Morisoniana; or family adviser of the British College of Health. Being a collection of the works of Mr Morison ... comprising 'Origin of life ... '- 'Important advice to the world'- 'Letter on cholera morbus of India'- 'Anti-Lancet ... '- and 'More new truths' ... / With an appendix, containing a short treatise on ... small pox [by T. Moat], etc.

Contributors

Morison, James, 1770-1840.
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British College of Health.

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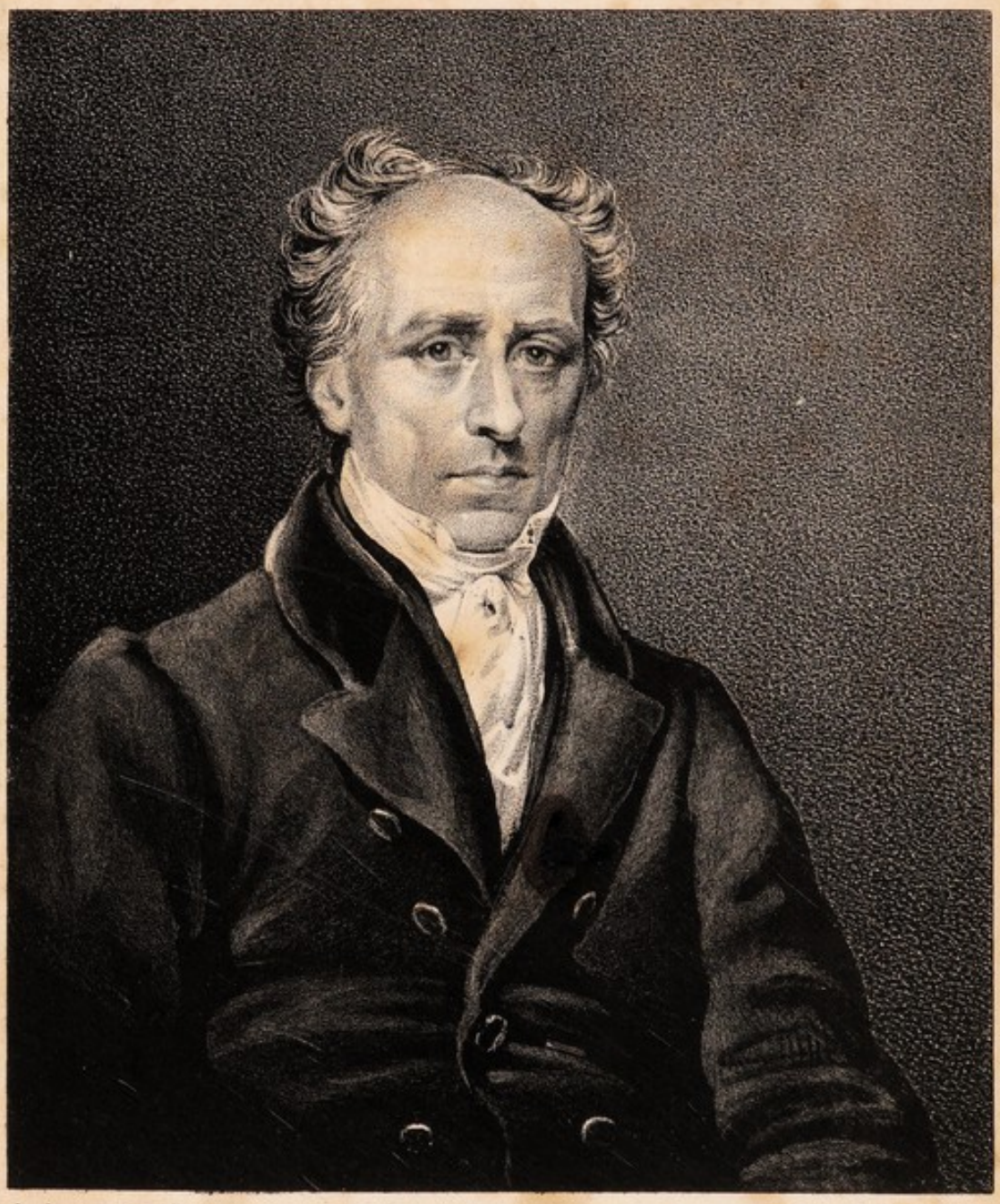

On Stone by L. Haghe.

from a picture by Clint.

THE HYGEIST.

Day & Haghe Lith.rs to the King Gate St. Lincs Inn Fields

43288

MORISONIANA;

OR,

FAMILY ADVISER

OF THE

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

BEING A COLLECTION OF THE

WORKS OF MR. MORISON, THE HYGEIST;

COMPRISING

"ORIGIN OF LIFE, AND TRUE CAUSE OF DISEASES EXPLAINED"—"IMPORTANT ADVICE TO THE WORLD,"—"LETTER ON CHOLERA MORBUS OF INDIA"—"ANTI-LANCET," IN SIX NUMBERS—AND "MORE NEW TRUTHS."

FORMING A

COMPLETE MANUAL

FOR

INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES,

FOR EVERY THING THAT REGARDS PRESERVING THEM IN HEALTH, AND CURING THEIR DISEASES.

THE WHOLE TRIED AND PROVED BY THE

MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,

And thus furnishing ample testimony that

THE OLD MEDICAL SCIENCE IS COMPLETELY WRONG.

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PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE "march of intellect" is every day producing new and unheard-of discoveries; and strange as it may appear, that science which treats of the welfare of mankind, of preserving them in health, and curing them of their diseases and infirmities, and which should have occupied their first attention, has unluckily been the last to receive any thing like scientific investigation, so as to found it upon sound and sure principles. A science without principles is no science at all; it is only a jargon. "Hippocrates says yes, Galen says no," are sarcasms which have long enough amused the world, without having its eyes opened by contradictions such as those from our modern Esculapian sages.

To account for this state of things (notwithstanding that men of learning in all ages have addicted themselves to the study of medicine), would furnish ample matter for a large volume, and far exceed the limits of a preface. Suffice it to say, that cupidity grafted on ignorance have been the two great causes: add to which, it is so difficult for mankind in general to forget or to shake off what they have been taught to believe in infancy; by which means, the errors, mistakes, and prejudices of the first or most ancient generations of the human race may be said to have descended to us, and are at this day in full operation amongst us.

The colleges and men of the medical profession of our days have only built their flimsey edifice upon this unsound, baseless foundation; and having called in the aid of minerals and chemistry (both wisely rejected or unknown to our forefathers,) there has been no end to their fruitless tortures, trials, and ex-

periments on the human body. "Try this—try that—try another thing," and so on, are expressions in daily use amongst them; yet it must be evident to every one, that if this adviser's skill goes no farther than merely to recommend the trial of a remedy, he is proceeding without any sure principle as to his science, and one is at a loss to find out of what use his medical education has been to him; and it is certain that a doctor of the time of the patriarchs, or a negro doctor of the present day, could prescribe with as much science and correctness.

Ocular demonstration is often not sufficient to root out old prejudices; and when such persons are told, and have besides ample proof before them, that one medicine cures all diseases, and that a continued purging or cleansing strengthens, they shrug up their shoulders and content themselves with saying, "But, oh, I am different from such a one." No such thing; our constitutions are all alike in this respect, when the proper remedy is applied.

Another great obstacle to the advancement of true medical knowledge, in all countries and ages, has been its supposed alliance or close connexion with religion, of which it should be perfectly independent, as it is meant to have to do only with the treatment and management of the body. Hence have arisen, and are still, in part, in existence among us, all the absurd ideas about spirits, witchcraft, fatalism, or saying one's time is come, insanity, convulsions, fits, king's evil, &c.; in fine, every thing which they observed out of the common track, and for which, from their imperfect views of the human body, they cannot account.

The publications of Mr. Morison, the Hygeist, have now been four years before the public. His theory of diseases is applauded as the only true and rational one. His medicines have been in use for the same period; and the numerous cures they have effected in all kinds of diseases, surgical cases, and mental derangements, have gained them the name of Universal

Medicine, and a sale which no other ever possessed; all which has proved the correctness of his theory.

With this claim to public favour, Mr. Morison and his coadjutors have formed themselves into a Body, called the BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, the members of which practice as *Hygeists* throughout the country. They themselves are persons who have been cured of their diseases and infirmities by these medicines, after all other trials by the faculty had failed and proved of no use. They have gained a perfect knowledge of their use, and of administering them. They report the extraordinary cures and cases they have performed, producing such a list of undeniable facts (as given in full in the Appendix at the end of the book,) of cures performed by this one simple, harmless, yet all powerful and effective medicine, on parties well known, and in cases diametrically opposite to each other, in the midst of an immense population, as must put all scepticism to flight, and establish the claim of universal good as this medicine's intrinsic and inherent right. The Hygeists, too, visit patients, and give advice gratis.

There never yet has been an instance of these medicines not giving relief, and perseverance in old obstinate cases is sure of making a cure. That some patients, from fickleness and want of confidence in a new medicine, have desisted too soon, and when they should have persevered, is their own fault. The old medical faculty, too, (as was to be expected,) seeing their craft in danger from this speedy and cheap mode of cure, have spared no pains in impressing on the minds of the weak and timid the danger of persevering in taking this (to them) unknown medicine. But as the eyes of the world are now pretty well opened to the fallacy and inutility of their past and present practices, they only get laughed at and despised for their untimely interference, as the source of their nefarious attempts is fully and clearly seen through. Unluckily for the productions of these sapients, it has already happened that those who have given the medicine the fairest trial, and taken the most of them have

invariably done well, and their constitutions have been invigorated in every respect; thus falsifying all their predictions about ruining the constitution. But to retaliate on such absurd calumnies; may it not be asserted with truth, that the many sudden deaths, lingering diseases, and infirmities of all kinds, which one sees and hears of, are brought on by the present mode of medical treatment, and that such is, therefore, the real ruiner of constitutions; and it will be found that those who have made use of the medicines of the Hygeists will be living, green, fresh, and hearty, when the patients of doctors—those who have been guided by their false doctrines of bracing and invigorating the system,—will be either bent under infirmities, or rotting in the grave. All this is already sufficiently verified

Patients are always anxious to make enquiry how soon they will be cured; that is a question it is impossible to answer; but they may be told with truth, that if they persevere, they will be ultimately cured, and in most cases sooner than they expected. It very much too, depends on themselves, by their taking the medicines with due diligence.

Many patients who before never found any relief to their sufferings by the old practice, have declared, that on taking the medicines and reading these publications at the same time, they were completely guided in the use of them, and found all that is therein stated, about their effects and operation, perfectly verified.

These works are not now given in the order they first appeared—"The Origin of Life and Cause of Diseases explained" was the last published; it now takes its place with propriety as the first. It may be considered as the theory, the key-stone, and explanatory to the practical part of the work. The practical part having once been proved to be correct, and to work well, the theory was established thereon; unlike many other theories, which are first adopted, but on trial the practical part is found to be defective, and consequently they both fall to the ground.

The youth of both sexes may now be assured of enjoying that health and spirit their age entitles them to. Parents will find their own lives protracted, and see their children grow up in health and beauty; and old age may pass their declining years exempt from infirmities. Such are the benefits which an enlightened scientific discovery is about to bestow; and the public never before had such a guarantee as a body of men capable of judging, and all agreeing on a subject hitherto enveloped in darkness, contradiction, and confusion.

All the lingering chronic diseases and infirmities one witnesses are only owing to not having been properly purged in some previous diseases, such as fevers, colds, inflammations, measles, small-pox, or lyings-in. The Hygeists make use only of one medicine, and it cures every disease radically;—the doctors prescribe a hundred different things, and they cure no disease. The patient is at best only patched up for a while;—it is impossible there can be any real cure but by sound purging. The medical wreath of laurel is now in dispute between the Hygeists and the Doctors and Surgeons. The public must be great gainers from this competition, and will award the prize to the most deserving, notwithstanding the antiquity of their diplomas. The British College of Health does not owe its rise to the support of the great or rich; it is founded solely on its own merits.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
Claremont-Place, Judd-Street.
31st October, 1829.

now, Hamilton Place, King's Cross,
New Road, 1833.

PREFACE

TO THE

THIRD EDITION, OF 4000 COPIES,

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS.

The British College of Health, on giving forth the present and third edition of Morisoniana, has to congratulate the public on another most successful year of its operations, in relieving and curing the diseases of mankind.

Its members, both active and honorary, have received an immense augmentation, and they are rapidly extending over the Empire. Their increasing practice and concurring testimony from all parts, stamp celebrity upon the Hygeian System, and more fully demonstrate the virtues and efficacy of the Universal Medicine. The vouchers, letters, and acknowledgments from Patients, for *extraordinary cures*, now in their possession, would fill a volume: in fact, every patient, whatever his former sufferings, from bad treatment, may have been, becomes a remarkable case of cure, when he follows up and adheres to the prescriptions of the College.

Amongst other great improvements of the age in progress from the march of intellect, the world has acquired new ideas with regard to medicine, and the science of reinstating and preserving, in all their perfection, the physical powers and faculties of man. Medicine is as necessary to him as the bread or aliment he eats; but it should be only a medicine of an *innocent and beneficial kind.* It should not be (as the superannuated medical profession has made its study and adopted) the use of

poisonous and pernicious productions of the vegetable and mineral world,— such as opium, hemlock, fox glove, hyosamos, colchicum, or prussic acid; or of the mineral poisons, arsenic, corrosive sublimate, tartar emetic, mercury, antimony, &c. They have been making use of dangerous weapons, which in all cases *must do harm*, requiring great nicety in administering them without killing the patient on the spot—this is all their art!

Medical men have been labouring and studying since Hippocrates (more than 2,000 years) without ever establishing any fixed principles as to their science. All has been random and conjecture with them! Not so with the HYGEIAN SYSTEM! Its principles are as fixed and invariable as those of other sciences, such as astronomy, navigation, or music, which are now brought to great perfection and can be depended on.

It will now suffice, on the part of the British College of Health, to lay before the public some new lights which have come to its knowledge, as a further guide for preserving health and curing disease.

THEORY OF EATING AND DRINKING.

This is a subject of the greatest importance to all, and when the principles thereof are once known and understood, it becomes susceptible of fixed rules. There are two ways of doing all things—a right way and a wrong way. The true theory of digestion has been explained in the "ORIGIN OF LIFE," as being performed by the gastric juices, furnished from the blood. Thus it happens that we are never both hungry and thirsty at the same time. If hungry we should eat, but not drink; and *vice versa*, if thirsty we should drink, but not eat. The rule to be observed is this: at meals (and we should always be hungry when we make one,) we should eat first, and not drink for some time, till decided thirst begins. If a person cannot relish his meal without drinking, he may be sure his digestive juices want correcting. A very easy and satisfactory explanation can be given for this mode of proceeding: as diges-

tion is performed solely by the juices, if, on eating, you drink immediately, and add unnecessary liquids of any kind, you thereby materially injure and diminish the power of these digestive juices, and consequently impede a good digestion. When the aliments are once saturated in those digestive juices, thirst will begin, when you may drink with pleasure and benefit.

FRICTION AND EVEN BEATING,

as elucidated by Admiral Henry's practice and case.

The BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH cannot too warmly recommend *this Practice*, to all their patients—it is founded on true HYGEIAN PRINCIPLES, as promoting the circulation of the blood—in all fixed or local diseases or pains, it is absolutely necessary, and, when *conjoined with the Universal Medicine*, will do wonders.

WARM BATHS AND HERB VAPOUR BATHS.

Both these are excellent in conjunction with the *Universal Medicine*, and in all and every case, when the patients can procure them. But it must be allowed this efficacy in curing is greatly in favour of the *Herb, or fragrant Vapour Baths*, as practised by Mahommed at Brighton; at the Baths, Southsea Common, Southsea, Portsmouth; and in London, at York Terrace, Regent's Park; and at the Royal Gloucester Baths, Southampton.

The world has always to keep in mind, that it is the CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD which is the principle or immediate CAUSE OF LIFE, HEALTH, AND STRENGTH; and *Stagnation, the immediate cause of all disease, and of decay.*

Friction, rubbing, and beating *do good*, because they *promote the Circulation of the Blood, and disperse settled humours.*

Warm Baths and fragrant Vapour Baths *do good*, because they produce *an abundant perspiration in a natural way*, and the extraction of this perspirable matter likewise eases the Circulation of the Blood *near the skin*. Inhaling the Warm Air is likewise beneficial, as it softens the lungs and allays inflammation.

These are the *only sanative curing processes* recognised by the British College of Health, and all tending to the same end. They are *natural*, and none of them can be overdone, because the principle on which they are founded is just, and that they *always do good, and never harm*.

Patients of all classes require to be admonished, that instead of these Medicines, or the Warm and Vapour Baths, rendering them more liable to catch cold, they are the only sure means to *prevent and cure that failing or liability to catch cold*, by taking out of the body the humour which is the *cause of catching cold*.

They likewise require admonishing on another head, which is, that Patients using the Medicines, when they feel any slight pain, colic, or sickness, (although these last but for a short time, the Patient always feels better after) immediately take alarm and instead of having confidence in the Medicines and their effects, lose it and give them up—they do not reflect, that no alteration or benefit can be produced on a diseased body, *without their feeling it*—as a necessary step towards their improvement. One must first get a *little worse*, before he can get finally better. The same may be said of various *strange symptoms and feelings*, which sometimes occur during a course —they are all stages which *nature requires our bodies to pass through*, to arrive at a state of health and perfection—and the Patient will find that all such symptoms and feelings, and even weakness itself, will be removed by some reiterated strong doses. They should likewise consider, that it is not the affair of a moment, or even of months, to re-establish an old diseased body, and to make it a *new one;* but with patience, and perseverance,

they will. It is always a favourable sign, when a patient feels any *new symptom*, or feeling arising, and that he does not feel his old ailment or pain so much, or so acute. *Boils and abscesses*, forming on any part, inwardly or outwardly, are *favourable signs*, and always terminate well, and restore the patient, when the *Medicines are persevered with.*

It may not here be superfluous to put upon record, that patients have taken *thirty, forty, and fifty pills at a time, in severe and urgent cases:* and what was the consequence? *Nothing but that they were the sooner* WELL. One person ill of a *violent bilious and brain fever*, who would have been doomed by the faculty to bleeding and blistering, and a three weeks' confinement, *was immediately relieved*, and at his employment the next afternoon! In general, *fifteen or twenty pills* prove very efficient doses in all cases. This proves that there *need be no apprehension of over doses*, and shews, too, the ABSURDITIES OF THE FACULTY, when they frighten you about SUPER-PURGATION!

The British College of Heath wishes to impress on the public mind one other important truth, necessary for perfectly understanding the Hygeian theory, which is, that our constitutions are all fundamentally the same, and that they become different only from the effect of disease; this is verified by the practice of all those who take the Universal Medicine, and persevere with it sufficiently to produce the desired change.

Another circumstance which may be justly remarked upon is, that Patients, although very emaciated and debilitated, are in the course of some months, and taking the medicines daily, and in very large doses, rendered thereby plumper and stronger; this has been proved by actual weighing of the individuals: on the other hand, the over-corpulent, unwieldy, or those labouring under obesity, will be reduced and brought to a healthy standard.

Although this New Medical Institution has hitherto refrained from prescribing as to DIET, NOW, however, it is deemed

expedient to admonish mankind, and those who are *in search of health, strength, contentment, and long life,* that ANIMAL FOOD *is by no means the most conducive thereto,* but even destructive to them all. None at all, or, at most, *very little animal food,* would be to the advantage of us all. *The absurd doctrine propagated by the faculty,* of animal food, jellies, and strong drinks, giving more health and strength *than vegetable diet,* like unto an *ignus fatuus,* have misled men, and made more victims of disease and wretchedness than ten times the number of wars the world has had, would have done. Many great men have often entertained similar ideas with regard to *animal and vegetable food,* but, from their not knowing then the "UNIVERSAL MEDICINE," they failed in their attempts of putting it in practice on themselves, or of enlightening the public: for vegetable food requires ths use of a Medicine *to prepare the Body,* and make it salubrious, and agree, and then it becomes the most pleasant *and most strengthening of all foods.* The variety of the vegetable world, *all fitted for our use,* is without bounds. Man should content himself with the produce of his fields, garden, and dairy.

The public will view with gratitude, in this new edition, the insertion of a valuable small Treatise ON THE SMALL POX, by T. MOAT, Esq. Vice-President of the College, setting this direful disease IN A NEW LIGHT, according to the HYGEIAN SYSTEM, and promising a favourable result for the FINAL and TOTAL ERADICATION OF ITS VIRULENCE. The successful cases attending the practice of Mr. Clay Poole, of Redruth, now the Hygeian agent at Manchester, and whose Report on *that subject* will be read with interest, *clearly shows the fatal consequences of the treatment hitherto pursued by the faculty,* and how little we are indebted to them for the results of their diploma certificates.

A variety of cases, of all descriptions, and from all parts of the country, sent spontaneously, are inserted, and render this edition an universal register, in which every invalid may find similar cases to his own.

The Public should likewise be informed, that some of the *diploma'd faculty* have become *secret converts* to the HYGEIAN SYSTEM—not by prescribing the "UNIVERSAL MEDICINES" to their patients, but by using them for themselves and families, and some by WRITTEN ACKNOWLEDGMENTS—evincing, by this, THE INSUFFICIENCY OF THEIR OWN SYSTEM! Indeed, what can be more preposterous, or shew more the deep-rooted prejudices of the age, than to suppose there is any talismanic virtue in a diploma—earned principally by fees, and some years' attendance on absurd and insipid Lectures at Medical Rooms. The silence, too, behind which they now intrench themselves, instead of coming candidly forward, either in defence of their practice, or allowing their errors, shews their dread, and how much they despair in encountering the British College of Health; and we may depict them, by using a saying proverbial in Catholic countries—that they dread the Hygeists as the Devil does holy water.

Thus has the British College of Health, in the *short space of two years*, reared its head above the faculty of the old school, and made proselytes to their system in an unprecedented manner. Why? *Because their system is comprehensible, and their practice natural to all.* They now call upon the public to assist them in their future operations, to interfere and petition the Legislature, that one class of men may not have the power to kill or torture thousands of their fellow-citizens with impunity, whilst one patient dying under the treatment of others, subjects them to a criminal prosecution.—There ought to be no monopoly in such a science, which only engenders ignorance and self-conceit. Mankind should be left to judge for themselves who treats them best, and not have absurdities forced upon them, merely because they are dictated by men who have got diplomas. These laws originated in times of ignorance and barbarity, and now require alteration. The point at issue should be decided by fair competition and skill. Mankind are not now as in the days of monastic ignorance and superstition, and will soon discover who treats them best, with-

out the aid of a College of Physicians, only upheld by exclusive charters—now become charters of abuse. Let there be no favour shewn, but merit alone gain the day; the world would then soon see itself rid of the barbarous jargon and pernicious prescriptions of the faculty of the old school, and health and joy would re-appear in our country.

The College has likewise to announce, that the fame of the "UNIVERSAL MEDICINE" is spreading with its *usual rapidity* in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A General Agent is established in New York; and Sub-Agents, under him, are already appointed in CHARLSTON, WASHINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, NEWARK, ALBANY, BROOKLYN, HALLOWELL, &c., who are vying with each other in the promulgation of the good cause.

PREFACE

TO THE

FOURTH EDITION OF MORISONIANA.

The British College of Health, in announcing a Fourth Edition of Morisoniana, cannot but feel highly gratified by the rapid and spontaneous sale which the last edition of 4000 Copies has met with from a discerning public.

Two years have now elapsed since its publication, and the College is proud to say that these have been years of uninterrupted success and triumph in curing and alleviating the diseases of mankind. The Theory and Practice have received additional confirmation from all quarters of the globe, and wherever this new light has penetrated. Science and scientific men in the medical profession have, in ages of ignorance, sprung up at first protected by royal favour and immunities; and afterwards foisted upon the public to be supported by it, thereby receiving a monopoly of all the health of the country, and looked upon as a privileged order, into whose phalanxes no one must break. But what availeth science or scientific men, when what they teach and practice is devoid of truth. Better it had never existed, and its teachers never been born. All their false science and knowledge fall to pieces at the least

blast of truth,—and their doctrines are like weeds, choking up the intellectual garden of life.

