coagulated blood from his nose, on one occasion, nearly as large and long as a goose-quill.

The Hon. D. G. HALLIBURTON has long used the Cerevisia; and had supplies forwarded to Paris, Italy, Cheltenham, &c. He lately, while in London, honoured the Proprietor with a call, ordering a large box of the Medicine, and admitting he had much reason to revere the name of Dr. Webster, for the health he then enjoyed.

WHOOPIING-COUGH.—*Case of Mrs. Cornell's Child.*

"Mrs. Cornell, of Devonshire Place, had a Child of about two years of age, who had been for a long time exceedingly ill of the Whooping-Cough. The child's condition had become most deplorable, being covered all over with what is commonly called the Purples, which the Doctor considered as the sure sign of speedy dissolution. In this hopeless state, my Wife recommended the Diet-Drink; and, to revive their hopes, told them of the recovery of our own children, after having been dangerously ill of the same complaint. In the course of three days after taking the second dose, the child had so far recovered, as to be able to be taken out for the benefit of the air; and afterwards acquired health and strength so rapidly, that the cure was completed in six weeks, solely by the regular use of the Diet-Drink."

[*Letter from Mr. J. GRIMSHIRE, 20, Devonshire Place, Kennington Oval.*]

✂ The ORIGINAL LETTERS of the above Cases, and of many Hundred Cures no less satisfactory, will be readily shewn by Mr. SLEE.

The Reader is also invited to satisfy himself of the wonderful efficacy of the Cerevisia, by the powerful Testimony of the famous ABERNETHY, recorded in p. 154 of his Book, an Extract of which is presented in p. 16 of this List of Cases.

*. * The Public may be fully satisfied that no danger need be apprehended from even a superabundant use of this *Herb* or Diet-Drink.—Mr. Langridge drank off a pint of it, at the Catherine Wheel in the Borough, in the presence of many persons, with merely exhilaration of his spirits.—Mr. Thomas Curnick, Carpenter and Undertaker, New Street, Battersea, had been long ill, and was induced by a friend who had well known its efficacy in many cases (among others, Mr. Picking, Builder, also at Battersea), to try the Cerevisia. Being told it was *Diet-Drink*, he used it freely when thirsty, and took the whole contents of a large bottle during the night and morning. He, in consequence, became composed; had sound sleep; and was so refreshed, as to get up the next day, to the surprise of his friends; and soon recovered. He now warmly recommends its use.

Mr. RICHES, Proprietor of the *Warm and Vapour Baths, No. 4, Beaufort Buildings, Strand*, strongly recommends Dr. Webster's Diet-Drink, in conjunction with his *Baths* and *Renovating and Sanative Ointment*, for Scrofulous Ulcerations, Abscesses, Rheumatic Gout, &c.; and in his Publications, he states "having witnessed the beneficial effects of the Diet-Drink on Diseased Liver, Dropsy, Gravel, Internal Cancers, all kinds of Nervous Debility, Worm Complaints, Whooping-Cough, Bowel Complaints, and especially the Disorders peculiar to Females.

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Directions for taking the Cerevisia.

Grown persons of either sex, in a debilitated state, should begin with one tablespoonful, night and morning; gradually increasing the dose to two, which is the ordinary full dose: but where the case is violent, or has been of long standing, three may be taken. Patients should take the several doses in an equal quantity of warm gruel or barley-water; or, when the digestive powers are impaired, and flatulent symptoms are present, in *Ginger Tea*, or good *Lisbon, Sherry*, or *Madeira Wine*. The Medicine must be *always diluted* with one of the above, or some similar liquid. Warm water may be used, in most cases, with equal effect, particularly in *Bilious* cases.

N.B. Persons of *bilious habits*, while taking the Cerevisia, should abstain from *wine* of every kind and *mal liquor*; using, instead, a small quantity of *pure spirit* mixed with *cold water* that has been boiled, without sugar.

When, in any case, the dose proves too laxative, it must either be diminished, or the bowels strengthened by the addition of eight, ten, twelve, or fifteen drops of *Tincture of Opium* to the evening dose. If, on the contrary, it occasions a costive habit, some mild opening physic (such as *Lenitive Electuary*, *Rhubarb* either in Powder or Tincture or mixed with *Manna* or *soluble Tartar* &c. or any other opening Medicine more agreeable to the Patient) should be occasionally taken in the morning; omitting the Cerevisia for the time, but taking it again in the evening.

Females under the *Fluor Albus, obstructed Menstruation*, or other weakening complaint, may begin with one tablespoonful night and morning, gradually increasing the dose to two, or even three in obstinate cases; unless it should, as before observed, prove very laxative.—Be particular to notice, that the use of the Cerevisia *must be suspended* in all cases during menstruation.

Women with child may take from one to one-and-a-half tablespoonful once a day; and even the child at the breast, when the first milk has not been sufficiently purgative, will be greatly benefited by taking a teaspoonful occasionally in its pap.

Persons under the age of fifteen should begin with half-a-tablespoonful evening and morning; gradually increasing the dose to one-and-a-half or two spoonfuls. But, in administering these respective quantities, be governed by the strength and constitution of the young Patient.

Children under three years old, of delicate habits, or very weak and debilitated, should begin with a papspoonful, evening and morning; gradually increasing the dose to two or three.

Where a small quantity of the Cerevisia purges, and the disorder requires more than can be easily contained in the bowels, every kind of acid must be avoided, especially *raw or unripe fruits, salads, cyder, sharp wines, punch, &c.*; and in cases of great inflammation, all *salt and high-seasoned food*, as well as *strong fermented or spirituous liquors*, must be abstained from. The diet should consist of *light animal food, mild vegetables, milk, broth, and light puddings*;—the drink, plenty of *barley-water, milk-and-water, or clear whey*, as the patient's feelings may dictate.

If violent symptoms should at any time occur, as *painful tumors, ulcers*, or that particular species of inflammation of which the *Scurvy* and *Scrofula, &c.*, are susceptible, a poultice of *bread-and-milk*, or of *linseed-meal*, is to be used. All wounds produced by these diseases should be cleansed with warm water, or *milk-and-water only*, and dressed with a plaster of yellow basilicon, or some other easy digestive, spread as thinly as possible on dry lint or fine soft rag.

Some diseases (*Scurvy* especially) will at first appear to be aggravated; but this circumstance, instead of creating disquietude, should be considered as the surest indication of a *permanent cure*.

To ensure a *certain, speedy, and permanent cure*, the Cerevisia must be taken regularly, keeping the feet warm and dry; and continued some time after every symptom of disease has disappeared. An additional bottle or two will secure the Patient from renewal of *pain, trouble, and expense*.

⚡ In using the Cerevisia, if the stomach has a tendency to acidity, the UNSWEETENED Medicine is found most efficacious; and is distinguished by a GREEN Seal on the Cork.

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