This fourth edition will be comprised in two volumes, the first volume of which will be precisely the same as the third edition, (900 pages, price 11s. neatly bound and cut); and the second volume will contain (700 pages, price 11s. bound and cut) all the new matter which has practically arisen in this new era of medicine, since the third edition was published; so that those who are possessed, of the third, may have the second volume, of the fourth edition only, which will form a complete series of the whole of the Hygeian labours, and proofs of the soundness of that first established theory, from which no one item has been altered (but confirmed) from its formation.

A copious index will be given in the second volume, which will, at one view, shew the wondrous performance of the Hygeian practice; not obtained by force, or those nefarious practices of bribery, to obtain public acknowledgments of cures, (as the doctors would insinuate,) but by the unsolicited effusions of gratitude which every individual has evinced, giving their names, residences, and dates, which are open to the inquiries and animadversions of the most sceptical. In this indexical digest will be shewn a complete triumph of the powers of the "Universal Medicines," which have set the Cholera question at perfect rest; inasmuch as (maugre all the machinations of the Faculty) it is clearly proved that, among the many thousands who have been cured by the Hygeian system, not one death has taken place where a fair opportunity of application as been presented.

Commensurate in importance with the Cholera Morbus, and more sudden and general in its attack (as by a blast from Heaven) in the metropolis, and different parts of the kingdom, appeared what is called the INFLUENZA; when the following Address was immediately published, was in

almost every paper in London, as well as in all the provincial papers:—

INFLUENZA.

Address to all the Hygeian Agents of the British College of Health throughout the Kingdom.

Gentlemen,

As a more general scourge than the Cholera Morbus has overwhelmed the metropolis and its vicinities, called (for want of a more appropriate designation) the Influenza, which has simultaneously attacked all ranks and degrees, from the highest to the lowest, with unsparing distinction of sex or age, and fixed its reign of terror in the bosom of every family, many hundreds of whom have every individual of their household labouring under its baneful and debilitating influence; and as the scourge will, in all probability, traverse the kingdom, we hasten to recommend the sure mode of stopping its ravages, which we have adopted, and proved on ourselves and families, and some hundreds of patients, with unfailing success. The premonitory symptom of the attack are, a wearisomeness of the limbs, a general lassitude, and a cold dry skin, which is speedily followed with a tightness of the chest, pains in the eyes, and fulness in the head and temples, when a dry husky cough commences, and the complaint is established. No time is now to be lost in procuring a certain remedy, for the purpose of promoting perspiration, and a speedy and copious expectoration. Order your adult patients to have their feet and legs well soaked in warm water, and go to their beds for a day or two; take 20 No. 2 pills of "Morison's Universal Medicines" soon as in bed; use no animal food, nor any thing but hot dilutents to promote perspiration, which indulge; on the second day take 20 more of the No. 2 pills, when all danger will be over; and the patient, by reducing five pills a day, until down to five,

at which quantity continue for six days, No. 1 and 2 alternately, using the Powders daily, will turn out all the better for this attack of the INELUENZA; whereas, if this necessary process is neglected, or rejected, very serious consequences may be apprehended, and not among the least are those of INFLAMMATION OF THE CHEST, or the Rupture of a Blood-vessel, from the spasmodic straining of a perpetual dry Cough, which threatens strangulation, or the foundation of a rapid and confirmed Consumption.

To Children give in proportion to age, but act with promptitude, and fear not quantity in extreme cases, as it cannot be overdone.

JAMES MORISON, President.

THOMAS MOAT, Vice-President, of the British College of Health.

April 18, 1833.

The effect of this Address took its electric flight through the realm, carrying confidence, security, and health, upon its wings, and has saved thousands upon thousands from the insidious and dire effects of this strange and unaccountable malady, adding another glorious laurel to the Hygeian crown.

Of the merits of this Work, the Presidents of the College are not called upon to enlarge; it has established its real value in the approbation of a discerning public, and the present call of a new edition of 8,000 copies, is its highest and best encomium.

The Work is divested of all medical technicalities—is clear

to the common sense understanding of the most unlettered peruser—and produces such incontestible testimonies of its universal efficacy in practice, as is unparallelled in the history of medicine.

British College of Health,

Hamilton Place,

King's Cross, New Road.

London, June 1, 1833.

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British College of Health,

Hamilton Place,

King's Cross, New Road.

London, June 1, 1839.

BRITISH COLLGE OF HEALTH,

HAMILTON-PLACE, NEW ROAD, KING'S CROSS, LONDON.

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THOMAS MOAT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

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AND

Cause of Diseases,

CLEARLY EXPLAINED, DEMONSTRATED, AND PUT IN A

NEW LIGHT;

ACCOUNTING FOR OUR SENSES AND FEELINGS;

A PHYSICAL TREATISE,

DEDICATED

To the Council and Professors of the London University.

BY

JAMES MORISON,

THE HYGEIST.

Man learn to know thyself, thy own body, and trust only to trial and experience.

LONDON.

1828.

TO THE

COUNCIL AND PROFESSORS

OF THE

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE taken the liberty of Dedicating to you the following short Treatise, on a subject highly important to the welfare of mankind; and which, on that account, cannot but be interesting to you, however little justice it may have received from the hands of its Author.

I have the honour to be, respectfully,

GENTLEMEN,

Your very obedient humble Servant,

JAMES MORISON.

Claremont-Place, Judd-Street,
October, 1828.

TREATISE.

On the Origin of Life, and the Supreme Agency of Blood and Air only, on the Human Body; illustrative of the Hygean Theory of Medicine, and of the Cause of Diseases.

Blood forms the Body—Air gives it Life. What is Life? From whence do we spring? These are questions which have always occupied the attention of mankind, as they do now, without their ever receiving any satisfactory or useful elucidation; and after reading all the theories, systems, and speculations thereupon, of Philosophers, Naturalists, or Physicians, we are, at last, brought only to this conclusion; that we do not know or comprehend any thing about it; that our whole beginning and being are incomprehensible to us; and that that state, which we call life, remains a mystery of nature to us.

Naturalists, Philosophers, Physicians, and Anatomists, have in vain attempted to guide our steps, or to assist our researches, so as to impart to us an intimate conviction and knowledge of the origin of our lives and natures.

They have all strayed into theoretical conjectures, endeavouring to erect a body composed of matter and spirit, vitality and such like. As these theories were all imaginary, and not grounded upon any real basis or foundation, and only flattering to the vanity of mankind, by telling them that they had a soul of a far superior nature to their bodies, and that this soul alone demanded their exclusive care and attention; we have, in consequence, age after age, seen all these theories, and the various labours of metaphysicians, after momentarily agitating the world, pass away, leaving the human race a prey to never-ending perplexities, doubts, superstitions, and ideas of predestination.

Life consists of Blood and Air.

It is not intended, in this short sketch, to enter into, or give quotations from Authors who have preceded us in treating on these subjects,—a recapitulation of old errors is always useless labour. Our endeavours have a more practical use in view; to make mankind and the world acquainted with the true and real state and causes of their existence, both in health and in dis-

ease, and to disperse the superstitious theories and practices of the medical profession; and notedly, when they talk of the *vitality* of different *parts* of the body, *inflammatory action*, and above all what they call *sympathetic affections*,—all which seem to imply that every part of the *body* has a thinking and feeling faculty inherent in itself.

Nothing can be more absurd and contrary to *truth* than this idea, as it is the blood alone which gives all vitality and power of feeling to every part of the body; and that which they call sympathetic affections, arise entirely from a bad humour in the blood, which, settling, causes pain in any one part, and may be and is carried by the circulation to any other part of the body, where it likewise gives pain. This is the explanation of all sympathetic affections, inflammatory action, flying pains, and rheumatism.

Blood has formed the body; but there would be no life without air: this will be more decidedly understood by laying before the reader an account of our formation and of all animals in the womb of the mother. From the moment that conception has taken place, a communication establishes itself between the centre of the embryo or conception, and the blood of the mother; which blood may be said to nestle, as it were; that is, turns round and round, and by degrees brings to perfection the animal fruit. You may suppose this drop of blood deposited in the embryo, and kept in circulation by the blood of the mother, as similar to a person building his own house or covering, or a snail growing in its shell. By degrees the blood forms this habitation or covering for itself, which is called the body, going on progressively during nine months of pregnancy, perfecting and completing it for the new world it is about to enter: this is all carried on by and from the blood of the mother, introduced into the young infant by means of the naval, which thus circulates in the infant in the womb as it does after birth. At maturity, or the expiration of nine months from conception, it has then completed its work, a child or a young man, and thus made a receptacle or habitation for itself (that is the blood) to live in ever after,—a work complete and perfect in all its organs and parts, but of which it has made as yet no use, because its body was supported and nourished by the blood of its mother. It has lungs, but does not breathe,—a stomach, but neither eats nor digests,—bowels, but it has as yet no excrement to pass. The moment the new-born infant sees the light, all these (its organs) are put in motion by the *Almighty* breath of heaven,—the *air*, by means of the mechanism or construction of the lungs. The heart now beats, the stomach craves food and digests, and the bowels evacuate; the infant is then detached from its mother, it receives no more of her blood, and it is now ushered into the world furnished with an apparatus to make blood for

itself, and to continue its existence. This is the beginning of what we call life, and brought about in a physicial comprehensible manner. We see therefrom that the blood of the mother was the only agent in forming the body of the infant; but, though possessing all its organs, it had none of the attributes of life, till the air had acted upon its lungs, and set all the machine in motion—that is to say, made the blood to circulate. We thus arrive at the first and only true principle of life, and learn therefrom that there is no vitality or vital principle existing in any part of it, but that all vitality proceeds from the circulating blood.

During the period of gestation, nature, or (to speak more properly) the blood of the mother has not been negligent. Although the child was not eating, the mother's blood has supplied its stomach and intestines with that fluid called the gastric juice or bile, as necessary for dissolving and digesting the food of the new-born infant; this appears from the early evacuation of the meconium or concrete bile by the new-born infant, and which had been accumulating in its entrails during the period of the child's growth in the womb: from this, we see evidently that the bile is not extracted from our aliments, as vulgarly thought, but is a fluid furnished from the whole mass of our blood, as it accumulated and existed there before the child had ate or drank.

It is evident, from the foregoing, that man owes his beginning and growth to the blood: first, during gestation to the blood of the mother, and afterwards through life to the blood derived from his food; and the air, through the mechanism of the lungs, keeps the whole in motion, and that perfect health and strength arise from a free circulation. All diseases you witness, either acute or chronic, are owing to an obstructed circulation of the blood—even stomach and bowel complaints, which have been attributed to very different causes.

The blood is the person, the individual himself; the mind is in the blood, as are all other senses and feelings.

When a person thinks, it is the blood that thinks, by the operation of its organ, the brain. When he tastes, it is the blood that tastes, by the operation of the palate and tongue. When he sees, it is the blood that sees, by the operation of the eyes. When he hears, it is the blood that hears, by the operation of the inner ears. When he breathes, it is the blood that breathes, and draws in air by the operation of the lungs. When he feels by the skin or touches, it is the blood that feels, by the operation of the skin. When he suffers pain of any kind, he is suffering from some obstruction or impediment presented to the free circulation of his blood; if externally, in the shape of a wound, and if internally, in the shape of humours clogging and stopping up the passages of the heart, or in any

other part of the body. When he wishes, wills, desires, loves, hates, and despises, it is the blood that does all these, by the operation of the heart; or when he executes a movement of any kind, it is the blood that does it, by the operation of the spine, which is the organ of movement. When a person digests, it is the blood that digests, by the operation of the gastric juices poured into the stomach. When the bowels evacuate, it is the blood that evacuates, by means of the bile exciting the bowels. How erroneously have Philosophers, Naturalists, Anatomists, and Physiologists, reasoned on the brain: they have ascribed to it all vitality, the life, the soul of man, and considered it as a kind of deity presiding over the rest of the body. This arose from their viewing the body as if composed of several different pieces put together, and their forgetting that it is but one whole, or having within it but one feeling agent. Does not every one see plainly the cause of their mistake, and that all their science, as they call it, is a nonsensical jargon of absurdities, since it is not according to truth. Have these Philosophers ever felt a corn on the little toe, or the gout on the great toe, or a violent inflammation any where else, and been insensible of the pain? Have they never witnessed a mortification of the toe soon destroying life? Does not the gouty man in his agony think his great toe endowed with as much sensibility as his brain? Well, it is the blood that is the suffering principle or agency of feeling in all these. Do not Surgeons and Doctors know, that, by opening a vein, the blood all runs out, and you expire? What then becomes of this vitality or vital spark, which they tell you your brain and other parts are virtually endowed with, or is inherent in them? Or, if you tie up your little finger with a thread, and prevent the blood from circulating in it, you have no more feeling in it;—or, if you raise the skin or flesh, and detach them from the blood, this will give you pain at first, but, as soon as the skin and flesh are detached from the circulating blood, you have no more feeling in it, and you may cut it off with scissors as something not belonging to you. We hear from the pulpit, and we read every day in the newspapers, of the vital spark having fled from the body, as if there were something to come out of it, like a spark from a flint stone, and that such spark was the cause of life, and its exit that of death. Such assertions and opinions coming from so high an authority, tend only to the propagation of vulgar errors, and keep mankind always in the dark as to the real state of their bodies. How can men (and they of learning and judgment too) reason so absurdly on the mind and body, as to suppose them distinct? Will nothing teach them to abjure their old errors? Don't they see from infancy up to old age that our minds depend on the state of our bodies, and not our bodies on the state of our minds; for,

in such case, it would be every one's mind, inclination, or wish, to be well and in good health, but this we know has no effect on the body. But, on the other hand, we know well that a proper treatment of the body has an all-powerful influence on the mind, so much so as to convert the insane and irritated man, or the desponding dejected man, into a reasonable one. Both these states, so opposite to one another, will be brought to a proper standard by the same means of purifying the blood: have they not the living example of my Lord Liverpool before them, of him who, eighteen months ago, governed the Empire, and who has not now, perhaps, the strength of mind or coherency of a baby? What invisible Demon or Spirit came to destroy the mind of Lord Liverpool? None. But I will tell you, reader, in a physical way, that which has been the cause of his calamity,—that which has destroyed his mind and faculty of thinking, by obstructing the operation of the organ of thought (which is the brain). It was this:—Twelve or eighteen months before this calamity befel him, my Lord Liverpool was copiously bled for an inflammatory complaint, instead of which he should have been only briskly purged: this bleeding which he underwent did not carry away the obstructions that were then forming in the veins and glands of the neck, and on the brain itself, and they have every day since been accumulating and choking up more: these bad humours too were the cause of the inflammation, for inflammation does not arise from too much blood, but from bad humours choking up the blood. This is the reason why my Lord Liverpool became an apoplectic palsied man, deprived of his faculties and of thought: he has not the power of his mind, because the brain, glands, and blood vessels leading to the brain, are choked up, and the blood cannot now run smoothly and briskly to and from the brain: we see, from this, that my Lord Liverpool lost his mind owing to the bad treatment of his body. My Lord Liverpool might still recover the use of his faculties, if properly treated.

Every thing in an animal body is derived from the blood, which is itself the essence or nutritive part of food of all kinds taken into the stomach. We eat only to make blood. This operation of nature in the stomach, called digestion, (which is the process of changing all kind of food whatsoever into blood,) is effected solely by means of the juices of the blood itself poured into the stomach; they alone, in their pure state, have the power of converting food into blood; and they receive no assistance from any muscular force, for the muscles, nerves, and organs, receive their power of action and sensibility from the purity of the blood, which pervades all the body, and in this pure state furnishes or gives off juices equally pure for the support and nourishment of all its members,—as, for example, for the eyes, the brain, the hair, the bones, the nails, the mouth,

palate, the skin, &c. A healthy new-born infant digests with ease the food appropriate for it, better than many muscular men digest theirs. A new-born infant may be said, however, to have little or no muscular force: from this we learn the erroneous means that have been hitherto resorted to for remedying all stomach and bowel complaints, indigestion, flatulence, &e. &c.; and we know, too, the little or no success that has always attended them hitherto. These erroneous means are the use of bark, wine, bitters, steel, iron, spices, cold baths, sea bathing, and mineral waters—all of them given or prescribed on the erroneous system of strengthening and bracing up the stomach, its coats and fibres, and the nerves,

From the preceding, it is an undeniable truth, that every thing in all animal bodies proceeds from the blood, which is the only supporter of life, feeding and upholding all our organs in their due state, even the brain itself, which is the organ of thought, and which Medical Men and Philosophers have very erroneously attempted to represent as possessing innate qualities, independent of the physical state of the body; whereas it receives all its organization and strength from the blood, and, according as it is, the brain acts with freedom and vigour, like any other organ—as the eyes, ears, palate, lungs, or heart. Why does a man in a fever, when he becomes delirious, lose his senses? he is in a state of insanity. The reason is because his brain is highly affected—it is full of humours, which choke it up, and cause inflammation. This is verified by the inspection of the skulls of persons who die in this state—the whole brain is found covered with pus, matter, effusions; and if the malady is not properly carried off by evacuations, it ends in death, or, at best, in a very infirm lingering canvalescence, and frequently in a confirmed insanity. Examine, interrogate, the miserable inmates of our Bedlams and Lunatic Asylums—you will there find abundant proofs of the melancholy effects of the present treatment, and that these victims date their calamity from some fever or sickness, measles, layings in, milk fever, &c. All these evils originate from improper treatment, and from applying other remedies for their cure than the vegetable purgatives. Insanity, melancholy, aberrations, loss of intellect, loss of memory, scrofula in young and old, only arise from this cause, impurity of blood; and have been deemed incurable, merely owing to false reasonings and systems; and that the easy and proper remedy has never been applied.

After the blood, the air we breathe is the next agent of life: we cannot exist a moment without it. Why? Because the want of it stops the blood; and, if you draw off all the blood, although you have air, yet you expire too. Air, atmosphere, are essential to life, but the quality of them is not of that importance to health that Physicians and Doctors would make

you believe: in fact, if you will look all over the world, you will find healthy people and sickly people in all kinds of air. I never would advise any one to be dissatisfied with the air he breathes, and he should be convinced and persuade himself that the air is not the real cause of his pain and sufferings: this real cause is always and in all cases a vitiated humour within our own bodies, and, if he takes the proper medicine to evacuate this humour, he will find himself well in any air, and have nothing to fear from those diseases which you were attributing to the unwholesomeness of the air.

It is to be gathered from what we already know of the other operations of nature in her grandest works, that they are all conducted and produced on simple and unvarying principles: thus the movement of the heavenly bodies proceeds in a never-deviating and fixed way—the true system or knowledge thereof remained long unknown; and many were the conjectures and opinions of the most learned Philosophers concerning it, before the truth at last shone forth. It would be needless collecting from ancient authors their various opinions thereon—it is enough to say, that they wrote and formed hypothesis, as if man had been the artificer,

Shall I next allude to agriculture, or the vegetation of plants, the oldest of the sciences, and the first occupation of mankind. Not many years ago, even in this country, it was still buried amidst a heap of unmeaning methods and superstitious usages; one grain or seed was to be sown, or plant planted, at full moon —another, at new moon—and those of a third kind, at the moon's decline; with a variety of other unmeaning precautions, now found useless and ridiculous. No doubt there are improvements still to be made therein: but *draining* (lately introduced) is the great science thereof, or *sine qua non* for rendering the earth fruitful. The philosopher, or true observer of nature, cannot but be struck with the great similarity existing between the terrestrial body, and the human or animal body: the cause of unproductiveness in the one, and of diseases in the other, proceeds from the same source, namely, a corrupt, stagnant, and sour humour. Carry off the stagnant, corrupt juices, and fruitfulness and health are produced in both: this allows the free circulation of the *good juices* or *dew of heaven* and of the blood, and circulation is the life of all vegetating and animal bodies. Nature produces all her variety from the same simple means, and on an universal principle. Draining, to an unfruitful field, is acting as purging on diseased animal bodies.

To conclude: an identical fraction of the blood of Eve (the mother of all mankind) still circulates in the bodies of all now existing, as it will in the bodies of those yet to come into existence. As the blood has in individuals the power of adding to its own quantity; but the quality or nature of it (its acting

principle of life) was derived from our first mother, as implanted in her by the Almighty. All the diseases that have, since the creation, afflicted mankind, have been owing to humours, more or less acrimonious, corrupt, and putrid, incorporating with the original pure blood, and degenerating it in millions of ways and strengths, thereby increasing our infirmities. This degeneracy of the blood has taken place in individuals, and been influenced —1st, before birth, by the degrees of health, and constitution of their parents—2dly, from touch, introduction, or inoculation of a malignant virus, humour, or poison—and 3dly, by the habits, diet, treatment in disease during infancy and youth, which begin and lay the foundation of all diseases, according to the person's own conduct and mode of life; but still every individual, even the most diseased, has within him a germ or root of the original pure blood of our common mother Eve; which germ of pure blood is the supporter of his life, and is in a constant struggle to throw off the heterogeneous, corrupt humours, which are the cause of disease in the individual. By purging the body of this diseased individual of its bad humours, you allow the germ of pure blood to gain ground and to make fresh blood of a better quality, and so on progressively till the whole mass is regenerated; for the good principle, or good pure blood, is always striving to be predominant over the bad or diseased humours. Nature is constantly (though silently) counteracting the vices of man, for the preservation and health of the species. The ideas of the Magi of Persia, who, in a moral light, imagined two Spirits (the one good and the other evil) as continually disputing with one another the empire over man, receive from this a true, comprehensible, and corporeal application.

END.

SOME

IMPORTANT ADVICE

TO THE WORLD,

OR,

THE WAY TO PREVENT AND CURE

THE

DISEASES

INCIDENT TO THE HUMAN FRAME,

DEMONSTRATED AND BASED

UPON PRINCIPLES AGREEABLE TO NATURE, AND SUITED FOR ALL CLIMATES AND CONSTITUTIONS;

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

THE AUTHOR'S OWN CASE,

BY JAMES MORISON, GENT.

(NOT A DOCTOR.)

Who so proper as to instruct mankind with regard to their bodies, as he who had been thirty-five years sick, and now enjoys good health?

"Health and long life are within the reach of us all."

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

LONDON.

1825.

IMPORTANT ADVICE,

&c. &c.

I am no advocate for miracles, nor do I prescribe specifics.

How long is mankind destined to suffer under all the bodily evils incident to the human race? Who is not inwardly affected at witnessing, around him, the havoc made by the stern hand of Death—in thousands prematurely cut off in the flower of life, or in the years of infancy—in others dragging on a miserable existence under a load of infirmities and sufferings? The compassionate observer is bewildered and lost, on contemplating the scenes of misery and grief that surround him—every one ailing, more or less—the seemingly robust and healthy often the first victims of disease—parents left childless, or children deprived of their parents; and, not to mention the pitiful objects of all ages that crowd our streets and country, infirmities and pain seem in general the companions of those few, favoured by nature, to attain to old age. One is led to ask, from what can arise so much misery and suffering? Has the Almighty created mankind merely to be the sport of the winds? and, having imparted to the human mind so many powers of investigation and knowledge, has he only kept secret and concealed from him, the manner of protecting his own existence, when attacked by the ravages of disease? Such an accusation of the Almighty Justice is not warrantable. No: certainly, there are placed within our reach means of averting so much misery, and of enabling all those who have once seen the light, the true light of curing and preserving their bodies from disease, to run their career in health and comfort, and having attained the natural old age destined to man, to close their eyes without a struggle.

No doubt, from the beginning of the world, men of learning and investigation have occupied themselves in studying the nature of disorders, finding out remedies, and prescribing for their fellow-citizens. Past ages, as well as the present, have produced innumerable volumes on the subject, all furnishing us with new ideas on the theory as well as practice; and which

have given way to one another, till one is lost in a chaos and confusion; nothing clear, nothing precise in any of them. They seem all to have considered the human frame as a piece of patchwork, and treated it accordingly, by looking out for specific remedies for every disorder, or according to the part of the human body afflicted with disease: thus, one kind of drug was to cure the head, others the breast, a great many were thought proper for the stomach, others for the kidneys and bladder, and so on. Not content with the productions of the vegetable world, they have in many cases called in the assistance of the animal, and ransacked the bowels of the earth for minerals, and with the aid of chemistry, adopted poisons and minerals as their most common instruments for curing; thinking, no doubt, as one would imagine, that the world would judge of their proficiency in their art from the number of tools they made use of. Chemistry may be, and is, a very proper science for the arts; but it is very problematical if it is at all suited to the human body. Nay, more: they have converted the body of man, as one may say, into a laboratory; and by administering to him a number of their inventions, they would make us believe that they are to bring about a change in our humours, similar to the processes in their shops. Strange infatuation! and how fatal to the human race! No: the human body is but one entire machine, regulated by the stomach and bowels: and as the whole is nourished by the proper supply of food taken into the stomach, so, likewise, are its diseases to be prevented, and radically cured, by abstracting from it the obnoxious matter.

View of the Economy of the Human Body.

All animals owe their origin to a fluid; and from their birth are they nourished to full growth, and subsequently supported, by fluids. All food taken into the stomach is converted into fluids, and afterwards becomes blood to nourish the whole frame: from this it is evident that the solids arise out of, and are sabordinate to, the fluids. The whole health of man, during life, depends upon the state of his fluids. If he is born of healthy parents, and not neglected during infancy and youth, he will grow up to manhood without encountering any but slight attacks of disorder. Others again, not so favoured by nature, and partaking of the constitution of their parents, will be subject to frequent illnesses,—coughs, colds, glandular affections, sore throats, and fever; and if not treated agreeably to nature, to rid them of the morbid humour, they will fall a sacrifice, or, at the best, possess but a feeble and precarious existence. The other part of the human body, consisting of bones, tendons, and flesh, as said above, derive their origin and

nourishment from what is called chyle, or the essence of our food when digested; which afterwards becomes blood, and pervades and nourishes the whole frame, supplying each part with its appropriate growth, and other juices of the finest and most subtile nature. Without entering into all the arcana of the process of digestion and nourishment, concerning which so much has been written, and which still remains a mystery incomprehensible to the human understanding, we must content ourselves with the knowledge thereof gained by experience. We know that the blood, which has its origin in or about the heart, pervades the whole system. Whether this is from a direct circulation, like an hydraulic machine, or from some other mode of communication not yet known, we may leave to the ingenious to discover; and when discovered, it is not likely to be of much use to mankind, as it cannot alter the laws of our nature, or furnish us with any new remedy. On the free circulation of the pure blood (or unobstructed communication, as you please to call it,) depends health and sickness, life and death.

Origin of D'sease.

The new-born child, there can be no doubt, has received the first and fundamental elements of his constitution from his parents. Beneficent nature, has, however, placed in the power of man abundant means to obviate and remedy constitutional or hereditary defects, to which all mankind in a degree, some more, some less, are subject. All disease commences with pain, and all pain is the commencement of a disease, and a state of being contrary to our nature, which is wise and beneficent, and teaches us and all animals to avoid and shun pain. If the child cries, it is because he suffers: he already feels the corruption of his nature working within him, and giving him pains in his stomach and bowels. On his coming into the world, nature has supplied him with the first remedy to cure and carry off his ailings; but we, ignorantly forgetting her lessons, stuff him with food and remedies of a contrary nature. If he cries, it is said he his weak, got the wind on his stomach, and we do not fail to ply him with cordials, carminitives, &c. &c., according to the fancy of every nurse and visitor: if he cries still more, which he is likely to do, we then apply to him soothing and anodyne drugs, the effects of which are soon visible; and you give him the sleep of death, or he goes off in convulsions and fits. As he grows up, the same system is persevered in: if you see him pale and weak, recourse must be had to strong meats and wine; we do not think of cleansing his stomach and bowels of the corruption which is the cause of his suffering; if he is florid and full, and has frequent attacks of coughs and colds, we think nothing of it; provided the blood appears in

his cheeks, we are satisfied. But he will begin to smart under head aches, and look dull: he is evidently full of corrupt humours; and mortal fevers or sore throats will be the consequence; and if these are parried for some time by palliative medicines and various privations as to his diet, it is a great chance if he does not, sooner or later, fall a victim to consumptions, inflammations, dropsy, decay, and a train of other disorders which daily carry off our youth at all ages. And all this, because the original cause of the disorder has not been removed by effectually cleansing and purging. As said above, all pain is the commencement of disease; and if not early remedied, may grow into the most mortal disorder. Children and young people are seldom troubled with pains in the limbs, or extremeties, their sufferings are generally confined to the trunk and head; but as age advances, and from improper treatment, the corrupted humour of the stomach and bowels not having been evacuated, are forced into the blood. In young people this shows itself in chilblains, affections of the glands, tumours, boils, eruptions, measles, and small pox; and farther on in life they become more painful and serious, ending in gout, consumption, stone, ruptures, inflammation, and dropsy. According to the predisposition of the body of the individual, the humour settles itself on some of the vital organs, imminently endangering the life of the patient. The human body is a machine, and a machine too in constant use: we know, in common life, that every thing in use soon becomes dirty and clogged up; no wonder, then, that our bodies should do the same. The present theory and practice of medicine may be compared to that of a watchmaker, who would be entrusted to put to rights a watch of excellent workmanship, but dirty and clogged up: if this watchmaker, mistaking his business, and instead of cleaning the works, says,—"Oh, I will soon make this watch go; it only requires a stronger spring, and that will force every thing into motion and make it go,"—I believe I need not inform my readers, that it would not go long; some part soon breaking, there would be an end of the watch. Even so it is with the human body: by the system of our practitioners, of bracing and giving tone, some part breaks or gets clogged up; with this difference, that the watchmaker can give his watch a new wheel, which the doctors cannot do.

State of Perfect Health.

Having in the preceding (treated of the cause, the efficient cause, of all disease, however denominated,) and the catalogue of these is already in medical books swelled to an immense size, and daily increasing,) we come now to treat of a more pleasing subject—a state of sound health.

Perfect sound health (although at present it falls to the lot of very few, and owing to improper treatment, they do not enjoy it long,) is seldom mistaken by the near observer. It announces itself every where with pleasure and joy. With it all is mirth and goodness; when tempered with wisdom, the happy possessor of it enchants and pleases wherever he goes. He is religious and grateful, affable, courteous, and brave. He is perfect master of his judgment, imagination, and body. He is acquainted with the snares and evils of this world, but does not feel them; his energy rises superior to them. He enjoys the greatest share of felicity dispensed to mortals. He moves his body with elegance and ease, and his mind is ever ready to serve him: he is fitted for any station in life where fortune may place him. Health gives all this. These are the exteriors. There are, however, sure signs of judging of a state of sound health; and a deviation from any of these would not fail, in the long run, of undermining the happiness of the above picture.

Signs of perfect Health.

Sound sleep from six to eight hours
No pain in any part of the body.
Moderate appetite at regular meal time.
Free evacuations, without pain.
Steady complexion, (no matter which.)
Eyes bright and expressive.

Stomach and Bowels.

The stomach and bowels may be termed the grand laboratory and regulators of the human body: they are servants always at hand, labouring for our support and happiness. All kinds of food come alike to a healthy stomach: it is even benefited by any variety, provided you do not overload it: even this it will bear at times, if you do not repeat it too often. All that it asks is, that we keep it in a clean, sound state, not allowing it to be choked up by gross, phlegmy humours, nor those of an equally pernicious nature, which are sharp and acrimonious. They are the reservoirs from which we are nourished in health; and they are, at the same time, the sewer or outlet to carry off all that is bad, corrupt, inimical and painful to our constitution. Our whole body is in communication with our stomach and bowels, through a mechanism that we but imperfectly comprehend. It suffices us to know by experience that it is so. By an effectual and continued purging you will draw down a humour from the eye, or remove a corn from the toe, and that without any diminution of your strength, but great improvement of it. Purging is the way marked out by nature for the

prevention and cure of all our infirmities: it may be said to be the only thing that cannot be overdone, and may be continued for any length of time. It gives strength and agility to the body, contentment and energy to the mind. It is the real strengthener of the stomach. (*See* Art. on Vegetable Universal Medicines.) You can never lose, by purging, any thing but what is bad and inimical to the human body, mere dregs and dross. In vain have men of science invented systems without number, to give way to one another like the waves of the sea; and fashions in curing disease are almost as variable as the mode of our dress. During a disease, the learned men of the art fly from one thing to another like scene-shifters on a stage. They have no fixed principle with regard to disease; and, notwithstanding their ostentatious display of vain science, every one in the end is obliged to see that it is all mummery, rank as that of the Romish church in the worst ages; but no one knew how to better himself, and free us from the tyranny of their institutions and our own prejudices. They seem ignorant of the universal law of nature, which is, that all fluids run on smoothly, when unobstructed and not choked in their course; they cool our bodies one moment, to heat and inflame them the next;—at another time irritate, and then apply an anodyne. They think they hold the balance of our lives in their hands, and that with such profound knowledge, and so many applications, they cannot fail to restore us to an equilibrium. Infatuation! and how fatal to the human race! Are they ignorant yet that animal heat has no other cause but the free, unobstructed circulation or communication of the blood and finest juices emanating therefrom? and that pains of all kinds, inflammation, fevers, numbness, coldness, and finally, death itself, are only the consequences of obstructed circulation and cessation of movement of the blood.

Mercurial and all Mineral Preparations.

The use of mercury has made more victims throughout the world than Buonaparte in all his campaigns. How such a substance should be administered as a remedy, and have such a vogue, surpasses the imagination, and shows the absurd lengths mankind may be carried, by mistaking and deviating from the path of nature, especially when instigated and led on by those to whom they look up to direct them in the care of their health. Mercury, in all its shapes, is highly inimical to the human constitution. Are not the effects of it too visible, once received into the constitution? It pervades the whole system, and settles in our bones. It is by nature heavy and cold of itself, and renders its unhappy victim dull and melancholy, and a prey to all mental and bodily sufferings. Mercury is moreover indigestible: then

it never changes nor assimilates itself to our other juices. It is given with a view to insinuate itself, break and divide the concocted humours; something in the same manner as the butler uses small shot to break the wine crust fixed on his bottles,—but with this difference, that mercury taken into our bodies meets with organized matter, and may seriously injure the same. If taken as a purgative, its effects must be equally injurious; and one can expect from it none of the good to be derived from the vegetables of that description. It acts, and stimulates by its weight, the canal to motion; but its effects do not extend farther; and it always leaves the patient dejected and weak, if nothing worse has happened by injury of some of the parts. How different from the effects of the vegetable universal medicines! They are digested, thereby insinuating themselves and their virtues into the smallest vessels, and exciting in them a natural motion, tending to cleanse and carry off all impurities.

Reasoning thereon is lost; but this is their nature, planted in them by the hand of the Almighty. On reflecting on the general use now made of mercury and all its preparations, one can assign no other reason but that, as it is contained in a small volume, and tasteless, you save the patient the disgust of a larger and more bitter draught. But this seems the curse attendant on the human race—that man can only preserve his health, or renovate it when lost, by swallowing a bitter draught; for there are no vegetable purgatives agreeable to the taste.

Laudanum and Anodynes.

The reader, once informed of the cause, the efficient cause, of all his sufferings and evils, will not be surprised at finding these drugs characterized here as his greatest enemies, immediately opposing an insurmountable bar to all future happiness and comfort of health, destining their unhappy victims to lead a precarious, infirm life, without vigour or joy, if they have by chance escaped a premature death, when first administered to them under any acute disease or commotion of the humours. What can have impelled medical men to administer such drugs but their improper and erroneous view of the functions of the human body? Who are the parents of a family, any way numerous, that have not witnessed their mortal consequences? or, if their offspring survive, emaciate and weak, it is to be the victims of a train of disorders, such as faintings, palpitations, and not unfrequently loss of intellect, despondency, and suicide. In my own family, several who, by a different treatment, would have been in full enjoyment of health and spirits, like those I have the happiness to have preserved from such a baneful poison, have fallen victims to this pernicious drug, administered by the doctors. These medicines procure sleep, or rather insen-

sibility; but it proves often the sleep of death. They are given to appease irritation, restlessness, and pain; but they destroy the springs of nature, and rivet the morbid humour deeper on the brain. Irritation is nature's alarm-bell, to warn us of her danger, and to free her of the morbid humour which is the enemy that is harassing her. It is only a secondary effect, not the cause: disease is not to be radically cured by any thing we can impart, convey into, or add to our frame; but, on the contrary, by extracting from and ridding it of the morbid humour, which is the cause of all disease; and, the cause removed, no more effect.

Bark.

Bark, the use of which is not of a very ancient date in the annals of medicine, enjoyed a great vogue some years ago, and was regarded as a sure specific for the cure of fever, and, I believe some other diseases. It seems now falling into disrepute, and deservedly. It was found that bark, in fevers, after the stomach and bowels had been evacuated a little, very often had the effect of preventing a return of it. It is probable that bark, from its strong styptic, aromatic qualities, had the effect of strongly increasing the action of the stomach and heart, and fortifying them against the feverish humours then invading them and the surrounding region, and thus driving them back, I may say, into the system again. Who does not see, that from such a practice the most direful consequences must follow? The heated, acrimonious humours collected by the fever from all parts of the body, finding their natural way of exit by the stomach and bowels shut up against them, must take refuge in some other quarter, and, according to the predisposition of the patient, settle themselves on the lungs, liver, bowels,—or, mixing with the blood, affect the whole body, forming various obstructions. So many of our countrymen returning from warm climates with diseased, obstructed, jaundiced bodies, arises from no other cause but this. Had their medical advisers possessed a more sound reasoning of the cause of disease, and continued the evacuations for some days more with the vegetable purgatives, the morbid humour, the cause of the fever, would have been expelled, and these patients restored to good health, and thus saved the expense and trouble of a long voyage across the ocean.

Absorbents and Dissolvents

These medicines, although they are found always, in the long run, perfectly futile and insufficient for the cure of any disorder for which they are administered, cannot be said to have such

immediate bad effects as the preceding ones: they make you, however, lose precious time, which might have been more usefully employed in extirpating and evacuating the cause and source of the disorder. What! convert the human stomach into a chemist's shop! and, only guided by our imperfect knowledge of the human juices, both in a sane and morbid state, attempt to rectify and model them according to our fancy, only grounded on the knowledge of some chemical experiments in our shops! Who is daring enough to affirm, that our juices, either sane or morbid, bear any resemblance to any thing chemistry can produce? It is nature only, and the mechanism of the human body, that can generate them; and it is only by clearing the stomach and bowels of their acrimonious and corrupt contents, that the disease will be remedied; according to the fundamental truth—the cause removed, no more effect: a healthy and pure blood will create in the stomach juices fitted for digestion. Who has not witnessed the insufficiency of a variety of nostrums and specifics, declared as such, for the cure of many diseases, and of that cruel complaint the stone?—and as likewise of the absurdity of forcing the wretched patient to submit to the cruel operation of cutting? Do they think the stone, or gravel, came there by chance? On the contrary, is it not evident that it proceeds from a diseased state of the humours, which, by the internal heat, are concocted into the substances we find in such cases? for the humours of the body, once in a deranged and stagnant state, assume all manner of appearances, as is witnessed every day in the dissection of bodies, and exemplified in gout, where the humour turns into chalky stones. The vegetable universal medicine repeated, enters into all the urinary passages, and, if taken in time, would have prevented all such cruel sufferings, and all the other infirmities and disease to which these organs are liable.

Dropsy.

All dropsies, according to the present mode of treatment, generally baffle the skill of the physician. Instead of drying up the source of the disorder at the fountain-head, according to nature's plans, they think they have discovered the precise organ on which the malady depends; and, by the aid of their favourite mercury, that they can re-establish to this organ its natural healthy functions. They know not what a mass of corrupted humours the body remains a prey to, if the patient has still strength enough to bear the effects of their darling mercury. All dropsies in general owe their origin to improper treatment of some previous disease, where the dregs have not been purged off, but cured by febrifuges, blood-letting, or anodynes; the vessels filling themselves with the serous humour instead of

blood. Continued and strong purging with the vegetable universal medicine presents the only chance of removing the disorder, by carrying off the humours and replacing them with blood, if the disease has not already made too great a progress; and even then there is hope, if the patient arms himself with fortitude. Tapping will only prolong the patient's life a few days longer.

Water on the Chest.

This very fatal disorder, which might have been comprised under the denomination of dropsies, were it not for the desire of uselessly augmenting the list of diseases, would never appear if the vegetable universal medicines were in more common use; and, even if formed in a slight degree, will yield to them if persevered in.

Sore Throats.

Sore throat is a disease much more prevalent and dangerous in cold climates than in warm ones. It would seem that the great perspiration in the latter tends to carry off the humours out of which this affection arises. Young people are most liable to fall soonest victims to them. Their little bodies long neglected, and their superabundant humours not carried off by purgatives from time to time, become of a highly putrid, acrimonious nature, mount up to the throat, and destroy life so quickly, that there is scarcely time for consultation. Outward application will do but little. The source of this disease, like that of all others, is seated in the stomach and bowels. It would have been much easier prevented by purging occasionally; and even when formed, the only remedy, the only sure remedy, will be found in procuring copious evacuations by the universal medicine.

Colds and Catching Cold.

These are complaints which would be very rare, and when they did occur, would be slight and of no consequence, if our medical men had formed a more correct idea of the nature and cause of our diseases, which would have imparted to the community at large the knowledge of protecting themselves from this seemingly slight incommodity, but to many of a very serious nature. The name it bears of *cold*, seems to have contributed not a little to the absurd notions about remedying it. As it is called *cold*, we think we cannot keep ourselves too warm, and avoid as much as possible all communication with the open air. Do not we see, however, that colds are caught in summer as well as in winter?—in tropical climates as well as northern?

that those who never leave a well-heated room, are not more exempt from them than those who are much exposed to the open air? The apprehensions of many are so great on this head, that they are afraid of the slightest air breathing upon them, and cover their bodies with an unwieldy heap of clothing. Let us suppose two individuals going to a play or ball, or any excursion that you please, commonly thought the scene of catching cold; both alike in their ordinary health; they shall be both exposed to exactly the same variations of the air, and do alike in every respect. One of them returns home in perfect health, and well as he went, and continues so; the other, soon after, or next day, feels himself unwell, more or less, as the case may be. He feels his head affected, and neither tastes nor smells as usual; perhaps even the brain is affected, and he is drowsy; or the lungs, and there will be oppression; and very probably all these symptoms, and worse, make their appearance together, accompanied with fever. Now it is evident that the excursion, or variations of temperature to which they were both alike exposed, was only the secondary cause of the cold caught by one of the individuals. Had there been any thing really inimical to life, either in the variations of temperature, the exercise, or getting wet, they both would have suffered alike,—just the same as if they had fallen into water, they would both have been drowned. The individual who fell sick, had his humoral system in a bad state: his humours were both too abundant and acrimonious. He was, previous to his going out, in a state of incipient malady, which would soon have declared itself one way or other. In this case the acrimonious humours, repercussed by accidents, of which we have not the controul, had seated themselves in some of the vital organs, and produced the symptoms above described. In all this, the cause, the efficient cause of the individual's malady, was the corrupt state of the humours. In the ordinary language of life, and except amongst the very few accustomed to reason soundly on the causes of disease, one would have said he caught a violent cold or fever at the ball,—or the individual was not strong,—or else, something in the Turkish style, that it was his destiny: for no sounder reasoning than this is ever made use of in such matters. A person of sound wholesome humours will seldom or ever catch cold, no matter in what situation he is placed; and if he should, if he has at once recourse to a few doses of the vegetable universal medicine, he will find himself at once relieved, and speedily rise up in a more confirmed state of health than before; for nature, in all her operations, is always tending to her own purification, but man obstinately obstructs her. This is but a slight sketch of what is attributed to catching cold now-a-days. Pains and all uneasiness whatsoever are therein included; and as these are shifting every day, at least in the beginning, the patient is catching a new cold every

day: this goes on for some time, notwithstanding all the doctor's prescriptions of sudorifics, paregorics, lozenges, and syrups in variety; till, at last, the humours (the only cause of all the suffering from the beginning of the disease) neglected to have been evacuated in time, and the vital energies of the body daily diminishing, settle themselves on some organ or limb, and bid defiance to the physician, terminating in death, or protracted infirmities.

Coughs.

Coughs are occasioned by a humour, sometimes of a viscous nature, sometimes acrimonious, lodging on the lungs, or about the mouth of the stomach: they give rise to different symptoms and appearances, but the origin and cause of them all are the same; they proceed from neglected colds, inflammations, measles, small-pox, or any other disease which has been improperly treated by neglecting to evacuate the humours, or dregs of the disease. To some constitutions, from hereditary defects, they are most fatal: if taken in time, they will yield to repeated use of the vegetable universal medicine, without the use of expectorants, balsams, lozenges, and syrups, which clog the stomach, and are of no use: there is even no well-grounded reason to expect any better result from milk, which is a very proper aliment, but does not cure coughs.

Indigestion.

There may be said to exist two kinds of indigestion:—the one acute and violent, which takes place on loading the stomach with too much food, or with some particular kind, to which it is not accustomed, and which disagrees with it;—the other, at its commencement slight, gradually increases. The patient has slow languid pains and uneasiness, is irritable, and has no relish for any thing. Amusement he dislikes. The stomach and bowels do not perform their functions: these go on augmenting, and produce other disagreeable symptoms, such as want of sleep, palpitations, &c. After even the slightest meal, the sufferer feels that his stomach is unequal to the task of digesting it—he is not at his ease, either sitting, lying down, or standing. According to the present mode of treatment, this malady is never cured, and may be said to accompany the patient to the grave. It proceeds from a long-neglected state of body. The stomach and bowels become lined and covered with thick, viscous, corrupt matters: as the malady increases, these linings become hardened and compact, and assume the appearance of real glue, or softened skin. It is easily comprehensible, that these linings must obstruct and prevent the juices of the stomach and bowels from pene-

trating our aliments, without which digestion cannot take place. What is the present mode of treatment? Calomel purges and bitters, calomel and bitters repeated. The only result of which, to the patient, is low spirits, disgust, and weakness. Probably at this period of the disease, some other symptoms of derangement make their appearance, and the physician must direct his batteries of another kind against some new enemy that has taken the field, till the patient is declared incurable, hypochondriac, and sent away to the watering-places, or to the Continent, to change the scene and air. By a daily use of the vegetable universal medicine, without bitters, the patient will soon find his ease and comfort return, together with his strength and sleep: the cause of the disorder, the viscous skinny linings, will be purged off, and by a perseverance therein, the whole mass of his blood and humours purified. By any other mode, he will find only disappointment and misery.

Flatulency and Wind.

These diseases, though producing somewhat different symptoms, proceed however from the same cause as the last; the stomach and bowels being filled with viscous slimy matters, the air which enters them is obstructed, and cannot find a free passage out, till forced by some effort or contraction of the stomach to expel it. It will be radically cured by the same process as indigestion.

Chilblains.

Young people are most troubled with this complaint, which though not dangerous of itself, nor thought much of, lays the foundation of other complaints, and is the sure sign of a highly-depraved inflammatory state of the body, which, if not cured, soon leads to more serious illness. It shows itself most in winter, no doubt from the usual perspiration being stopped. The heated inflammatory humour is deposed at the extremities of the limbs, where it causes cruel itchings, and often sores. Instead of plasters and other applications, which can do no good, it is better and safer to begin purifying the mass of the blood; on which the malady will cease.

Acidities.

Acidities, or sourness in the stomach, proceed from a long-neglected and vitiated state of the stomach, which soon spreads and communicates a corrupt leaven to all the body. A person troubled with acidities has many privations to endure, if he allows them to remain: for him the grateful fruits of summer

and autumn, and even vegetables, ripen in vain,—tea, a charming beverage, has often the same effect. And all these evils go on increasing, till at last only spirits and water, and finally pure spirits and spices, can stimulate his organs of digestion—to such a degree are they enveloped with acrimonious phlegmy humours. Nor let any one suppose that disease having once taken root in the body will cure of itself, or even remain stationary; that would be a supposition, or hope, contrary to experience, and the knowledge of the cause, the true material cause of all disease. On the contrary, every day is adding something to it, as the purest stream of water is daily adding new sediment to the stones in its bed. It is in vain to expect permanent relief from the prescriptions now in use—such as preparations of different kinds to neutralize or change the nature of the acidity; as if the human stomach could be compared to a crucible. It is much better by some courses of the vegetable universal medicine to clear the stomach and bowels of this humour: by which means you are at the same time benefiting your health in every other respect.

Thirst, particularly during a Course of the Vegetable Universal Medicine.

When thirst becomes greater than usual, and in the interval of meals, which cannot be ascribed to any particular circumstances in which one may have been placed, such as violent exercise, or warm weather, there is good reason to suspect that the body is threatened with disease, and in a state of incipient malady, which will soon declare itself. It is occasioned by the acrimonious, inflammatory nature of our humours, then put in motion by some cause. It is the most prudent way to purge them off, before they settle into some fixed disease. It generally too happens, after a course of purging for the cure of any disorder has been begun for some days, that the patient will then experience a great thirst for a day or two: this arises from the acrimonious humours, the cause of the disorder being moved and set afloat by the universal medicine: these humours naturally take their course towards the stomach and bowels, and thus occasion thirst. It is a most favourable sign of the removal of the disorder by the effects of the purging, and will cease in some days, if you persevere in taking the vegetable universal medicine; which by no means should be neglected; otherwise these acrimonious humours might come to fix themselves on some other part of the body, and occasion you fresh trouble to dislodge them again. During the time of such thirst, small beer, porter and water, wine and water, weak tea, toasted water or plain water, or better than all plain lemonade, or the vegetable powders made into lemonade, may be drank.

Croup.

A very dangerous disorder, and peculiar to young children. In this disease, a hard skinny substance, with matter, forms in the throat of the infant, and carries it off in a short time. This malady can only proceed from the same cause as all other diseases which affect the human body. I have before stated that the acrimonious burning humours in the human body are, from their nature, and the power of the vital heat, susceptible of being transformed into a variety of substances in different parts of the body. Children not being sensible of the evils attending too much food taken into the stomach at once, often eat to excess, which fills their lungs with phlegmy glairs, &c.; and as they are incapable of the discretion of expectorating and spitting when needful, these substances accumulate in their throat. Hence the origin of the croup. Attention in purging them from time to time would have prevented this: as soon as first discovered no time should be lost, but begin purging them effectually with the universal medicine.

Asthma—Short Breath.

The asthma or difficulty of breathing, proceeds from this cause,—that the serosity or corrupt humours with which the blood is impregnated, has settled itself upon the lungs, and contracts and stops them up, so that they no more can draw in the air necessary for respiration. Purging will give relief; and to complete a cure, it should be continued for some time after, so as quite to free the system of these bad humours. This disease, in its worst stages, has been in all cases quickly relieved and cured by the universal medicine.

Sea Bathing.

For many years sea-bathing has become quite the fashion—I may say, a rage—recommended by medical men to all those patients who have the means of transporting themselves to the sea side. As an act of ablution and cleanliness, it is very proper, and there can be no objection to it; but then the immersions do not require to be so frequent. It is likewise very proper that our youth should know how to swim, and become masters in the art of natation. The journey to and from the coast, and change of scene, may be pleasant, and cannot injure health; so far there seems nothing to say or alter. But when we see patients of every description ordered down there, and daily immersions are prescribed for the purpose of restoring them to health, we are led to make some inquiries, and to investigate the theory on which such a practice can depend. It is said, that a sudden immersion into salt water gives a shock

to the nervous system, and braces it; then any sudden fright or fear should have the same result, as to health, for these two nearly produce the same effect. That sea-bathing compresses the skin, tightens the veins, and drives back the fluids from the surface to the centre, is incontestible; but that the re-action which would be necessary, always takes place, seems doubtful. Besides, what benefit can arise to health, from thus first driving in, and nature again driving out, what she does to ease herself? It is certain that many have felt inconvenience from sea-bathing, and discontinued it. Do not many feel chilly and cold after sea bathing?—their hands are benumbed and white, the blood does not penetrate to them. Are not attacks of cramp very often brought on by this practice of bathing, and many other symptoms that I am not aware of? for I have never much frequented bathing places. Let me ask those who, having gone there for the removal of any infirmity or pain, and having practised a six week's course, can they, on their return home, conscientiously say that they are cured?—that they have found real benefit? in fine, that their former complaint, whatever it was, is removed and gone; and that they feel no new inconvenience or pain in any part of their body? for every one will allow that merely removing pain from one place to another is not the cure of a disorder; and how should sea-bathing have such beneficial effects? I have already said, and the reader should always bear this in mind, that all disease, or pain, (which is the same thing,) proceeds from, and must have, a cause—a real, material cause or substance, as smoke proceeds from fire. Does immersion in cold water take any thing out of the human body? Certainly not: If it did, there might be some grounds for allowing it the beneficial effects you ascribe to it. The nature of man (I mean his physical nature, his body,) has never yet been but superficially observed, although, next to that of the Creator and the good of our soul, the most important study that could occupy mankind: the world has gone on from the beginning, as it is doing now, amidst a heap and confusion of ideas as to its bodily treatment, without having advanced a single step on the plain road of effectually curing diseases. Confounding cause and effect, they have acted like unto a man floundering in the mire, who can find no support for his feet to rest upon: so they are ignorant and know no principle to guide them in the cure of disease. Age after age, new systems have been invented, which see the day only to expire and be forgotten. The days of Sorcerers and Witches are gone by; but every one knows the miraculous powers and influence which they by their cotemporaries were thought to possess over the bodies of their fellow-citizens, whether in health or sickness. To them has succeeded another rage or phrenzy, that of Specifics. All the productions under the sun

are called in aid; this I do not condemn, (though it arises out of the erroneous manner in which disease has been treated, otherwise mankind would have known and been told by their instructors that there are no specifics;) it is so natural for man to seek for relief, to deliver him from his sufferings: in his eagerness to find this, he catches at every thing, and nothing presents such advantages as a specific. It is the philosopher's stone—a charm; it works miracles; it cures without any trouble, and one does not know how. On trial, they find all their hopes frustrated. To understand the physical nature of man, three different states or feelings of his physical existence may be considered. The first state, we shall suppose, is the state of real sound health, as described. The being or man in that state feels no pain, no want of any kind. His mind and body are free and easy: he is not hungry nor thirsty: his desires are moderate, and extend not beyond himself, because he feels content and happy. He is in unity and peace with all around him: his mind is exalted to God; and he is collected, and ready to carry on intercourse with his fellows. Such is the first state. The second state, arising out of the first, from a want implanted in our nature, is the state of hunger and thirst. The man, or being, begins to feel some want—something within him, he does not know what: it is not a feeling of pain; but he is no more that contented, easy being he was some hours ago: if it had been his first introduction into this world, he would not know that it was meat and drink that he wanted. If we suppose him perfectly ignorant how he should proceed, perhaps he might fall upon the expedient of taking a bandage and girding his body:* this, for a short time, would give him relief, and he would find himself again in his first state of content and ease. But this would not be of long duration; and the cravings of hunger and thirst becoming irresistible, he eats and drinks, and is satisfied. Thus pass the first and second states, which are both states of health. The third state is that of disease. The being or man before us, having ate and drank, feels himself refreshed, is gay, and well-disposed, and sleeps well, and enjoys life in all its perfections, and continues eating and drinking when hunger and thirst demand it; but this will not continue always. By degrees, the food and drink which he has taken, digested, and assimilated to himself, run in his veins; and, although pure in a great degree, are yet accompanied with some sediment and dregs:—as the purest stream, on its bed or course, deposits its sediments on the stones and eddies, so the blood does the same thing. The sides of the veins, the vessels, the cavities of the body, all receive a little of this sediment, which sticks to

* This is a very common practice among the negroes in the West Indies, and the peasantry in France, when they are out, and wish to delay eating till their return home at night.

their sides; so that the pure blood now only runs in the middle of them, and with a diminished force and ease. Still, however, the man or being is not sick, and has as yet no pain; but he is not, however, the man he was. At last, the sediments and dregs always increasing, (which they do with great rapidity when once begun,) the vessels, glands, and valves get choked up, the veins are filled with dregs and incrustations, like a water pipe long neglected: all these flowing back, inundate the region of the heart, the stomach, and bowels, which are full of stagnant, acrimonious humours, and the man or being falls sick.

He cannot go any more; he is assailed with fever and pain in all his body; like unto a machine in constant employment, it is become dirty, and requires cleansing; and the human body is a machine in use. Now, if this man or being, of whom I have drawn a description in the third state, or state of incipient disease, had been possessed of the true knowledge of his body and nature, and taken from time to time some cleansing and purging medicine, he would have preserved himself in a state of sound health, and even to the extremity of old age, without pain or illness. The act of his bandaging up his body to satisfy the cravings of hunger and thirst, was fully as sensible and just as the other act of his hoping to escape pain and disease without cleansing and purging his body. The stomach and bowels are the conveyors of nourishment to the whole body; they are likewise the sewer and purifiers of the whole body; all good, both ways, proceeds from within. I have before said, that a man in a sound state of health, never fears exposing his body to all the changes of the elements that circumstances may require. If he bathes, it is either to wash himself, or to learn and practice the useful art of swimming. In both these cases, he uses a considerable exercise of the body, and thereby the blood and juices are again propelled towards the surface: very different this from an act of sudden immersion.

Warm Baths.

In this country, cold sea-bathing is quite the fashion; with our neighbours, there is a rage for warm baths, (beyond what cleanliness requires,) as conducive to health, and curing disease. How are we to reconcile employing, for the same purpose, two agents so contrary to one another—heat and cold; the one relaxing, and the other bracing, as they are commonly called? Yet from both, their advocates expect to find the same result, health! The theory on which is grounded the practice of warm baths can have no more beneficial influence on the human body, than that of cold sea-bathing: frequently repeated and remaining long in them, diminishes the elasticity of the body, and can do no good. Like many other things, they have

been resorted to as a means of curing, without any fixed principle or knowledge of the cause of disease, and that nothing should be left untried; something like the journies prescribed for change of air. A real sound healthy man will wash his body in cold or warm water, as he may find agreeable; but he knows he has no lasting benefit to expect from soaking in it for a length of time.

Bleeding, Cupping, and Leeching.

Nature has formed no outlet in the human body for the evacuating of the blood: certainly, if in her wise intentions, she had judged that the loss at any time of this most precious fluid would be essentially necessary to man's welfare, she would not have left her work unfinished in this respect. Every one shrinks with horror at the bare sight of spilt blood. Whence could a practice so destructive to mankind have been introduced. and found support from men destined to preside over the lives of their fellow-citizens? No doubt the practice of drawing blood dates from the earliest ages; but that circumstance alone cannot stamp it as wise, and the best to be done for our preservation. It is the only one of our fluids that we can come at in so easy and instantaneous a manner: it runs all out to extinction before our eyes; all the other fluids or humours require time and medicines to produce their evacuation: this may well account for the lavish manner in which it has been spilt. How long is it since agriculture has been enriched with its most precious discovery, the art of draining? Yet agriculture has been the occupation of mankind since the beginning of the world. Look at yonder field and meadow—although possessed of the advantage of a good soil and good exposure, they remain nearly barren and unproductive: the one, although it has been ploughed and manured for ages, produces but scanty crops, and of bad quality: the rays of the sun, and the labour of the husbandman, are alike lost upon it: the meadow is in a like situation—it is only covered with rushes and sour grass, which the cattle will not eat. Drain them, effectually drain them, by drawing off all the sour stagnant water and juices with which their soil is impregnated, and you at once restore them to fertility;—the rain and dew of heaven will penetrate their soils, and nourish the seeds you may commit to the earth. Being now rid of the unhealthy humours with which it was before saturated, every useful plant flourishes and comes to perfection. Even so it is with the human body, and the juices it contains. Purging is to the human body (by drawing off the acrimonious, corrupt humours) what the draining has been to the land; and the blood, like the rain and dew of heaven, and pure as they are, penetrates and nourishes the whole body. Observe, likewise, what happens in the swampy,

undrained field, after a fall of rain, which to other fields is beneficial. It cannot penetrate and circulate as it should do: the whole is choked up: and, instead of the rain changing the nature of the sour, stagnant juices of the soil, they, on the contrary, change and corrupt the rain. So the blood, produced after food, and intended for the due nourishment of the body, finding the juices thereof in a corrupt, acrimonious state, at first is forced to mix with these old corrupt humours, and at last turns corrupt itself. Look round amongst your acquaintances, and mark the consequences upon those who have been copiously bled: seldom or ever do they thoroughly recover, and their convalescence is tedious. They do not, indeed, die immediately, and the physician escapes with honour; but their days are shortened by it, and embittered by suffering and infirmity: there is no more energy in the mind, nor elasticity in the body. How different is the situation of that man whose illness has been cured by the vegetable universal medicines, which effectually carry off the corrupt, acrimonious humours, the cause of the disorder! He rises from his bed with alacrity; he feels that his blood, the principle of his life, has not been touched; his convalescence is the affair of a day or two; his appetite and other functions are immediately restored; he requires not the assistance of cordials, wines, and high nutritive food. And why all this difference? Only because he has been treated agreeably to his nature; his body has only been drained of the bad juices, and all the good ones left. We can lose by purging no humours that are beneficial to us. Bleeding, in any disease whatsoever, may give a transitory relief; though in some, such as erysipelas, it is speedily mortal. It creates a void; and all the humours of the body being, at the time of bleeding, in a commotion, creating this void must give temporary ease: on opening a vein to, some of the corrupt serosity, the cause of the disorder, escapes with the blood. Man sees, in the same vessel before him, both his foe and his friend; the one unctuous, balsamic, and sweet—the other, acrimonious and biting, and stinking with corruption, like that which issues on dressing a blister.

It is much easier to prevent diseases of this serious kind, than to cure them. When once begun, and the habit has been long neglected, and becomes similar, I may say, to an undrained field or swamp, can you, during a flood of rain, send workmen to remedy it? It is then that parents, and others, have to regret their silly fondness: rather than force their child to take some innocent and easy purgatives, which would have prevented this explosion of humours, or at any rate made it light and easy, and even beneficial, when over: when I say some doses of purging, this must be understood as depending on the previous health, and state of body, of the patient, as four or five

days will do more in purifying some bodies, than ten or twelve to others. The best guide to judge of by the health of children is, that they be playful and lively in the day, and sleep well at night, free from coughs and colds; and be on your guard against a too florid and changeable complexion, unless you are well assured that it is their natural colour. It is to be hoped that parents, now better informed of the real cause of all disease, will take the necessary precaution to prevent these serious attacks, when life is always in danger: they will learn and know, that purging is the only alternative to prevent bleeding.*

Colics.

Many different appellations are applied to colics, or pains in the bowels, according to the immediate seat of the evil and of the disease, such as miserere, cholera morbus, bilious, griping, and nephritic; but they all partake of the same nature, and proceed from the same cause—acrimonious humours lodging in the vessels, occasioning excessive pains, irritation, and sometimes vomiting. One is surprised that the cause of colic complaints should ever have been mistaken; yet how often do we find people attempting to remedy them in a manner quite contrary to reason and to nature, by cordials, quieters, &c. &c. and, I may say, by every thing except the right thing! If treated with the vegetable universal medicine only, colics will soon disappear, and leave not a trace behind them. Colics only proceed from a neglected dirty state of the bowels, and will never happen to a person usiug these purgatives now and then: by continuing them some time longer, the stomach and bowels will be wholesomely fortified, or, to speak more correctly, they will be thoroughly cleansed; and to that alone they will owe their renovated state.

Consumption.

Consumption is a very prevailing, and almost always fatal, disorder. The causes thereof have been explained in treating of some other diseases—namely, neglected colds, coughs. and fevers of all kinds, badly cured measles, small pox, and perhaps

* I am informed a schism prevails at present in the medical world, as to the circulation of the blood; and that this doctrine, which has passed currently for centuries, is now called in question by some heads of the faculty. On the decision of this question, and that it does not circulate, we may see some new theories and modes of treatment, imagined in our colleges, starting up with rapidity. It appears to me that it matters very little to the good of the human race, in what manner this controversy is decided: the laws of nature, and of our existence, cannot be altered by it; the vegetable universal medicine will still retain the same qualities and power as at present.

a constitutional tendency in the patient, which renders these organs (the læsion of which produces consumption,) the weakest; and consequently any humour afloat in the body is more easily deposed on them, than on the others of a stronger consistency. This, like all other diseases, may be much easier prevented than cured when it has once taken root, by the vegetable universal medicine.

Nervous Complaints.

Under the denomination of nervous complaints has been placed a long catalogue of names, denoting every kind of pain, feeling, and sensation experienced by individuals; and as no two individuals ever feel pain exactly in the same way, then every individual pain was thought entitled to a new name, and of course the treatment of them became as various, embracing every kind of living, diet, medicine, and every thing under the sun. Nothing has been left untried to give relief in these hydra-like complaints—every thing but the right thing. The medical advisers of eminence were entirely harassed by them, and knew not how to turn,—whether to advance, or to retreat with honour: their medical legends could afford them no clue for understanding them; "do this,—do that,—one may try,—subject yourself to all privations,—labour like a slave," were their common answers. Having tried giving tone to the stomach by stimulants and good living, bracing the nerves with cold baths and horse exercise, soda water and magnesia as absorbents, from the body they turn their thoughts to the mind, expecting to find it more docile to their precepts. Rounds of company, dissipation to a certain degree, employment, something to do, are ordered; but all in vain. Disease is not driven out by such means, and no one declares himself in bad health or spirits when he is really well; it is impossible—it is not in nature; for the fact of soldiers or sailors doing so to avoid duty is not in point. After all this has been gone through, which probably is the work of years, our young man or woman is declared hipped, or imaginary, and that nothing can be done to relieve them.

I can assure them, their sufferings are as real a disease as any one in the catalogue—as the dropsy, or gravel: and although it does not destroy life so soon, it renders existence insupportable. I will not stop to examine whether the denomination of nervous diseases is properly applied or not. The nerves are supposed to be fibres or strings in the body, and there are some of them in all parts of it; but those producing the effects I am treating of, have their seat in the stomach or brain, and are supposed to be the organs by which the sensations are conveyed from one to the other. This is, I believe, the explanation given

of them by anatomists and dissectors, on which a variety of systems have been attempted to be built;—but how fallacious is system making! A single truth once established, the knowledge of one fact learnt by experience, is far more useful to man than a thousand systems grounded only on fine specious reasoning from analogy. Now, facts from experience have proved, that a course of vegetable purging has first greatly alleviated these complaints, and by persevering finally removed them, when every thing else had long been tried in vain, and this both in old and young. If there is no real injury to any of the organs, (and this seldom is the case,) there is always great hope of recovery. Facts known, and once established, one is afterwards at liberty to make deductions, and to reason how the cause of the complaint has been removed, and the cure, or sensible amelioration, effected.

Nervous complaints of all kinds owe their origin to the sharp, biting, acrimonious, and irritating quality of the humours, or serosity, which is itself the finest and subtilest emanation arising from a mass of corrupt humours in the stomach, bowels, and whole body. Where it exists, (and there is nobody without it, in a greater or less degree,) it is the immediate cause or agent of pain in all diseases. It settles itself upon these nerves or fibres; it corrodes, irritates, contracts, distorts, convulses them. One may aptly compare it to rust on steel, gnawing and corroding the fibres. Now, let me ask any impartial man, with this view of the subject before him, can any relief, not to say cure, be expected from the present mode of treatment? Will bracing these nerves, covered with a corroding rust, deliver them? Will the whole tribe of cordials and stomachics have a better effect? Will æther, Hoffman's drops, camphor, or asafœtida, succeed better? Will diet or regimen the most rigorous, achieve any thing else but to disgust and harass the patient? Even if you have recourse to milk itself, the completest aliment we know, it will soften and soothe sour irritated entrails for a few days; but, the novelty of it over, you will relapse into your former state, and you will become satiated of such a regimen. The vegetable universal medicines are the most beneficial substance taken into the stomach of man; they effect and do that for you which no other substance or power under the sun can do for you: there is nothing yet found out, nor ever can be found out, that can supply the place of purging to deliver man from his diseases. What nothing else has been able to do for you, a few weeks' course of these medicines will accomplish, giving you relief, and that without restraint or trouble of any kind. They will first clear your stomach and bowels of all impurities, phlegms, and acrimonious humours, which obstruct them; they are digestible and friendly to the constitution, taken into the circulation, and seek and

ferret about every where, to find out the diseased part of our body. By degrees they will detach these incrustations, or rust, which are corroding your fibres; and in doing all this, they will at the same time strengthen your stomach and bowels. And how, or why? Only because they clean them, and that it is according to their nature, and the nature of man, and from the same process, as, that food nourishes us.

Fainting.

The bowels are almost always the first organ of the body that fails in its proper functions; afterwards the stomach; and these two viscera being choked up, and full of corrupt and stinking humours, the effluvia, or air, arising therefrom, mounts up to and affects the heart, which is itself, perhaps, embrued in pernicious humours. Any other remedy but sound purging, with the universal medicine, will only aggravate and prolong this disorder, which presents such a frightful appearance, and petrifies the bye-standers.

Ossification of the Heart.

This disorder, hitherto considered incurable, has no other cause than a collection of stagnant, depraved humours. Had it been called gummification, it would have been as proper. Do not we see a humour from the eye, in a night's time, become quite hard like a grain of gum? The vegetable universal medicine will certainly prevent any such thing; and, even if formed, will eradicate it by perseverance. The interior of the body being composed of soft, spongy masses, such an effect is easily comprehensible. I am now of opinion, that the disorder under which I laboured so long, very much partook of this nature, not in the heart itself, but adjoining; and that if my body had been opened four years ago, previous to my commencement with the universal medicine, the substance which I passed (see conclusion,) would, in its dislodged state, have been found of a hard, horny, gummy, or ossified nature; but it became softened by reiterated purging, and passing through the stomach and bowels. From this one example, one may judge of the efficacy of the vegetable universal medicine in cleansing the body, and that their use is agreeable to nature, and suitable to our constitutions.

Hooping Cough.

I do not know that a just line of demarkation or separation can be drawn, so as to distinguish hooping-cough from any other severe cough. Names are but names, given at pleasure,

and multiplied *ad infinitum*. Children are most subject to it, from the same reason that they are most subject to croup. Do not we see the juices of the earth—there is but one sap, one radical moisture; yet from it are drawn up and supported all the productions of variegated nature: so from the same fountain or source of corrupt, acrimonious humours, all the different varieties of disease take their rise, producing effects and symptoms innumerable—these symptoms or effects varying in every individual; for we never find them exactly alike in two persons: the one will have symptoms which the other wants; and he, though under the same disease, will have symptoms of another kind; but the cause of the malady in both is the same, and they will both be cured by following the same process, evacuating the cause of the evil. A free use of the vegetable universal medicine will make this distressing disorder disappear.

Teething.

What a source of evils, arising out of the prejudices of mankind, and their forsaking the path of common sense, marked out by nature. People imagine that teething must naturally be attended with pain to children, and think that pain must be the unavoidable companion of such an effort of nature. As no human efforts can rise up to or equal nature, so we use all our ingenuity to bring her down to a level with us. Have we forgot, that of the teeth, both sets are already prepared by nature in the jaws of the new-born infant? It is therefore natural for them to shoot and grow, as the hair of our head. Do we see nature, in any of her operations, put on the appearance of pain and suffering? Do the plants in spring, when sending forth their sweet and bright flowers, suffer? No: on the contrary, they seem to rejoice. So it would be with man, did he not seem, as it were, determined to thwart nature's plans. Do we not find many instances of children who teeth without any pain or inconvenience? How account for this? If pain was the natural attendant of dentition, none would be exempt from it. A sharp-pointed instrument wounds, and pains every one where it is inflicted: nothing that is natural to us gives pain. Has no one reflected yet on the cause, or reason, why some children pass over teething without any pain or illness, whilst others in great numbers fall sacrifices to it? It is owing to the sound, wholesome state of their humours; and they may be said to be the favourites of nature: that is to say, they have been born of sound, wholesome parents, whose humours were not in a diseased state. Since their birth, the same happy star has attended them, either by nature giving them frequent looseness, or diarrhœas, which have not been checked by parents or attendants, thus working off from their little bodies all

impurities, and keeping them free of sharp, acrimonious juices, which have always the effect of impeding nature's operations; or perhaps too, their parents or attendants, having some idea of the operations of nature, have at all times assisted her, by giving them, when sick, some vegetable purgative, and never cordials, distilled waters, or soothing drugs of any kind. So true it is, that hitherto every thing has been left to chance. In the case of teething, the serosity or acrimonious humours settle on their gums, irritate, inflame them, and obstruct the course of nature. All this will be effectually remedied by the free use of the vegetable universal medicines.

Boils, Sores, Ulcers.

Of late years, a mania or rage has arisen of parcelling out or dividing the human body into different districts or provinces, and appointing to each its proper officer or counsellor to superintend and direct us in the proper management of that part of our body, and which he considers as his particular office,—thinking, no doubt, that a man who sticks to one trade only, must know more of, and be a better hand at, what relates to his sole business which he has taken in hand, than one who dabbles at and undertakes several different trades. No doubt, to this very luminous idea of the subject we are indebted for the several new professions in the healing art which have started up,—such as oculist, dentist, aurist; and I should suppose, the mad doctors, though they have not taken out their titles, have the charge of the brain. From the number employed about the head, we should expect it never to go wrong; but, unless we except the mechanical talents of the dentist, I am afraid the head does not fare the better for it,—like those masters who have a great many servants. Then there are hernists, syphilists, chiropodists, and no one should be astonished if there were more *ists* in embryo. I am, indeed, surprised that the diseases now under discussion (boils, &c.) have never been erected into a distinct government; for its domain would be very great, extending over the whole surface of the human body. From this new mode of treating our disordered bodies by pieces, one would be led to think, that we hardly allow to it a higher or more complete nature, than to the works of human hands—our houses, for example, where, when any thing fails, we send for the joiner, locksmith, or upholsterer, as the occasion requires. The human body is but one connected whole; in vain will you attempt to parcel it out, and separate one part from another. These boils, these ulcers, which you see on the exterior, come from, and have their source in, the interior, and might just as well have settled on your lungs, liver, or any other part, and which we know they frequently do, and give rise to most violent inflamma-

tory disoders. Certainly the humour, or serosity, which occasions these sores, is of a highly acrimonious, burning nature: we feel it both from the pain it gives when forming, and afterwards have ocular demonstration of it, from its rapidly corroding and destroying the flesh and skin of the part where it breaks out; and do you think, that if settling on an inward part of your body, it would be less destructive? This shows the necessity, for him who values health, of keeping such malignant humours in subjection, and ridding his body of them by the vegetable universal medicines.

Costiveness.

Costiveness may be said to be the mother of all disease; all our complaints have but this one source, and our ignorance relating to the nature and functions of the grand viscera, the bowels: nay, one has even heard it asserted, that a person could do very well without such an exercise, and be content with visiting the water-closet once a week. From whence could arise such want of knowledge of the human body? Daily and free discharges through this viscera, are as necessary for the support and health of the body, as food is to the stomach; any deviation therefrom is soon accompanied by disease, and a train of uncomfortable feelings, which become permanent. The bowels are the sewer by which the whole system is cleaned and kept in order; purging is their function, and they never tire of it. The bowels cannot be purged too much by the universal medicine; it is the only thing in which there can be no excess, as you will be the sooner cured, and every way the better for it. The bowels dread no such purging, they even rejoice in it; but I will tell you what they dread:—they dread costivencss, and all its consequences, for this covers and embrues them with cold, torpid, slimy humours, which they lose the force of expelling, and which become a nest for worms, and all sorts of corruption, causing ruptures, falling of the anus, &c.;—they dread, too, all acrimonious sharp humours, descending from the stomach, corroding the blood-vessels, thereby giving rise to dysentery, hemorrhoids, fistula, cholera morbus, gravel, urinary complaints, and inflammations; they dread, too, mercurial and chemical purges. As many practitioners ascribe to them a slimy, glutinous lining, or coating, and speak of the coats of the stomach and bowels, which is nothing but corruption, and the offspring of their brain, as if nature would carry on one of her chief operations amidst a dunghill. I affirm that there is no such lining or coating, which the vegetable purgatives can carry away, but what you are all the better for; and that in bowels of a perfect, sound, wholesome state, there should be none: of this I could give them sufficient proof, if they accept of it in any other way

than by my appearing on their dissecting table. No: it is from their mineral preparations these accidents arise, and which they, with the greatest insincerity to mankind, have attributed to the vegetable purgatives, to be a bug-bear to frighten us from making use of them; to use a common phrase, they wished to see them laid upon the shelf. The cause of costiveness, as of all other diseases, is to be found in our humours: the belly, as the lowest part of the trunk, receives these cold, viscous sluggish humours—in fine, all those that are not subtile enough to mount up, and to circulate; these insensibly paralyse and weaken their motion, and costiveness ensues. And do not think that you will ever cure a costive habit by diet; the attempt will be in vain: you may mortify yourself, and have recourse to living on boiled apples and prunes, rye-bread, the white meats, vegetables, fruits, &c.; but you will soon find it won't do: your stomach will become deranged and sluggish, and your costiveness become worse than before. Such remedies only amuse those who have formed a very erroneous idea of the human body, and who (as said in the article on boils) consider it as a piece of patchwork, and that they can deal with any one of our viscera separately, as they think fit, and do not consider it as one connected whole. Nothing but vegetable purging will radically cure costiveness; by disengaging the intestines from their viscous, phlegmy matters, new fluids of a thin light nature will be produced, which, circulating freely, give life and pleasure to the whole machine. What so deforming, what so unseemly, as those large protuberant bellies we every day meet, the almost certain signs of infirmity, debility, and dotage? Nature groaning under a load of humours, and his weak limbs scarcely able to support him,—how different is his gait to that of the man who, by chance or instinct, has kept his humours in subjection!—his step is agile, alert, and graceful. Look at those master-pieces in the art of sculpture!—what strength and symmetry are not pourtrayed in the beautiful lines and contours, with which they have marked the abdomen of the human body?

Vomiting.

Vomiting (providing no mineral chemical preparation is made use of) is always useful and beneficial, whether brought on from taking medicine to produce that effect, or naturally; nothing gives more speedy relief, or better prepares the way for purging—it proceeds from a dirty stomach, and acrimonious humours in it. How ridiculous and absurd, then, is the conduct of those who, seeing vomiting come on, take the alarm, and, instead of promoting it, do all in their power to stifle it, and settle the stomach, as they call it, by all manner of cordials! This is rivetting faster the disorder. Does it proceed

from indigestion, or chronic acrimonious humours in the stomach? Nature knows best what will relieve her. Vomiting of any kind should be always followed by the vegetable universal medicines, and they, when the stomach requires it, produce all the vomiting that is necessary, if taken in large doses, twelve or fifteen pills.

Purging.

Purging is the grand panacea for the human body; purging means cleansing and evacuating—the name at least is according to its qualities: if they had been properly understood, the human race would have been saved a world of woes. Evacuating without previous cleansing, is labour lost, as in the case with calomel and salts, which skim over superficially and mechanically, making you render only the slops they have obliged you to drink, but do not cleanse. Cleansing without evacuating would be useless—nay, even hurtful; as it assembles in one focus all the burning acrimonious humours. The hemorrhoids, or piles, of which so many people complain, is only owing to the insufficient doses of medicine given them by their advisers, which have not the force to expel all the acrimonious humours, and leave them there: yet, many people, owing to vulgar prejudice and the want of experience, hold purging in such abhorrence, that they would prefer, at any time, losing one or two pounds of their blood, rather than take a purgative. Has not the medical profession to reproach itself with being the cause of these prejudices, of these errors? They have surrounded and barricaded it with hard-sounding words of their own coining—such as superpurgations, violent catharsis, drastics, &c., as if it were to prevent its approach by mortals; thus creating a barrier or bugbear between them and nature's only remedy. It would be easy, however, to demonstrate to them that they are in error, and egregiously mistaken. If the blood be such a superfluous fluid, that a man can lose two or three pounds and be the better for it,—then, on the same reasoning. he might lose to the last drop, and be still the better for it; but we know very well that such is not the case, and that death very soon puts an end to the trial. "But," say the bloodletters, "we don't intend to take all, only just enough, according to our ideas, to keep things in a just equilibrium." A very difficult task indeed! and this equilibrium generally ends in entailing chronic disorders, and our being bed-ridden the rest of our lives. But no matter; the patient has not died under his hand, and has just strength enough left to remove to another scene. Now we will suppose, that this patient, instead of being bled, had been purged, not once or twice, but repeatedly, with the vegetable universal medicine, till he felt no more pain

or inconvenience, he would from the beginning, if the disordor was not very deeply situate, and perhaps incurable, as I have said before, that disease from previous bad treatment, and neglected habit becomes so, (the sensory and finest vessels being so choaked up with incrustations, that nothing can dislodge them,) have felt life springing up within him; in a short time, a day or two, his appetite and sleep return. He takes daily active purges, and his appetite and strength improve; and he may go on in this way for weeks, months, and years, and find every day his strength, faculties, and energies improve. Will such be the case with your bled man? If he was previously of a diseased, chronic habit of body—which means, that his body was infested with a bad acrimonious humour—he will most undoubtedly never recover his wonted health; and by depriving him of his blood, you leave the world open and free to his humours, and he becomes a living object of pity. If he was a man possessed of a good sound constitution—that means, in a state of previous health, without acrimony, or superabundance of corrupt matter in his body—then he may recover from the effects of a bleeding; but he will, nevertheless, remain long lingering and complaining, and probably afterwaads fix upon that, as the period or commencement of a disease, that accompanies him to the grave, although apparently enjoying some health. Now is it not evident, that nature here has established a vast difference as to the preciousness of the fluid blood, and the other fluids or humours? No practitioner certainly attempts to cure by drawing blood to the last drop, because he knows that death interrupts him: nature has not supplied man with organs, to supply blood to flow continually; but she has supplied him with an inexhaustible source of humours, which may be daily purged off to any extent, without injury or diminution of strength to the patient, but to his visible improvement? And why? Because it is agreeable to his nature. Although purging daily with the vegetable universal medicine, he eats and digests well—he sleeps and is refreshed—he goes about his affairs as usual; this daily supplies his body with new humours of a good quality, at the same time that those of a bad nature are purged off, and this never can be overdone. There is no equilibrium here to be maintained, no weighing of arguments for and against. Nature is the best judge, and only requires to be purged—that is, cleansed.

Look around you in the circle of your friends and acquaintances; who are those amongst them, who are remarkable for sound health, good humour, and lively disposition? Are they not those favoured by nature, privileged beings, whom from infancy nature has taken care to cure by diarrhœas, purging, and looseness, at all times that any thing has incommoded them? Who are those, who have recovered from any violent disorder,

unassisted by medicine, and their lives despaired of, but those in whom nature has brought about a violent purging, and thus saved from the grave? Purging being the natural function of the bowels, it is as natural and easy to them, as walking to the legs, or sight to the eyes: now it is known, the more we exercise these faculties, the stronger they grow;—why then do you expect benefit to your bowels from that inaction you would keep them in?

Blisters.

The benefits received from blisters need not here be enlarged upon: all the world has agreed that they always do good, and never harm; but they are often had recourse to too late. We always hope to conquer the enemy with our own arms,—arms which he does not fear at all, unless you drive, or drain him out of the human body. Blistering, therefore, may be said to be only another mode of purging, cleansing, or draining. If it had been called purging plaster, or draining-plaster, there would have been nothing inappropriate in it. Why has the blister such salutary effects? because it extracts from the body the same acrimonious humour, or serosity, that would have been evacuated by the vegetable universal medicine. We find the serosity, or humour, after a blister, highly mordicant; and so it is with the serosity by stool—to such a pitch, that it feels quite sharp and burning at the anus, whilst passing. When this takes place, the patient has every reason to rejoice, and not to be alarmed: it is a sure sign, that the cause of his malady has been dislodged from its seat, and is evacuating; and improvement will soon follow. Blistering, however, never can have the same salutary effects, as copious evacuations procured by the universal medicine—the effect of blisters is at best merely local, and brings no relief to the circulation and action of the heart. It is a mode of cure which should be exploded, and is quite unnecessary if the vegetable universal medicine is used.

Purging Salts.

This is a preparation from the hands of men, composed of ingredients not designed, by the author of life, to cure, or assist it. Salts are disagreeable to take, are cold to the stomach, and injure in its functions of digestion, as may be observed from substances passing undigested whilst taking them. They possess none of the good qualities inherent in the vegetable purgatives, of diffusing life, strength, and hilarity, to the constitution. Besides, salts seem from their nature indigestible: they merely pass, from their coldness, mechanically over the surfaces of the intestines; something like their coadjutor mercury, or like the

operation of the butler, who uses fine shot and water, to free his bottles of their incrustations. Salts carry off none of the acrimonious, adust, bilious humours;—how unlike the vegetable universal medicine, which enters the system, exciting all parts to a simultaneous, wholesome action! Salts are truly pernicious: who has not experienced the griping rumbling noise they make in your bowels all day? They have not energy to work themselves off, and, besides, to carry along with them the tenacious, acrimonious humours of the body. They do not possess a single quality for curing disease. Notwithstanding all these faults, practitioners have forced them upon mankind, as a vehicle to carry off their favourite mercury. The inventors of salts have already caused to the human race innumerable evils, by diverting people's minds from their real benefactors, the vegetable purgatives: no doubt invention is still hard at work to find out some other similar substitute to amuse and gull mankind.*

Vegetable Universal Medicines.

They possess all the good qualities which salts and mercury want: they are as different from the latter as light from darkness, and they are as innocent as a crust of bread; they are cordial, and give sound strength and vigour to the stomach and bowels, and clean them of all impurities; they may be persevered in for any length of time, because their effects are beneficial, they aid and improve digestion, and sound sleep follows the use of them; they are the true and only purifiers of the blood; they are digestible, and pass into the blood and fluids, and from their nature excite all the viscera and bowels to discharge themselves. They should be taken in strong doses, so as to procure four or five free operations, and if more, so much the better: if taken in small under doses, they create more uneasiness than if taken in strong ones; and they do not so much good, because they don't carry off. Nothing so tiring and disagreeable as a dose of medicine that dose not operate briskly; and when it does that, all is changed and pleasant;—in too small doses, not being powerful enough to carry down and evacuate all the impurities and slimy matters which they have detached from about the stomach and upper parts,—these impurities would remain in the lower guts, and give uneasiness. The next night take a stronger dose, to carry all off. The piles have no other cause but the small and insufficient doses given by practitioners, or the neglect of purging altogether. Have no dread of over-

* A learned M. D. has lately presented to the public a treatise, recommending his invention of some mechanical process for evacuating the bowels, discarding purgatives altogether from his new system. To such a pitch does the science of our academies and colleges lose sight of the laws of nature. The builders of the tower of Babel were not more insensate and impious in their actions.

doses; but to ease your apprehensions, if you have any, begin with a moderate dose, and increase a pill or two at a time; in this, be guided by your own experience, and till you find out the dose that suits you; you will soon discover that is more beneficial to you to increase the dose that is recommended by the directions than to diminish it.

The vegetable universal medicines require no drink or beverage to work them off; that would be injurious to their operating, and destroy their good effects. At meal-times eat moderately of your accustomed food, if, however, it suits your taste and convenience, having taken the pills at bed-time, and the powders early, to drink one small cup of tea, made in the usual manner, with sugar and milk, about eight in the morning, you may do so or not, but this just as it suits you, and breakfast at ten. The world is so little acquainted with the effects produced by the vegetable universal medicine, that the slightest thing quite alarms them, and fills them with all manner of senseless apprehensions: they think, perhaps, that some part of their body shall be forced and give way; they imagine their stomachs and intestines something similar to a pair of grindstones, and that so much purging will render them smooth, and of no use. It is in vain to reason with such groundless apprehensions. I was once apprehensive like you. It is nature makes them operate, and she has provided for all she does: remember this! But there is one circumstance, which generally occurs; and a very favourable symptom it is, in any chronic complaint, especially—of which it may be well to forewarn you, and explain the cause. A person having begun a course of these purgatives, taking them daily for any complaint whatsoever, will probably, after four or five days' taking, feel in the day a great thirst: let him drink of any weak liquor that pleases his palate—tea, small beer, toasted water, weak wine and water, or water, lemonade, or the vegetahle powders made into a lemonade. But that he may know whence this proceeds, and quiet his alarm—it is very easy to give him a satisfactory explanation. These vegetable purgatives have, in the first days of purging, cleansed and carried down all the grossest impurities from the stomach and bowels; but they come afterwards to act on more tenacious and deep-rooted acrimonious humours, which they detach and set in motion, and pump out of the blood. It is the commotion of these which causes your thirst; but some day's more successive purging, you will find carry it off. I need not say that it would be improper to stop short then; as the longer they are continued, day after day, the more you will benefit; and you will find no inconvenience from them; besides, you, yourself, if in years of discretion, will be sensible of the benefit of them: children require to be guided. This which has been said of thirst, likewise explains the erroneous, absurd idea that the

world has—the purgatives are heating to the body. I say, when the stomach, bowels, and flesh are all full of mordicant, burning humours, these purgatives may occasion thirst, and sensations of heat, by stirring them up; but it is to carry them off, and evacuate the cause of your disorder. Don't you see the example of boils and ulcers before your eyes—that you have burning humours in your body, which surely the purgatives did not give you? Is it in reason to expect, that these purgatives can produce their effect, without some effort and feeling to the patient? The acrimonious humours of the body diminishing, you will not be sensible of their operations. The universal medicine should always be taken several days running: taking them once or twice, you only lose your labour, and reap, I may say, little benefit. The first day or two they carry down only fæcal matter, and the following days they penetrate farther, and do the good. The best guide is, to continue them always, till you find yourself quite well: and even then, some days longer will only make it surer. I have to make another observation on the effect of the vegetable universal medicines. A person who has been long in a chronic, diseased state of the body, who has begun a course of these purgatives, and continued it for two or three months, and finds himself on the sure road to improvement and health,—such a person, I say, will probably feel himself attacked with a hot fever, preceded by cold and shivering; the attack of fever will be hot, but of a short duration, six or eight hours. If he can vomit, which he may assist by some glasses of warm water, it is the only thing he should do—and only this if he chooses. Let him assure himself and rejoice; it is the best thing that could befall him; and probably for years before, his body was a stranger to such fever, and only knew those slow, undermining, torpid fevers, the consequence of the treatment of the present day, and the debasement of our constitutions. This attack of hot fever, which our patient has had, may be called the fever of health, and proceeds from the following causes:—by the course of daily purging, already made for a month or six weeks, as the case may be, the state of his blood and other juices has been much improved, each acquiring somewhat of their natural quality; his viscera, too, are in some degree cleansed, and have lost their impurities—this gives new life and vigour to the play of the machine; in this situation, the blood, the source of health and life, begins to assume a new energy and elasticity, unknown to it in its morbid, diseased state; from its new fluidity, it insinuates and penetrates into the minutest veins, vessels, glands, or whatever you may call them.—parts which it had before found blocked up to its passage. It arouses these finest organs from their lethargy, gives them new life, cleanses them by detaching the incrustations, with which they are encumbered, and by the rotatory, revolving motion, inherent in

it, conveys and disposes them at the centre, the stomach and bowels, to be from there purged off. This is the explanation and cause of your fever.

In such a situation, lose no time in taking a good dose of the vegetable universal medicine, and continue it; you will find yourself start into health again, without any other assistance, and this brush will much accelerate your improvement: it is nature helping herself, and stirring up within you the last and subtilest remains of your disease. As your health improves, you don't feel or perceive yourself, the operation of these purgatives, but by your good health in every respect: like unto those animals put into holes to ferret out wild beasts, they only make a noise when they meet an enemy; and the enemy of these purgatives, is the corrupt acrimonious humours of the human body. There is a kind of false delicacy or abhorrence prevailing, of even pronouncing the word purging; it is thought indelicate and rude to speak it, except to your physician, and then gently opening the bowels is the whole extent desired; that is to say, just enough that something of what we eat may finds its way down through the centre of the gut; for the sides are clogged up with all kinds of skins and impurities, incrusted there since our birth, which our practitioners, I suppose, look upon in the same light as fleecy-hosiery to the bowels. Good God! to suppose that the bowels could be stopped up without endangering health and comfort! For these, a new phraseology should be introduced; they may use the words scouring and washing inwardly, which would imply the same thing. And this brings to my recollection another exact simile, that may be made with regard to these purgatives, which is,—that on taking them in the beginning, as before explained, the patient feels some heat or working, peculiar to himself, from which he and those around him immediately conclude and agree,—'Oh! they are heating! they are pernicious!'—and in a day or two's trial, and with insufficient doses, give them up, just at the time when some days more would have made them sensible of the benefit they were reaping from them; or similar to a child or boy, whose body has been long neglected outwardly, and neither combed nor washed. How does he behave? does he not cry and fret, and find the operation of combing painful? Or as a colt taken up from the fields, when first curried, is not the dirt as it were imbeded in the skin? and can it be extracted without their feeling it? Even truly so is the action of these vegetable purgatives. In a little time you will not feel any action from them, but by their benefits, as a man once accustomed to cleanliness and washing feels uncomfortable without it.

Cooling Draughts.

Chemistry, not content with various refreshing drinks, which nature has provided us with, suitable to all climates, has of late

furnished us with preparations of various kinds under the denomination of cooling draughts ; thinking, no doubt, that where there is excessive heat, excessive cold is the best remedy. Water does not always quench fire—nay, it even in some cases feeds it. Does it ever exterminate the combustible matter, or deprive it of its inflammable nature ? Do they consider this heat in the body, which they are to subdue by cold, as a spirit, as something æthereal ? Enough of evil has always been the consequence of such absurd superstitious notions, of regarding disease, not as being caused by matter or substance, but proceeding from an avenging angel ever ready to smite us. Who does not conceive that this heat, causing burning pain and thirst insatiable, proceeds from the same cause, when preying inwardly on any of our viscera, as the same humour exercises upon our skin and flesh, when manifesting itself in a boil ? Cooling draughts can do no good, but do a deal of harm ; they destroy the vital energy, and the efforts of nature to extricate herself ; they would consume a man, though he were not under the pressure of disease. Judge, then, how a patient can support it : they, as it were, tie up and refrigerate the bowels.

Mass of Humours in the Human Body.

The great mass of fluids or humours in the human body, compared to the quantity of the solids in the same body, shows the necessity of exclusively paying attention to them. Indeed, how can we operate or effect any change in the solids ? It is impossible. It is estimated from experiments, that, in a body weighing one hundred and twenty-five pounds, the bones, cartilages, nerves, and flesh, only amount to twenty-five pounds, or one fifth ; and that there is blood weighing as much, or another one fifth, leaving thus seventy-five pounds to be accounted for in other fluids. Our astonishment will cease as to the wonderful effects of purging, when we consider the greatness of the mass they have to act upon, and no one need be surprised that he never finds the end of them : that is impossible ; but change and renovate he may, and thereby acquire health.

Ruptures.

A rupture is certainly a very serious disease, and a great infirmity. Our bowels not properly supported, bursting out from their confinement, present an appalling sight to the beholder ; but has the nature or the cause, that gives rise to such a misfortune to the human body, been properly considered or explained ? For certainly he who attempts to cure, if he understood thoroughly the cause from which the evil proceeded, would much easier have prevented the malady taking place,

unless we give up our reason altogether, and allow that effects take place in the physical body without a cause—a sort of creed in these matters, to which a great many feel themselves obliged to resort. A more satisfactory explanation can be easily given, by those who have adopted nature in all her simplicity as their guide. To say that rupture proceeds from a morbid diseased state of the boowels, one will say, it is only repeating what every one knows already. But do they know why a diseased state of the bowels produces this one effect, whilst we see so many other maladies proceeding likewise from the same cause? In this disorder, the acrimonious corrupt humours, with which the abdomen abounds, have settled on the web of fibres or teguments that support the bowels in their cavity, which becomes weak and pliable in consequence of being only nourished with such imperfect juices; and the load of the bowels pressing upon them, the former make their way through. To this may be added a diseased disposition of the bowels themselves, long-neglected costiveness when young, indurated fæces, and the like, giving rise to colics, which are generally found the precursors of ruptures; thus there is a tendency both ways to produce the same effect—the teguments and supporters weak, and the pressure upon them strong. It is idle to ascribe rupture to any external cause, such as lifting burdens, riding, violent exercises, &c., as the individual has done these things repeatedly before without accident, and ruptures often take place in those not liable to excess in any of those ways. But people cannot give up their favourite system of regarding the body as a piece of patchwork. If this ruptured patient, better instructed as to what regards health, had purified his body by some courses of purging, he would have prevented such a calamity overtaking him; for, no doubt, he had many previous warnings of bad health. In all cases where the universal medicine has been tried, it had been found effectual in radically curing ruptures.

Constitutions.

In all dissertationss upon health, we find a great deal said about constitutions; and in addition to the old classification, which only knew of a few, such as sanguine, phlegmatic, and bilious, their number is now endless; and the learned practitioner will gravely set forth to you, that every individual has his own peculiar constitution, which he alone, and his brethren, from their knowledge got in schools, and by studious application, have the power to discriminate, and is ready to support this argument from the old proverb,—"One man's meat is another man's poison." The reader will easily perceive the wide field that this opens to confusion and chaos, deviating from nature's simple path.—Health and disease, likings and

antipathies, one food agreeing, another disagreeing, all are referred to constitution; and they would make us believe that every one requires a different treatment peculiar to himself. One person must not be bled, another may. One may vomit, another may not; one may use purgatives of peculiar kinds, another none at all; and so on. One man may eat and drink this, another that; one breathe a warm air, another a cold one. Only, all constitutions agree in this, that they must eat and drink. It will be easy to demonstrate, that all these irregularities or deviations from the common path spring from a diseased state, or predominency and acrimony of some of our juices; and that the cause, the efficient cause, is the same, and to be cured, in all, in the same manner.

I have already said, that no two individuals, though attacked with the same disease or distemper, will have alike the same symptoms; their likes and dislikes, their feelings, every thing will vary: yet all these will be removed by the same means. So various are the productions of that plant disease, (that is, corrupt humours) when once allowed to take root in the human body. Like the swampy undrained ground, it contaminates every thing good, and produces only weeds and thorns. Look at that dull phlegmatic man, whose life may be compared to a stagnant pool of water, which nothing can ruffle. Every one sees that his body is surcharged with humours! But they are of a torpid, languid nature—not mordicant nor acrimonious, to give pain, nor seriously attack any of the organs of life: slow disease will come on, his vessels, his nerves, his muscles, every thing is soaked in stagnant humours; his blood can scarcely force its way through them; energy becomes extinct, muscles and nerves lose their elasticity; and the man wastes away, a mass of corruption in the end. Purging would have given him a different existence whilst living, and prolonged his life. Behold next, that other man: from his complexion and gait he appears, and is very different from the former. The former's constitution was over-moist, this man's is over-dry; there is more acrimony in the humours, and they are more tenacious and hot: instead of soaking and embruing his vitals, nerves, and muscles, they depose upon them slight incrustations like rust, which corrode and irritate them. This man never acquires much flesh, sleeps little, and his whole deportment, especially when in company, shows that he is not at his ease; he is over-anxious, over-irritable: all this proceeds from his constitution, that is to say, his biting sharp humours; and unless he has learned, from experience, some mode of counteracting his complaints, he will suffer much and fall a sacrifice. Purgnig will still relieve him, and give him easier days, by depriving him of those adust humours and incrustations. The thousands of varieties of other constitutions arising out of these blended, are

numberless ; but each, and all of them, are only deviations from a true state of health.

Diarrhœa.

The diarrhœa is, as every one knows, a natural purging, and has most salutary effects. It should never be stopped : on the contrary, one will do well to assist it by taking the universal medicine, so as effectually to carry off the morbid humours. What a lesson might not this have been converted into, if man had not mistaken his nature !

Dysentery.

I have already observed, that the human humours, from causes inscrutable to man, are capable of assuming, and do assume all sorts of qualities—some quite opposite to one another, as witness, diarrhœa and costiveness, inflammatory and glandular tumours. In dysentery the humours, as in diarrhœa, have a purging inflammatory nature, give fever, and they are besides loaded with acrimonious mordicant humours, which, if allowed to sojourn in the intestines, tear and corrode the smaller blood-vessels on their passage down, thereby causing great pain and irritation, and discharge of blood : the sooner all such humours are carried off, the better ; and any one who attends to his health, by using the vegetable universal medicine now and then, will avoid this disease, which is much better, even although the disorder is said to be contagious, which it may be to a man full of corrupt humours.

Gravel and Urinary Complaints.

These complaints, which generally are attended with the most serious and fatal consequences, are seldom or ever cured by the present mode of practice, and accompany the patient to the grave, after suffering excruciating pains. They have no other cause, but that which occasions all other complaints,—the sediments and incrustations deposed in the vessels and finest narrow passages, from whence arise morbid secretion and stoppage. You will find the most powerful diuretics of no use ; they only increase the quantity of urine, but do not purify and cleanse the parts. When a patient afflicted with this peculiar disease, or any other, sees his urine pass off of a bricky colour, resembling small beer with sediment, it is a very salutary sign, and shows that the incrustations, the cause of the disease, are loosening and evacuating. Make use then of the vegetable universal medicine in large doses.

Scrofula and Glandular Affections.

This disease passes for incurable, according to the present method; and one might have added many others to it: and without a knowledge of the nature of the cause of the disease, how could it be otherwise? Every thing has been tried but the right thing. Does one think that any drug, or even the whole materia medica, given without any plan or design, as if at hazard, and to try the effects of it, will cure such a deep-rooted disorder as this, or any disorder? This arises from the absurd idea of thinking to discover a specific. Illusory hope! Nature furnishes no specific, and conducts all her operations according to one simple law, the law of fluids—which is, if the source is clear and pure, the stream will run on, without forming, in its windings and eddies, mud banks and impurities, and thus obstructing itself. The glands are placed in corners of the body similar to the eddies, and out of the way of the direct communication. Their real use and functions may be much debated about. It suffices us to know that when in a diseased, obstructed state, they are capable of being purified and cleansed by a long course of the vegetable universal medicine; which restores them to their sound action, which action is highly important to the human economy. The scrofula is said to be hereditary,—the infant receiving from its parents a predisposition to this disease, which increases with its years, if neglected, and not submitted to frequent courses of the vegetable universal medicine.

Scurvy, Bleeding Gums.

This malady presents another of the numerous varieties of disease, to which the humours of the human body are capable of being converted. It is too general, and well known, to require much explanation. It seems at first to be produced from sour humours collected in the stomach and bowels, and afterwards to spread over the whole flesh, rendering the gums soft and bleeding. It is much sooner and easier cured than scrofula. By persevering in the vegetable universal medicine, you will find yourself soon improve and be radically cured.

Pimpled Faces.

This great blemish derives its origin from the same source as scurvy, or may be said to be the same disease, and will be radically extirpated by the same means.

Young People talking in their Sleep.

Parents and others conversant with young people must have observed that they are at times very apt to rave, and talk loudly

in their sleep. I do not know if they have observed too, that after they have continued to do so for some time, they always fall sick of some kind of disease or other; but I can assure them that they do so, unless care has been taken to prevent it by giving them some purges, when it always soon ceases. It is a warning of approaching disease, which those about them should not neglect, and it is easily remedied.

Perspiration and Sudorifics.

Some people have a great faith in perspiration and sudorifics, and push them to a great length by taking drugs to that effect, and heaping clothes upon them to produce the same. If perspiration had the beneficial effects they expect from it, then the inhabitants of warm climates should find themselves relieved by it from their numerous diseases, which we do not find to be the case. It appears to me, that the deduction to be drawn from this fact alone, should have prevented medical men from attempting to cure by sudorifics. The truth is, that during disease it should neither be checked or provoked. If it comes on naturally, I grant that you feel some little partial relief, but that is all. It is not sufficient to remove and cure any disease which has for its cause a more material substance than perspirable matter. If you do not purge, you will remain long valetudinary: when provoked by internal or external means, perspiration forces humours more and more into the blood and system, and they become more difficult to eradicate; it weakens and debilitates exceedingly, and night sweats require speedy attention. You will find them removed by the vegetable universal medicine.

Jaundice.

This disorder can only be cured by evacuating the bilious humours, which are spread throughout the whole body, and in the blood, and give to the skin the yellow colour we perceive. This is better than stuffing you with mercury to deoppilate your liver, when, probably, the seat of the disorder is not in it. It will soon yield to the universal medicine.

Drowsiness.

When you see young people drowsy, you may rest assured that they are sick, or bordering upon sickness, and very often we pay no attention to it, but force them out to take air and exercise, to drive it away, as we say, but in reality to drive it in, and bring it to some serious disorder. They should have been put to bed and purged, or rather they should have taken the

vegetable universal medicine before it came that length, which would have been much easier, and spared them a confinement. The drowsiness shows that the disorder is deep seated, and that the brain is affected. Sound purging will carry off all the humours, and relieve them.

Worms.

A great many diseases incident to children, and even to adults, when they are in a long-continued state of bad health, which neither they themselves nor their attendants comprehend, is generally attributed to worms; which thus bear the weight of many extraordinary symptoms not at all proceeding from them—as fits, convulsions, swelled bellies, gnashing of the teeth, livid complexions, dull eye, voracious appetite, and want of appetite. They are, with nurses and others, a hydra, nervouslike disorder, to which every thing is attributed. Know, then, and consider, that worms are themselves only one of the symptoms of a neglected, diseased state of body, generated and bred in the mass of corruption. Putrid humours, with which the bowels are infested, skins, pus, bloody matter, are the nests in which worms are bred. In vain will you attempt to fortify the stomach and bowels, relieve convulsions, &c. by giving mercury, bitters, wine, cordials, steel, &c. until you entirely purge, and clear away these impurities, and then they will be useless. Afterwards take care to prevent their returning, by keeping the bowels clean by the universal medicine.

Marasmus, or Leanness.

This disease proceeds from a concentrated state of the humours of the body, which it is easier to imagine than describe. The veins and blood-vessels are clogged up with tenacious humours, like glue, and harder, and equally over all; so preventing the necessary stream of blood and other juices: this consumes life, and they every day become narrower. By timely purging, the patient may avert these evils, and at any period very much benefit his health.

Head-aches.

This common complaint among young people, especially females, should never be neglected; they are warnings which nature gives us of the imminent dangers that await us, if we do not pay attention to her dictates. Head-aches, like all other diseases, derive their origin from humours in the stomach, varying in intensity in thousands of degrees, in every individual, according to his state, humours of the subtilest kind, using

their malignant agency on the delicate organs of the head. Do you think that smelling-bottles, shower-baths, or bitters and wine, or even air and exercise, will remove the cause, and so cure you radically? that is to say, that the disease will not return or produce some other? Certainly not: but I will tell you why in these head-aches, which are termed nervous, you find some temporary relief from those things: it is, because the humours which cause them being still very slight and subtile, these pungent remedies give a sort of stimulus or energy, which is capable of overcoming for a time the slight pain inflicted on the organs by the humours. To remove head-aches of all kinds, and otherwise improve your health at the same time, make use of the vegetable universal medicine, till you feel no more symptoms of them.

Complaints peculiar to Females.

Much has been said, and learned treatises have been written, on those complaints incident to females at two periods of their lives; and one would think their authors had considered the sex as another sort of beings, requiring a different treatment from man. However, they are both subject alike to the general law of nature, which says, do not hinder me or obstruct me by impediments to my course, and I will run on, and in so doing perform all the functions natural to me. Such we may suppose to be the language of the blood, the father and source of all health. In both those stages of their existence which are denominated critical periods, the sex will only find permanent relief by using the vegetable universal medicine freely, which will restore every thing to its natural course, and add health to their other charms. By the same means, the awful and momentous periods of pregnancy and travail will be made easy, and divested of all their terrors.

Gout.

Gout is generally thought the attendant of riches, and the martyrdom and end of the hard liver: sad present of fortune, which gives wealth with one hand, and inflicts malady with the other! but the malady is surer to make its appearance than the treasure. The gout is said to be hereditary; and there may be a predisposition in the constitution to generate the gouty humour; but the neglect of the body contributes most to it. In this disease, the gouty burning humours are, by the vital force, in the beginning kept in the extremities, where it shows itself first by pains and inflammations, and turns at last to substances hard as chalk. The human stomach may then be compared to a fort or citadel, besieged and warring with its foe: it must

submit to take in plenty of brandy, restorers, spices, which are become its means of defence, to keep the besieging enemy at arm's length, and prevent his approach to the fort. That it does not long succeed in this mode of defence, we know too well. If gouty patients, aware of their situation—and of that they cannot plead ignorance—had recourse from the beginning to these vegetable universal medicines, which at the same time strengthen the stomach and digestion, they would find another result—the burning, acrimonious, gouty humours would be mitigated by degrees, and finally purged off through the bowels, which would not fear their effects when assisted by the purgatives. The only thing the bowels dread are corruption and stagnation.

Rheumatism.

Rheumatic pains, which are now so general, lead to much more serious consequences than people think: they are characterized by pain without inflammation, swelling, or any apparent mark, and without fever. Rheumatism is always ascribed to some circumstance of cold, though (as described under the head of "Cold,") it can only be the secondary cause, and we must look within us for the real cause. I have already said, that all pain whatever is the beginning of disease, and that pain is unnatural. Like the snow-ball at the top of the hill, it is but an atom at its commencement, but becomes an overwhelming mass on reaching the bottom. He who has a severe attack of fixed rheumatism, has experienced many previous warnings;—he has had pains flying about him in his legs, his hips, shoulders, or neck; but he has paid no attention to that, for it would be thought effeminate; and probably the rheumatic humour has dissipated of itself for a time; that is to say, instead of being gathered in one place, it is now diffused all over the body, and consequently not felt so much. The pain ceases; this confirms the multitude in their ideas, that disease comes and goes without a cause, and that it is prudent not to mind such trifles; they would laugh at any one holding to them this reasoning, even when smarting under a second, severer attack, and bedridden. The humour, though dissipated for a time, has not been got out of the body, and accordingly settles again in some part with redoubled force; a new cold or damp, or some other thing, will not fail to be assigned as the cause of this: and people pass their lives in continual apprehensions from the elements, which they cannot avoid, and if they could, would just have the same rheumatisms. The rheumatic humour, being of the finest and subtilest kind, settles on the muscles, causing to the patient pain and difficulty of motion at first, and subsequent infirmity and confinement to his bed. If he had used some courses of the vegetable universal medicine, when he first felt the pains, he

would have saved himself all his sufferings and confinement. When it is farther advanced and settled, the cure will be more difficult, but, with perseverance, may be effected, and his health otherwise improved by it.

Hysterics or Vapours.

This is another disease, which has been little understood, and almost attributed to the agency of an evil spirit, therefore something æthereal and out of the control of man, who can have power only on substance. Always attaching ourselves only to allay and appease symptoms, and forgetting the cause, we have stumbled from error into error. This disorder very much resembles, and sometimes is undistinguishable from, faintings, and must be treated in the same way, by doses of the universal medicine. It is owing to the action of the heart being impeded.

Aliments.

It is surprising, that notwithstanding the progress of science, and the knowledge acquired by actual survey, from rambling over the world, where in all parts we see the inhabitants subsisting, and in health, on all the various productions of nature; I say it is surprising to hear people, and medical men among the foremost, attach so much consequence to prescribing to their patients what food they shall eat, and what reject, to advantage their health, or cure them of any given disorder. It is the height of folly, and shows how much we have miscalculated the powers of nature, and of digestion, to expect beneficial results from any such process of restriction.

In their excursions over the world, have they not seen in one country the natives living well upon any species of food, which in another country the people reject and think insalubrious, and yet both equally deriving the same benefits from their food? Even in our own country, how different is the food of the different classes of society! and do we see that any one kind of food, or living, has a decided superiority over the other? Do not we find that the rich, who are living upon what we think the best of foods, are just as subject to diseases of all kinds as the middle and other classes, who are living upon another and inferior species of food? Barring more cleanliness, which the rich can command, you will find nothing else in their favour with regard to health arising from the best of foods: nay, in that respect, it is often to the advantage of the poorer. This is what must strike us forcibly in regard to common life. Shall we next accompany a patient who is labouring under any disease, and receives the visit of his doctor to consult as to his disorder? we shall hear him prescribe such a thing for breakfast, and

such a thing for dinner, and a third for supper (if he takes any) and of that, and that only, he is to eat, if he expects to be saved or cured from his disorder; nay, it is likely the doctor will give strict injunctions too as to the quantity. Now, I should like to interrogate any of you, who have consulted under similar circumstances, and especially for any chronic complaint, which requires some length of time to operate any change,—has he found any good or lasting benefit from these rules of eating only such a food? Has he not soon found himself sickened and disgusted with it, and abandoned it, to eat such diet as is in use, or as his own taste may suggest? Know, then, that all food is alike, and a variety even an advantage, provided you keep within the bounds of moderation on the whole; and even this the stomach would not object to, provided you do not repeat these excesses very often; and that it is a real healthy appetite you have, and not a depraved one. Soup, fish, fowl, flesh, vegetables, pickles, salad, fruit,—any thing nature produces,—with moderation the stomach will conquer, and just find itself as well, and better, as after a dinner of beefsteaks and bread. No particular food or foods are designed for man;—he is to live on every thing he fancies, and that the world produces. We know nothing about what suits the stomach; but we know that it digests the above variety just as well as beef and bread: and one thing, correcting the qualities of another in a manner we do not understand, adds to our pleasure and to our health; for I am of opinion, that every thing that is natural gives pleasure to a man in health, even labour itself.

Diet.

Above I have treated of the diversity of food, and of the folly of thinking that any one particular aliment should be conducive to health. I now come to diet, which may be said to be strict regulations as to quantity. Moderation is certainly commendable, and I believe that mankind in general eat too much; but that is the fault of the acrimonious humours in the stomach, which irritate and excite to eat too much; whereas a healthy stomach, free of acrimony, knows no such cravings; what I wish to observe upon is this—that it shall be prescribed for any patient, for the cure of his disorder, to eat a certain small quantity at breakfast, and another certain small quantity at dinner, whatever it may be. Now this certain quantity was but a small allowance, thinking to give the stomach ease to do its work. In a day or two, the patient will find that this certain small quantity is still too much for his stomach, and that things do not go on better; and, desirous of recovering his health, he thinks he must still reduce his small quantity to a still smaller allowance, and so on: at last, the body suffers for want of food, the stomach and bowels contract,

and the functions do not go on any better for all this starvation. This comes of wanting to cure without purging and cleansing, which is impossible. Had he purged from the beginning with the universal medicine, the juices of his stomach would soon have flowed with their proper qualities, and restored his appetite and health, without any restrictions as to diet, and eating his accustomed fare. But mankind have always attached much importance to minutiæ.

Exercise.

In health, all kinds of exercise, even labour, are agreeable and salutary to the body and mind; and the man who has paid attention to the proper state of his body, will always find himself ready and alert to undertake any kind of fatigue: even what he thought excess before will be pleasure to him then; and if at any time fatigued, an hour's rest will restore him. The reason is obvious—the body, disencumbered of every thing but what is really useful to it, performs all its motions with ease, like a machine well cleaned. How different is the man regorging in his humours!—he can scarcely walk, the least exercise puts him out of breath, or gives him some other pain. But, salutary and agreeable as exercise is to us when in health, equally hurtful is it to any man under disease; he cannot take it with pleasure and satisfaction, and feels extremely weakened and fatigued long after it. Yet, how often do we see young and old thrust out of the house with the saying, "take air and exercise," when they would be better in their beds? Exercise, in such a state, is the most pernicious thing they can do;—it drives the corrupt humours farther and farther into the blood and system, and inveterates disease. When you feel ill, and exercise not agreeable, lay yourself up, take the vegetable universal medicine, and you will find that, at the end of the year, you will have had fewer bad days than the man who thinks he can brave disease. The thoughtless, in their vain notions, may call this effeminacy; but they will be soon undeceived.

Pains in the Bones and Joints.

These are very painful and disagreeable sensations; yet no one pays attention to them till the patient becomes bedridden, and so infirm that he can do nothing: they then see their error when it is too late. Do not you see the poor and the rich equally subject to, and martyrized by, these pains? Then the various precautions, the warm clothing, the good food of the rich, do not prevent them, the humours, here wanting their fluidity, are stagnant; they encumber the joints; they cannot penetrate into the bones to nourish them, and cause pain and twitching: nothing but some courses of the universal medicine will deliver you, and with ease to yourself.

Deformities, Distortions, Stiff Necks, and Ringworms.

By a course of the universal medicines, all these defects will be soon remedied in young people, and even in those more advanced in years by perseverance. I have the example of it in my own family, on my son and myself.

Appetite.

The world has such very scanty and imperfect notions of the human economy, that all imagine a great appetite, or eating much, to be a sure sign of health: had they sounder ideas, they would find it just the reverse. A very great appetite, nine times out of ten, proceeds from the acrimonious humours in the stomach irritating the fibres of it; and thus the food taken in allays and diverts the pain for a time, by giving the acrimonious humours another substance to act upon. A good wholesome appetite or stomach, knows none of these cravings and pain. Appetite comes on gradually, and is felt with pleasure. One sits downs composed and coolly to his meals, and eats quietly and slowly. None of that devouring you too frequently see, followed immediately after by dullness and uneasiness, if not pain.

Fasting.

Sound reasoning as to the effects produced by fasting on the human body, is certainly very necessary towards a full comprehension of the animal economy, and to enable us to ascertain the sourcefrom which all disease springs. Fasting is the first and most natural mode of cure, and, if it were put in execution from the day of our birth, and, farther on, as it might be, it would even supersede purging with the vegetable universal medicine, which is the next mode to it pointed out to us by nature. Fasting may be said, therefore, to be only the first mode of purging or cleansing the body. If practised from infancy up, and before the juices were tainted and contaminated, it would alone do wonders, but should not be persevered in beyond one day; and with infants half that time, and much less, would be sufficient. The reasons of this, on reflection, become obvious. The newborn infant either sleeps or cries: if he sleeps, and which he should do for a great length of time, his attendants become uneasy, and think he is going to pass away from want of nourishment, and seize the earliest opportunity of forcing it upon him. Some patience and forbearance as to this would, however, be highly salutary to him; and it should not be given to him before the time that he appears calm and easy, and manifests sure signs of its pleasing him: but nurses are always afraid of his going off from inanition. If the child cries, the manner in which we

treat him is ten times worse: he cries only because he has pains, and suffers: this suffering and pains can only proceed from acrimonious humour in his stomach and bowels. Reason with yourself if it can be any thing else, at this stage of life. If, when in this state, those about him reconciled themselves to let him cry, and thus let him fast, the action of the stomach and bowels would soon work off the slight acrimonious humours that were giving him pain, when he would fall asleep, and awake in a proper state to take food. Do not we ourselves when grown up, pursue the same absurd method? If we have pains, we are all eager to take something, brandy, even food itself, which every one knows to be pernicious, as it only smothers the pain for a little while, and is in fact laying the foundation for disease. So it is with the child when crying; he is presented with the breast, or a tea-spoon-full of something or other, which he takes greedily, as it allays his pain for a while, and those about him are satisfied; they do not think farther of the consequences. This sketch suffices to show our conduct through life, especially in the juvenile part of it, and when disease (that is, acrimonious humours), is not spread farther than the stomach and bowels. Afterwards, when it has entered the body and system, and the blood and viscera have their part of it, fasting will be found insufficient. To restore health then, you must have recourse to the vegetable universal medicine, which cleanse, and are the second mode pointed out by nature. With them, food in moderation is necessary to replace the bad humours worked off, and fasting would be injurious. I would never recommend fasting beyond a day; if that does not reinstate you, have recourse to the vegetable universal medicine.

Meals.

The proper regulation of meals is certainly not an unimportant matter; and the more they are according to nature, the less troublesome we shall find them; and certainly trouble they may be called, when people think and are taught to believe, that for their health's sake they must eat five times a day. Any food taken into the stomach, however small in quantity, must require a reasonable time to be digested, that is, to undergo the changes necessary to lose the qualities it had when eaten, and to be assimilated and to become part of ourselves: now does one imagine that these changes take place in the short space of three or four hours? and yet something less is allowed for it. Experience teaches that it fully requires double that time; and, by adding fresh food before the former is gone off, you impose on nature, or the stomach, the task of carrying on two different operations at the same time—that is to say, beginning the digestion of fresh food, whilst she is still busied

in completing that of the last. And what do we see happen to those who are silly enough to practice such a method? They know nothing of the pleasure of hunger, and of satisfying it; they have no satisfaction at any meal; in vain do they expect health and strength; from their mode of going on neither comes. For my part, I hold two meals a day fully sufficient for any adult, to which may be added a cup or two of that excellent beverage—tea, but without eating: even for young people this would do perfectly well, if the meals were properly separated; but as they generally dine earlier, they may be allowed something with their tea or milk. Between the two meals of adults there should be an interval of six or seven hours, and more will not do harm: if in that interval they feel great cravings and pain, they may be sure their stomachs are disordered; and instead of having recourse to wine and biscuit, and soups, if they use the vegetable universal medicines they will find it change.

Fruits, Use of, and Errors regarding it.

Those who are obliged to deny themselves the use of various fruits, are certainly very much to be pitied: they are almost the only productions of nature that we enjoy in their pure state, and without preparation; the sight of them alone is agreeable and cheerful to the senses and imagination; and we all, when in a diseased state, turn our thoughts towards them and think we should derive benefit from such and such fruits. How comes it, then, that we find so many persons when grown up, who think they must abstain from them, as not agreeing with their stomach? Nay, many learned treatises have been written condemning their use, as injurious. Can any thing be more contrary to plain common sense, and the dictates of nature? If fruit disagrees with any stomach, nay, if people do not find great benefit and pleasure in the use of it moderately with other things, it is their own fault. The reason of it is, that their stomach and bowels are foul and dirty, clogged up with viscous phlegm, which fruits have not the power of penetrating and stimulating, as these stomachs require. It is the same as languid indigestion, (See that article.) It is only brandy, spices, very strong tea or coffee, that suit such; and at last they are obliged to deny themselves the smallest portion of any fruits—Nature's great refreshers. People in this situation would do well to consider, that such a position cannot be a state of health. If it had no other consequences than the denying themselves the use of fruits, this they might easily have fortitude to resign themselves to; but the evil does not stop there: the privation of the wholesome acid of fruits is injurious to the juices and fluids of the body, and generates

disease. If a person makes free use of the vegetable universal medicine, he will experience none of these inconveniences he had before on eating fruits.

There are, however, great mistakes and errors prevalent with regard to the time of eating fruit.

In some countries there is a vulgar saying, that fruit eaten in the morning is gold, silver at noon, and lead at night—meaning, that when eaten at these times, its salutary effects are in proportion to the value of these metals. Like unto many other sayings of antiquity held in veneration (one does not know why), I have never found that there was any truth or foundation for this but almost the contrary; and that in fruit countries, the natives do not practise it for themselves. Fruit, like every thing else, was never designed, as the sole subsistence of man, or that he should at any time make a meal of that alone. Nay, alone it is even hurtful and injurious to the digestive organs, if practised in this manner. Do not ever think that any one kind of aliment alone will benefit your health; it is from the mixture of all together that the stomach draws wholesome nourishment. The most salutary, and, likewise, the most agreeable time for eating fruit, is at the conclusion of our ordinary meals. It then mixes with our other food, and imparts to it qualities which it before wanted. It refreshes the mouth and palate, and will not disagree, and you feel satisfied and refreshed:—how different are the effects if you eat it alone early in the morning, or in the middle of the day! You do not fail to feel dull and heavy from its effects, taken into the stomach alone; and it will take away your appetite from enjoying food at meal times. In this country fruit is never introduced at breakfast; there would be no harm if it were. After dinner it is in use, and very properly: but you will see many who think it injurious, and never touch it. By the use of it after meals, pleasure and health go hand in hand, which they always should do. It is really afflicting to view the state of our country people, and to think that few of them ever taste fruit from one year's end to the other. Strawberries, gooseberries, currants, apples, pears, might be within the reach of all, if they were better instructed, and the example shown, and they themselves thereby saved many serious illnesses. But the prejudices are so prevalent, that it is nothing but bread, beef, beer, cheese, and bacon, that strengthen and nourish, that it will be long before these errors are rooted out. The sallow, emaciate, worn-out, diseased bodies of a great many of them, should have taught them better. My advice is, accustom yourself to eat fruit after meals, when you can procure it.

Cold and Warm Weather.

To those who, gifted with riches, ramble over the world in quest of health, that is to remove disease, I would beg leave to give one advice—remain at home. Change of climate is insufficient to remove or cure any disease. You may, from the variety and change of scene, think you find some alleviation from your complaints; but depend upon it you will not be cured, and the well-being you experience will not be lasting. Our climate is changeable, to be sure; but why attribute to it, on that account, our various disorders, such as coughs, colds, pains, fevers, inflammations, and rheumatism? Can we escape from its influence? In those countries where the climate is different, and not so changeable, do we find that they are free from the same disorders—certainly they are not. A person who feels himself indisposed, or out of sorts, on every or any variation of the atmosphere, should reason thus with himself: "I was well yesterday, and for some days before; what can be the reason of the great change that has taken place within me in my feelings and symptoms of disease? It cannot be the air; otherwise all around me would suffer in like manner: for we are all breathing the same air. It cannot be in my solid parts, because they are compact bodies; and if they were not injured or touched yesterday, when I found myself well, I am sure they have received no injury since. It cannot either be the food I have taken, for it is precisely the same as usual. It can then be nothing else but the humours within me that are bad, and occasion my pains; I must, therefore, endeavour to get rid of them." If he sticks steadfastly to this conclusion, he will do well, and he will find that it will not deceive him. It is a 'pitiful state to live in dread of every puff of wind. One would think less of it, if the precautions of people really secured to them any exemption; but we every day see the contrary. A man who keeps his humours in subjection, does not dread any change of atmosphere.

Teeth and Maladies of the Mouth.

The maladies of the teeth and mouth are, perhaps, oftener cured and benefitted by purging than you are aware of. Nothing so embellishing as fine teeth. What do you think of that substance called tartar, that overlays the teeth and gums? Is it the remains of the food you chew? No; for, when that remains any length of time among the teeth, it becomes corrupt and stinking: then it must proceed from the general system or habit of humour, which generates and has that humour in it—deposits it there, where it becomes a concrete, hard substance, and of the nature we see it; for, as I have said, the humours

are capable of being formed into all sorts of substances. However, you will say, the dentist immediately frees my teeth from that tartar, by scraping it off: true, he does so; but does he prevent its returning? Does he dry up the source of the evil? Does he cure bleeding gums? Does he prevent you losing your teeth prematurely.

Eyes, Blindness.

The eyes are subject to many different sorts of affection, or disease, all springing from the same source of vitiated humours, which, settling upon them, intercept the blood and juices from penetrating and nourishing them, and bring on the different maladies we see. Unluckily for mankind, powders, washes, and the lancet, have been the only means resorted to by the scientific, for displaying their knowledge and dexterity for the cure of them. Dissecting a dozen eyes, however, is not so precious to the community, as the perfect cure of one. This comes of the new system introducing, of having patch-work doctors. It is to be hoped that the good sense of the people at large will see their error, if the doctors do not. By the vegetable universal medicine, sufficiently repeated, the eyes will be, in young people, soon restored to their beauty and functions—with the old, it will be longer; and their health otherwise, at the same time will gain.

Ears, Deafness.

What takes place in the organs of sight, which every one has the power of beholding, we may suppose can well happen to the organs of hearing; though only the dissectors, now and then, are those favoured with a glimpse at them. If I am wrong, and this organ does not make a part of the one whole machine, called the body, these learned gentlemen may put me to rights. The deaf, however, and those who are threatened to be so, will do well to try the effects of the vegetable purgatives, before they consign their ears to operations and injections. The one will be much easier than the other.

Bashfulness, Awkwardness.

This character, does not, perhaps, properly range under the class of bodily disease: but as it derives immediately from physical causes and is a character or disposition into which young people frequently fall, something on the cause and origin of it will not be amiss, as materially attending to elucidate the powers of the vegetable purgatives in altering and improving the disposition. In the usual phraseology, if a definition were asked of

bashfulness, the answer, I take it, would be, or might be, *a want of energy;* but this answer would still only be about as satisfactory, as if one inquiring what was the disease of a person at death's door, the answer was, *want of health.* So, in the same manner, we must have a further explanation of what a *want of energy* is, in order to come at the source. Want of energy proceeds from humours encumbering to a certain degree the heart, the source of energy to the character; they impede its proper, sound, full, action throughout the system. This I take to be the cause—the physical cause—of that disposition or character called bashfulness: and experience has confirmed me in it, The youth, or girl, feels an inward want:—something that does not play rightly: they are so much abashed they cannot speak nor collect themselves; they are not at their ease, except when alone; the heart flutters; and very often the age of manhood or womanhood does not get the better of it, and it remains to thwart their hope, fortune, and comfort through life. The opposite disposition or character to this, is forwardness or pertness; there the heart is perfectly unencumbered by humours to obstruct it, and acts freely. The youth is immediately known by his liveliness and gaiety, and the ease with which he acts and speaks: he is not easily affected: he makes his way over the head of the bashful youth; he will become fitted for public assemblies and speaking. There is, however, something in him, every one sees, that stands in need of correction. It proceeds from an acrimonious humour, which keeps irritating his nerves and brain. If he were more composed and sedate, with the full play which his heart has, he would be complete. Purging will act beneficially on both these. To the bashful youth, it will impart more energy and life, by disencumbering the heart; and to the over-forward youth it will give composure and sedateness, by evacuating the acrimonious humours, that are exciting him. You will understand by this, that cures are only made by taking something out of the system, separating the bad from the good. Purging is the only thing that does it. The system can lose nothing by purging, but such humours as are injurious to it; the bad is taken away—the good remains. So we cannot impart any thing to the system to improve it, but by the agency of food to be turned into good blood, which it will be, when the bad humours are taken away.

Melancholy, Splenetic, and Suicide.

All disease has but a small beginning of pain: and, if not guarded against, ends in our premature destruction. It is the snow-ball commencing to roll from the top of the mountain: check it as soon as you can, otherwise it will become too

strong for all your power. Melancholy has its hundred—its thousand degrees of intensity,—beginning with costiveness, moping, desire of retirement, insensibility to the pleasures of this life,—and ending in insanity, or great aberrations, madness, and suicide. All these are the consequences of a neglected body, and not having paid attention to purge when young, on the first appearance of any change, so as to entirely carry off the seeds of such lamentable diseases. This disorder proceeds from a dry, burnt up, earthly state of the bile? Does it take its rise in the liver, the spleen, or any other of our viscera? I will not take upon me to decide; but this I know, that the vegetable universal medicine prevents and cures it, on rational comprehensible grounds—*not as a specific:* and this appears to me to be of much more consequence to the patient, than any information that can be given him, in pointing out to him the exact seats of his malady, and many fruitless attempts made to arrive at this seat, though displayed with a great deal of science and profundity of knowledge. The vegetable universal medicines are the only things which run through, and sweep the whole animal system; if persevered in, no part escapes them; and nature, when once put on the way, tends always herself to a radical cure; but she requires to be assisted. This tendency proceeds from the revolving motion of the blood, which, by degrees, draws all impurities out of the system into the bowels, as explained before.

Voice and Singing.

The human voice, when perfect, surpasses all other sounds in agreeableness and harmony: it is enchanting, a perfect delight both to the possessor of it, and to others: it is always at hand to amuse, divert, or solace us; it constitutes the greatest difference between one man and another, whether it is at the bar, at public meetings, or in private social intercourse. The French proverb, "C'est l'air qui fait le chanson," is strictly true: the same thing that would offend us greatly, coming from a person disagreeably pronounced, may even please us when said by another agreeably uttered; judge, then, of his power in society and in the world, who is possessed of such a talent, Were the rules here prescribed for improving health attended to, no one would find himself deficient in voice; and though not the same, or equally fine, they would all be agreeable, having each a natural tone peculiar to the individual. Purging is the only thing that can purify and improve the organs of speech, and restore them to their natural melody.

Fever.

It appears to me, that, hitherto, what is called fever has been viewed in a very improper and imperfect light, arising from the

incongruous and erroneous notions conceived of the human body. Fever, instead of being classed among common diseases, should have a higher rank assigned to it. Fever is a disorderly movement of the blood, struggling to get free and to disembarrass itself of something which incommodes it. Fever therefore, should not be called a disease itself, nor the cause of disease, but an attendant on disease; and it is the humours of one kind or other which are the cause. All fever, from birth to death, is only a struggle between the blood and the humours: agreeably to this, we find that all disease or pain is attended in some of its stages with fever, and at death itself. People, desirous of improving their knowledge of their own bodies, would do well to reflect on this; and they would cease to consider blood as a common humour, which may be spilt at any time with impunity. The blood, pure blood, may be compared to an animated being put into our bodies by nature, to hold complete sovereignty therein, protect and guard it: he is lord over all the body, and all the other humours and juices only his subjects, from whom he will suffer no encroachment nor rebellion, and when they do encroach or rebel (which they are always tending to do), strife and struggle take place between them: this is the cause, the origin of all fever, from the beginning of a disease, till death has put an end to the combat; the blood then ceases his movement, and can flow no more: he is the vanquished party, overpowered by the mass and malignity of the other humours, with whom he can never agree, but in their stations of respectful and obedient subjects. The medical world has already favoured us with various names to fever, derived from disease: thus we have scarlet fever, putrid fever, inflammatory fever, bilious fever, sore throat fever, slow fever, nervous fever, influenza fever, hectic fever, brain fever, ague fever, proceeding from swamps; and I have lately seen introduced to us by an M. D. the hill fever—I suppose bred in hills: to which long catalogue (and it might be made much longer,) I beg leave to add a new one, to be called the fever of health. A person long infirm with chronic disease, after he has greatly purified his blood and body by means of the universal medicine, will have such a fever for some hours for a day or two; let him assure himself it is the sign of returning health, if he perseveres and does nothing to thwart nature in her simple operations. These gentlemen, the physicians, content themselves with inventing fine names for our diseases: the investigation of cause and effect is a thing below their notice. When any new system surprises them, they are not tardy in inventing a new name, and trust to chance to find out some new remedy or specific for it, without any research whence this new symptom proceeds; or probably they give it out at once as imported from foreign countries, which saves trouble and investigation. Thus we have of

late been introduced to a new hermaphrodite disorder, called Rheumatic Gout, which, no doubt, will spread fast over the land. According to the name, it should be a disease composed, at the same time, both of heat and cold—gout being supposed to proceed from heated humours, and rheuamtism from cold and damp. One would have expected, that two such opposites meeting would have brought about a happy, comfortable medium and state of ease, and required no assistance. What a hoche-poche!

Pulse.

Nothing is more fallacious than to judge of the state of a patient by the pulse—to take out a watch, count its beatings, &c., and inform a patient that he has the fever: he knows that but too well already, and the feel of the skin is a surer symptom. An inflammatory pulse, an irritated pulse, a low languid pulse, all these will be altered in the course of a few hours by some copious evacuations, which will elevate and restore the pulse in one case, and bring it down in the other; this is precisely the conflict of the blood and humours, as personified in the preceding article. If you think to raise a low languid pulse by giving cordials, jellies, wine, and food, under an idea that it proceeds from want of sustenance, you will certainly do much harm; purging, by giving ease to the circulation, will alone remove it, when the patient will eat, and be benefitted by it—a pulse may be quick, and no fever. My pulse was often felt, without their deriving any knowledge from it.

Glysters.

Glysters are a kind of artificial purging, but very insufficient to do much good; they only go to a certain length, and do not scour the whole passage from the stomach; they debilitate whereas the vegetable purgatives strengthen: however, in the commencement of serious disorders, they are often of great use. When hardened fæces and tenacious thick humours obstruct the passages, then glysters of senna are very proper, as they always carry away something of the superabundant matter, and give some temporary ease, aiding the operations of the purgatives. But I must repeat, a person who has paid any attention to his state of body by the use of the universal medicine, will never require them; their effect is only local, and quite insufficient to improve the system.

Bad Breath.

Those who have a bad breath are certainly far from being in a sound comfortable state of health, and may with seeming jus-

tice accuse nature of not having treated them favourably. Such accusations are very common in all diseases: nature has, however, here pointedly marked out how they may find relief. Whence can such a smell arise, but from the stomach and bowels, the seat of all corruption. In vain will they attempt to sweeten it by odoriferous washes and cordials—to get rid of smoke, you must extinguish the fire. Use freely the universal medicine.

Ruddy Complexions.

Over-ruddy complexions, in young or old, always indicate a very uncertain and precarious state of health; but the reasons or cause thereof have never been investigated, nor the plain simple remedy applied: so much the contrary, that parents and others rejoice the more they see the complexions of their young ones florid. Experience, however, might have taught them to judge more correctly. In persons about or past the meridian of life, when this complexion appears, the world to be sure, has been aware that they were subject to many sudden and serious illnesses, generally proving fatal, if not counteracted, and ending in appoplexies, palsies, or the like. In children and young people, from their not being conversant with, or paying such attention to their feelings till serious illness comes on, their case has been overlooked, till they fall the victims of putrid fevers, sore throats, or any other disease arising from the abundance and acrimony of the humours. At all periods of life the cause of this state or disposition is the same—fullness and acrimony of the humours; this prevents or stops the blood's free circulation, and gives rise to the florid appearance we see, easily distinguishable from the real healthy complexion, which has only a slight touch on the cheeks, forehead and other parts white, and eye lively. The vegetable universal medicine will very soon restore all such individuals to a natural, comfortable, sure state, and proper colour; and they should steadily persevere till such arrives.

Hemorrhoids or Piles.

The hemorrhoids proceed, in great measure, from medicines taken for the cure of any other disorder, according to the present mode, and which have had but in part the desired effect. The reason is obvious: these medicines have detached and carried down the corrupt humours from the stomach and upper regions only a certain length: they were either of an improper nature, such as calomel, or wanted strength to expel them, and have not been repeated. These humours, sojourning in the rectum or lower gut, inflame and corrode the small blood-vessels,

causing the discharge and pain one experiences from them. This practice may be compared to a person who, having swept his house, leaves all the dirt he has collected inside the threshold. The vegetable universal medicine, by causing a wholesome discharge from the whole canal, will cure them, and prevent them: and, if you should experience any hot or burning pain at the anus (which, no doubt, you will,) you must attribute it to the acrimonious state of the humours of your own body, and not to the vegetable medicines, which have been digested and passed into circulation long ago, and therefore could not come down in their natural state to be the cause of the heat you may experience: it will soon pass, and should rather be great cause of joy to you; it is a sign that these acrimonious humours are passing off, therefore you must not neglect to persevere in them.

Erysipelas (called St. Anthony's Fire.)

A highly acute inflammatory disorder, always painful, and often mortal: it proceeds from the acrimonious humours, which, settling generally on the limbs, and sometimes on the face, cause great pain and fever. All outward applications are useless, unless it breaks, and then a common poultice may be applied to keep it easy. Bleeding proves mortal, and brings on mortification. The vegetable universal medicines, in strong doses, are highly necessary; and when recovered, the patient should continue them to purify his system completely, and prevent the accumulation of this malignant humour.

Sudden Death.

Once penetrated with a sane idea of the human body, the reader will easily comprehend that all sudden death must proceed from a previous neglected state of body; bursting blood-vessels, injury to the heart, and apoplexy, can have no other cause; acrimonious humours have corroded their skins, or the like: no doubt the patient had many previous warnings; but peoples' ideas are contrary to paying attention to nature's dictates. When disease is so far advanced, it is too late; prevention is the true prudence. I am no advocate for miracles, nor do I prescribe specifics; but the vegetable universal medicine would prevent many a sudden death, if taken only six hours before: the dose should be large.

Measles.

Measles is one of those disorders supposed to de unavoidable, since it is asserted that no young people escape them, and

that we all must have them once in our lives. This assertion I will not dispute, since we see that few escape them; but this I know, that having them slightly or dangerously depends entirely upon the previous state of the individual's body; and having a disease (reckoned unavoidable) slightly, is the next thing to not having it at all. If he has previously made use of the vegetable universal medicines, they will soon restore him, and carry off the dregs of the disease, which should be attended to, and continued for some time.

Small Pox.

What has been said with regard to the measles, holds good as to the small-pox in every respect. When these diseases are raging, parents should always anticipate and give to their children the universal medicine, and not wait till the disease has attacked thém. Suppose the child or young person should not catch the disorder, you will nevertheless have improved his state of health by ridding his body of his acrimonious, corrupt humours: and if he does catch the infection, you will have the satisfaction to find that the disease thereby has been rendered much lighter and more innocent; the body being clear and purified, disease cannot take so much effect. If you intend to inoculate or vaccinate, his body will be in a perfect preparatory state after some courses of them.

Siphylis.

All persons acquainted with, and practising the use of, the vegetable universal medicine, will not have to dread the contagion of this disease, which has already made so many victims, more owing to the pernicious chemical preparations prescribed for it, than to the malady itself; they will prevent, and cure it, if already caught. They may consider them as a certain guarantee, if properly persevered with.

Inflammation.

All inflammatory diseases may be very easily comprehended, by considering them exactly the same as those boils which you see on the surface of your body; and that the former have fixed themselves upon some of your inward parts, and are at first only simple inflammations. The ideas conceived of them, and the treatment as at present applied, are most absurd: indeed, one cannot find out what these ideas are; for these gentlemen have not favoured us with any fixed ones. Every thing is cause with them: they say, sometimes violent heat, and sometimes violent cold, gives inflammation; sometimes violent exercise, and

sometimes being sedentary; sometimes drinking cold, and sometimes warm liquids. You see they have a great many strings to their bow; but none of these are the real cause, which is the corrupt humours of your own body, which, as seed committed to the earth, springs during all the variations of the season—so this disease does, or any other. Bleeding is resorted to for the cure of inflammatory disorders: is this consistent with reason? Let us suppose that a porch or gateway, through which people are continually passing, was half choked up with rubbish or adrift of snow, and persons thus prevented passing but very slowly; would not their numbers accumulate? would not there be always fresh people coming up? If, instead of clearing away the rubbish or snow to open the passage, a king or general cried out, "No, let us rather destroy half the people, then the other half will find room to get through," would it be very wise? Certainly not. In inflammations, the blood in its passage is stopped by the rubbish;—it accumulates, and so does the rubbish. Certainly it is the rubbish that should be cleared away; as we see with our eyes how nature acts in external inflammations. Does she not throw out the rubbish? The vegetable universal medicines will clear away this rubbish which annoys you, if taken in time, and in doses strong enough to vomit, will do much good.

Apoplexy,

Names are given at will, at random, and may be multiplied *ad infinitum.* Thus, every day in the year might have had its particular name, and every year those names differing from one another. Apoplexy, if duly examined, will be found to be only an aggravated state of lethargy, as lethargy is an aggravated state of drowsiness. The vessels and veins being filled with corrupt, stagnant humours, diminishes their capacities inwardly and prevents the blood from supplying and nourishing the brain. Those whose bodies have any disposition towards such a disease, should not fail to use copiously the vegetable universal medicines, in very large doses.

Palsy.

Like unto apoplexy, palsy is only an aggravated state of rheumatism, as this latter is an aggravated state of flying pains; when, as described in "Rheumatism," the subtile humour fixes and settles on one particular part. Every thing has been tried on the earth, and electricity from the clouds. The unhappy object, having neglected his body so long, till disease has put him in the situation he is now in, cannot risk much by trying that which is according to nature, and does every other man good.

Epilepsy, and other reputed incurable Diseases.

The scene is mounting. Instead of treating of corporeal bodies, blood, humours, bile, impurities, we seem to have got into the region of spirits, casting out devils. Shall I venture an opinion or not? The three words, "one may try," should not be more ridiculous and hazarded, coming from me, than from the mouth of many a learned doctor. I have often experienced from them no sounder argument for their prescriptions. Indeed, they were all random trials, without any design or principle in them. If they do try, and persevere firmly, they will perhaps find, to their great and agreeable surprise, that they are not composed alone of that æthereal, unchangeable matter, or spirit, that they imagined. The trial has now been made, and with success.

Hurries.

Hurries are a very disagreeable thing; they very much unfit a man either for business or company: besides, they soon degenerate into some much more serious disease; for none are stationary till they reach death. The person who is subject to hurries will find his advantage in taking the vegetable universal medicines, till such time as he finds composure, and his manner altered.

Hoarseness.

Hoarseness sticks to some people all their lives, because they have never met with proper treatment—syrups, sugars, lozenges, flannel, and, in every family, almost, another remedy. It is, to be sure, generally got the better of after some length of time; that is to say, nature works it away: but this would have been done in three or four days by the universal medicine, and the health otherwise improved.

Dissection—Cause of Death.

Dissection is become a favourite study. Dissection signifies cutting or taking to pieces: and from the body of a dead man we are to learn how to cure the diseases of a living one. Notwithstanding the high quarter in which this practice is recommended, and the benefit which it is said will arise from it to future generations, the community at large is at a loss to reconcile themselves to it, not finding, I suppose, that their sufferings have, by it, undergone any diminution. Vain study and investigation, only invented partly to amuse and partly to torture mankind! I believe the world has long enough dissected

apples and cabbages; are they any more knowing, for that, to cure a canker in either? or, by analyzing their component parts, have they ever done any real benefit, or found the soil or manure that exactly suits to each? Like animals through the stomach, so they by their roots draw their nourishment, in a manner that we cannot comprehend. I am far from opposing useful investigation; but more has been done in dissection than utility requires. The spirit for dissecting has done great harm; it has diverted the minds of professors from the real art of healing, which requires none of the knife: it had made them view the different parts of our body as so many wheels in a complicated machine; and they have regarded, as the summit of human ingenuity, the treating of each singly. Besides, this constant handling of human dead flesh has enhardened them in making incisions, and cutting off the limbs of living bodies; and that, where the lancet and amputating knife would never have had cause to approach, had the simple operations of nature, as before elucidated, been better understood and attended to. Their instruments for torturing the human body are innumerable, and their operations are excruciating, and, if not mortal on the spot, without lasting effect. The amputating-knife should be reserved for the field of battle, ships of war, or accidents; and even there, if the sufferers have their body and fluids in a good state, ball-wounds soon heal up of themselves, if the patient has but rest; and the cure will be much promoted by evacuating the malignant humours still in his body, by the universal medicine. Had dissectors been ingenuous and sincere towards mankind, great advantages might have been derived from their art long ago, and which would have rendered all future operations unnecessary. They should have seen, and revealed to mankind, that death of all kinds, in all its shapes, even at the most advanced age, is only brought about and effected by a humour of one quality or other, which has settled upon, corrodes, inflames, injures, or obstructs some of the vital parts either in the head or trunk. Every one dies from within. These are facts which they cannot contradict. On opening any dead body from disease, they cannot deny such to be the case. Why did they not reveal this great truth to mankind—thus putting them on the sure road to protect and prolong their existence? Why did they not do this, instead of the useless investigations and description of appearances, symptoms, &c. which we find inserted in their treatises? Had they done this, the world would have benefited from a few cases of dissection, and acquired a true knowledge of their own bodies; but they have rather chosen that the whole should remain a confused jumble.*

* I have lately seen in one of those medical reports with which our Magazines abound, a case introduced, illustrative of the great cruelty and torture to which

Religion and Morality.

A due attention to keep the body in its proper physical state of sound health, is the surest and only method of elevating the soul of man to a due sense of devotion towards his Maker, and of duty to his neighbour. This harmonises and sublimes all his passions; or rather, he has no more passions of a violent, flagitious nature; he retains only those which are laudable and beneficial to him: he will be religious, moral, social, brave, enterprising, such as he should be. In eradicating and extirpating the vicious humours from his body, he has at the same time extirpated the vices from his soul. Look around ye, and you will find that such is the influence of a proper state of the physical body—piety, health, and contentment.

Crimes.

This article is susceptible of the same deductions as the former. Who is not afflicted at the enormous catalogue of atrocious crimes committed, and sensible that they proceed from sources over which the best instructions, even religious and moral, have no control? Man, once having lost his proper feelings, from a vitiated state of humours, is instigated, irritated, by the still growing effects of their acrimonious adustness; he commits all kinds of crime and violence. Nothing but a change in his physical state can alter his moral behaviour—he is goaded on by a spirit within him, which he cannot subdue. Proper applications alone to his body can alter him—he would then feel another light within him, and a change in his propensities. Had his parents and guardians, in youth, paid the requisite attention to his body, they would have effectually prevented the evils they now deplore.

Genius and Talents.

How often do we find the highest intellectual talents fall a sacrifice to disease! Indeed, from their mode of life, and igno-

the rage for surgical operations of our medical men expose their victims, and always too to no other purpose (for they all end fatally) but that the dexterous or scientific operators or physicians may see their names in print, with some handsome encomiums on their abilities. It was the case of a child ill of the croup, which, having baffled their usual mode of treatment, they very sagaciously came to the scientific resolution of extirpating it with the lancet. (See Croup.) Although the poor little sufferer died, yet the narrator says, that "the operation was attended with such happy results, as to give him great hopes of better success on the next subject that presents itself to him." Thus the impulse is given to the most downright ignorance of the human body; and the children, the hopes of the country, are now going to have their throats subjected to the incisions of the lancet, and all to gratify the vanity of some medical men, who have mistaken this art. And I should not be surprised to hear of their making attempts to cut out the fever from some unhappy diseased man, as I myself was once; and they really attempted to do so on me for a palpitation of the heart.

rant of the real cause of health and disease, they are generally its earliest victims. Genius and talents, without health, lose all their lustre, and can be but of little avail to their possessors. If they have thoroughly understood the principles laid down in the preceding articles, and follow that up by the observance of them, they will soon find all their faculties and talents more energetic, and more refined, and the powers of imagination greatly improved. The reasons are obvious. By the use of the vegetable universal medicine, it is only the dross of the human body that they get rid of—the life and spirit remain behind.

Lord Byron's Case considered.

In a book just published, "Recollections of Lord Byron," by Dallas, we see fully exemplified the aid that genius stands in need of and would receive from physical assistance. It is evident, from his manner of life as there described, that he was very much labouring under a morbid affection of his humours, which gave him an uneasy existence. When in St. James's-street, and taking for his only sustenance a hard wine-biscuit, and tea about one o'clock, do you think it was for his pleasure? Certainly not: but it was because he felt something in his frame sticking to him, which it was necessary to get rid of, and which incommoded his comforts and the full play of his genius. So it is with us all more or less, without our being sensible of it, having never yet been put upon the right road, the way to improve our own physical natures. He adopted an improper mode of getting rid of this morbid humour, and procuring to himself bodily ease; or, more properly speaking, neither himself nor others had any idea of the real cause of his uneasy feelings; consequently, not knowing the cause, the real fundamental cause, they could not devise a remedy. He felt only, by adopting such an abstemious regimen, a partial relief, the practice of which was undermining his vital powers: such abstemiousness was only another mode of combating a humour, and shows that he was guided to it by his own inward feelings; but, like all our other procedures, without any fixed principles or knowledge. Had he, better instructed, made use of the vegetable universal medicine, they would have altered his moral character by giving him bodily ease, reconciled him with mankind, and expanded his genius.

Drunkenness.

The propensity of mankind in general to this vice, is one of those subjects well worthy of examination to discover the physical cause from which it proceeds; and hitherto it seems to

me, very little attention has been paid to the true one. That mankind, throughout their lives, wish for happiness, is too generally allowed to be contradicted. By happiness, I understand a body and mind free and easy, and void of bodily pain of any kind; for the vexations and disappointments of life will not injure such a person: he will take his precautions against them, but they will not affect him. Happiness, or well-being, being our natural propensity, we eagerly lay hold of any thing which affords us this state, though but for a short time, and to be followed by the keenest sufferings; and even many of the wisest and most eminent men have not been able, by all the strength of reason, to conquer their disposition of body to this vice—so strong are our propensities when grounded on a physical cause. Certainly, if any other mode of life had been pointed out to them, which would have afforded them the same happiness, without its alloy, they would willingly have embraced it; for the actually swallowing wine or spirits is no very pleasing thing, and to a healthy person it is perfectly unpalatable, unless some glasses when conviviality calls for it. We must, then, look for a real substantial cause for this propensity or vice, within our own bodies; and we shall find it to proceed from a vitiated, acrimonious state of our own humours, which, like an over craving appetite, gives us no repose till supplied with such a stimulus, by means of which we enjoy a temporary well-being and happiness: but if the individual found himself always in this happy state by other means, there is no doubt but he would avoid such a poison. That this is the real physical cause of propensity to drunkenness, any one's own observation will soon convince him. How desirable must it not be to get rid of such a cause!

Slovenliness—Care of one's Person.

Slovenliness is called a habit; but habits of this nature proceed from a deeper root than simply doing a thing, or not doing it: it is the spirit of an action which characterizes its nature. Slovenliness, after young people have attained the age of fifteen or sixteen, is, to say the least of it, a very ugly propensity: it shows a want of that spirit of gallantry, which nature, at that age, begins to diffuse; if it does not appear then naturally, the individual is labouring under some hidden defect in his constitution: in old people it shows a decay of the same spirit. In both ages nature will be much assisted by the use of the vegetable universal medicine, to expel the stagnant humours, and give to the constitution more life and alacrity, which render old age comfortable and agreeable.

Extinction of Families.

If fathers and mothers were well instructed as to the causes of disease and hereditary ailings, they and their progeny would not so often be suddenly swept from off the earth; for certainly, by timely application to those remedies, most might be preserved.

Contagion.

Great stress has been always laid upon contagion; and many people either for themselves or their children, pass their whole lives under the dread of catching many of the disorders that continually surround us. Did they give themselves the time to reflect and reason more justly, by ascribing all disease to its proper cause, they would increase their confidence in the Creator, and dismiss such idle fear's by learning that the Almighty's laws are general: certainly, however, there is contagion arising from the bodies of persons in certain diseases, as likewise from the swampy air of some places; but what is to be inferred from that? Nothing more than that, merely, the bodies of such individuals who catch the infection, were already in a diseased state with regard to their humours, and that the contagious air, like a piece of leaven to the flour, was only the means of setting them into fermentation: but the true efficient cause is always within ourselves, and, if we use the means which nature has pointed out, within our own control too. What is so absurd as all the nostrums and antidotes which every body invents, and every body, to their cost, finds fallacious? It is supposing that things take place without a cause; it is resigniug up your reason to be made the play of the winds, and to be governed by superstition and amulets. A person who has sound ideas of the human constitution, will discard from his mind such absurdities; he will comprehend, on rational grounds, that the extirpating from his body, by the vegetable universal medicine, the only matter on which contagion or disease can act, is the only sure way to guarantee him against it, and at the same time to improve his health in every other respect—and this, without inconvenience or restraint; and should he from a previous neglected habit of body, (having but lately begun the use of tbe vegetable universal medicine), be not so far improved in health as to defend him from all attack of contagion, nevertheless, he will have the sure consolation that his illness will be but slight, if he perseveres in the same method, fully sensible as he will be of evacuating the cause of disease.

Absurdities as to Purging.

These are carried so far, that it is thought generally a thing not to be undertaken, without, I may say, assembling a council

of state: friends and physicians must be consulted—the state of the weather, neither too cold nor too warm—the kind of medicines, whether calomel and salts, or salts alone not forgetting particular injunctions about keeping warm—some particular kind of diet, and drinking tea, water gruel, and broths, which inundate and weaken the stomach and bowels, and do more than replace in volume, any evacuations procured by the medicine; and this, for one day only! Indeed, the bad effects of it, are so saddening and debilitating, that the patient then appears half dead: is it any wonder, then, if good effects are not felt from such a mode of proceeding? The vegetable universal medicines require none of these absurd minutæ, only dictated by ignorance and selfishness, with the intention to blind people. They require no attention to be paid to the state of the weather, nor any precaution in keeping yourself warm; with them you will find all alike, provided only that you continue taking them in sufficient doses, till such time as you find yourself free and easy. No exposure to the air will affect you during a course of them, nor after it, unless you neglect your body again, and suffer fresh acrimonious humours to accumulate: in cold weather, they will warm you, by allowing a more free circulation of your blood, which is the veritable warmer of life; and in hot sultry weather, they will cool you, and strengthen your powers of digestion, by ridding your body of those heated, acrimonious, bilious humours, which incommode you, and make you even shun the light of the sun. The vegetable universal medicines require no kind of drink or soups to assist them: it is easily comprehensible that such would do harm: they produce their good effects silently and of themselves. Eat as you have been accustomed to do with moderation; overloading the stomach can never do good. They may be taken at any hour, if occasion calls for it; but at bed-time, or morning, when the stomach is pretty empty, is the preferable time, as will be found in the particular directions for making use of them.

Opposite Diseases cured by the same means.

If still greater proof were necessary to convince us of this great and fundamental truth, namely, that all diseases incident to the human body, arise from the same cause—vitiated, corrupt humours, showing themselves in disease in a thousand various shapes and degrees, yet all proceeding from the same root:—this would be clearly demonstrated by two diseases of opposite natures or symptoms cured by the same means. A looseness of bowels, and costiveness, are of directly different natures or symptoms: in costiveness, the bowels and digestive organs are imbrued with a tenacious, gluey, phlegmy matter, which clogs

their action or motion: the vivifying blood, and other juices, cannot penetrate them; and the whole machine becomes dull and languid, and leads to the most fatal consequences: perseverance in the vegetable universal medicine will effectually carry off these tenacious humours, and then the bowels will perform their functions, no matter what diet you use. In a looseness, instead of a tenacity of the humours in the bowels, there is great fluidity; but there is at the same time, in some part of the digestive organs, a morbid or diseased part, where the acrimonious humours have settled, and become of a purgative nature, (for the humours of the human body assume all manner of natures): by using the vegetable universal medicine you radically get rid of the cause of the disorder; and, when cured, it proves a source of health: a contrary treatment, or stopping, is well known to have the most direful effects. In any disorder whatsoever, if the pulse is low and languid, copious evacuations will immediately restore it; if it is high and hard, they will bring it down and soften it. The lethargic man, and the irritable agitated man, will both be brought near to a wholesome level. Ponder and reflect well on this, and in all things endeavour to gain a true knowledge of the cause; without this, what is called science loses itself in a wilderness of dogmas and conjectures. Another proof will illustrate this more fully, because theron altogether depends the knowledge of the human body. Suppose two individuals—the one has glandular affections in the neck, which is a disease of a cold nature, and gives no pain—the other an inflamed ulcer on the leg, which gives him great pain, and is of a hot nature; both have been treated for a length of time without any success or benefit, on the contrary, growing worse: they shall begin a course of the vegetable universal medicine for a month or two, they will both find great amelioration; and, finally, a perfect cure, if they persevere; and they shall use no lotions, no salves of any kind—merely keep the sore clear: so, likewise, retention of urine, and its opposite, will be cured by the same means.

Grief, Afflictions, Loss of Fortune.

Grief, in a person whose humours are perfectly healthy, might be said to be only the absence of gaiety and cheerfulness; and so often it is found: the individual bears it calmly; his health is not affected. Grief is an affection natural to man in a composed calm degree. In our annals we often read of people dying of grief; and even joy, it is said, has produced the same effect: it is much the same as a person dying of catching cold, in a temperature sufficiently warm; for grief is but a breath, as cold is but air. If the person under afflictions has recourse to the vegetable universal medicine, he will find his uneasy trou-

bled state (which no doubt it is) in a day or two changed into calm composure and resignation. If pursuing a different method he thinks to rouse his nature, and give cheerfulness, by those things reputed strengtheners, stimulants, &c. he will find himself mistaken, and the worst may be the consequence. Grief affects, contracts the heart, and all in that region; it puts the minutest fibres in motion; and by so doing, it has stirred up the acrimonious humours, dormant till then, and which seldom fail to abound in most stomachs. This is the cause of the bodily derangement brought on by grief; accordingly we find some whose health is in such a state, that they bear grief with composure and resignation.

Want of Character.

It is better to have the character of a good-natured creature, or what may be styled half-a-simpleton, than to be one of those who are characterized by want of character. The purport of this advice is not merely to point out the different shades that occur in character and constitution, and to dilate upon what has been often done before to little purpose, but to investigate and point out the cause, and the remedy—well persuaded, that every thing we witness around us, in man, as well as in every thing else, proceeds from a cause. Want of character in manhood, proceeds from the same cause as bashfulness in youth. It is owing to want of energy in the heart, (see this explained in the article on Bashfulness,) which alone gives that self-contentment and composure necessary to sustain a character, or what the French call *sang froid*. The man with a want of character has often good abilities; but they pass unnoticed, and are of little benefit to him.

Studious, Sedentary, and Manufacturers.

The studious and sedentary, if they wish to preserve their health, and not see their faculties and abilities soon impaired, should use frequently the vegetable universal medicine. They are, more than others who are employed in active modes of life, subject to accumulation of their humours, the consequences of which are loss of their energetic powers. Those employed in cities and manufactories will, by their use, enjoy the comforts of health; for man's constitution accustoms itself to all situations, if this one essential point is attended to. The body and life of man may be compared to a coal-fire burning in a grate. After it is lighted and has burnt, if you neglect taking the poker and stirring the ashes; if instead of doing this you heap on fresh quantities of coals, will you ever have a good fire, burning pleasantly and cheerfully? No. The whole

becomes one inert languid mass; and the more you heap on, the worse it will grow; and in this state, if left to itself, would extinguish. If, before it is extinguished, you take the poker and stir only about the front bars, and free it of some of the ashes and dross, you will keep it in, but it will be a dull languid fire. If you take the poker again, and stir it effectually, making all the ashes fall out from the back corners, you will soon have a fine, cheerful, agreeable fire.

Military and Naval Men, Foreign Service.

We inhabitants of a cold climate, when we are removed to warmer ones, and those under the sun, are in the habit of attributing all the sickness we there experience to the change of climate; and during our abode there, we consider all the world at home as enjoying good health; but, on coming home, and looking more nearly into matters, we find ourselves much mistaken, and that the catalogue of diseases is full as great here as any where else. Man is the inhabitant of the world; he every where finds air and food, which produce as healthy constitutions as ours. The laws of nature are every where the same, though varied in appearance. The cause—the efficient cause—of disease under the Line, is the same as in Greenland. The cause only produces its effect quicker in one than in the other. Let then our army, our navy, and our merchants, who visit those countries, think and reflect on this; they will thereby advance the interests of the empire one hundred fold. Let them combat this one enemy, which is within themselves—let this, their acrimonious, bilious humours, often excited to the most violent fermentation by the heat of the sun, and they will find those climates healthy and delightful. Yellow fever and cholera morbus will vanish from a body kept in order by the vegetable universal medicine, and that without the loss of an hour's duty or recreation. Their returning home to see their friends and country will not any more be an act of dire necessity, as it present, to prolong a miserable existence. They will meet their friends with delight, and have no apprehensions in visiting these countries again. I believe some veterans of these climates, by observation and attention to what passes around them, have already conceived ideas something similar to these; but as I may say, they do not see into the thing clearly, but only partially, and attribute the well-being they experienced, partly to the precaution they had taken of purging themselves frequently, and partly to the goodness of their own constitution: whereas it was owing to the first. They had, besides, recourse to improper drugs, calomel and salts, or some insufficient nostrum. They will now be better instructed; forgetting their old prejudices and the injunctions of their body physicians, they

will learn, that in the use of these benificent vegetable productions there can be no excess; that they are presented by the Almighty for the cure of the diseases of man; they will find their strength and spirits rise in proportion to their number of visits to the water-closet; they will thus gain confidence in them, and be able to communicate them to those committed to their charge; they will at last turn their reflections to what has passed, and is passing in the world; they will scrutinize the conduct of our medical professors through ages; and, after a demure consideration, accuse them either of ignorance or insincerity to the human race, their fellows. Many treatises have been written, inculcating the mode of life, diet, drink, abstinence, when you are to go out, and when you are to come in, to avoid the sun, and likewise the moon, the dry air, and the damp air; or to live as the natives do. The natives are not better instructed than you are, From using a poor and spare food, disease in them may not advance so rapidly, but it does advance; and they are the victims of errors in various other ways. All these minutiæ are absurd and useless, and below the notice of a man who fully and plainly understands the human constitution. Such a person draws amusement, satisfaction, and instruction, from all the situations in which he may be placed. He will sometimes be one at the festive board, and sometimes refrain, not from his want of health, which is the common excuse in such cases, but from choice. He knows well, that if he does not allow his body to be choked up, he has nothing to fear. With regard to wine and spirits, he will soon find, when he has once brought his humours into a healthy state, that they do not administer to, nor increase his comfort: and, except when conviviality and custom call for it, he will disdain them, being fully sensible he can do any thing laudable which another man can do. No exercise will fatigue him; and what is commonly reckoned hardship, will be amusement to him. Let him always remember this, that he has but one lurking enemy to dread, more redoubtable to him than an enemy in the field.

Those that are in perfect Health, or reputed so.

Of all those who may chance to read this advice, or of the world in general, how few will allow that they enjoy the state of health, as set forth at the beginning of this work? Of the young, old, and middle-aged, we shall find, on investigation, that few, very few, are without some incommodity: some lurking seed of disease. By the time we arrive at the age of discretion, which I shall suppose at twenty, we already find some chronic disease and pains laying hold of us; they are not noticed—or rather, people not knowing from whence they

proceed, or how they are to be prevented or cured, are obliged to be quiet and suffer: or they apply to physicians, and are no better: and so on it goes, till disease has prematurely undermined, and soon overwhelms them, at an age when they might have enjoyed this life with the greatest share of felicity. To those in perfect health or only reputed so, I would say—It is nature cries aloud in their ears, like unto a kind mother hanging over the bedside, "My son, hearken unto me; reject not the remedies which I myself have prepared for you: I know best what you stand in need of; if you would avert from you the sickness, the pains, the wretchedness, the premature mortality, which you see all around you, and which, like a sharp sword suspended, is ever ready to fall upon you—despise not my advice; it will cost you little, by not infringing on your occupations or amusements; all the faculties of your mind and body will be so much bettered by it as to repay you tenfold; a week's trial (remember it must be continued without intermission to reap all the benefits of it,) and this sometimes a year, is all that is required of you, to guarantee your body against disease. Think it not too much trouble; reconcile yourself to it; otherwise the fatal lancet, some time or other will approach you to open your veins, and drain off the blood of life, as you have neglected my advice, and allowed your body to get choked up, and the blood is no more able to push its way through your thick corrupt humours; and after such a loss of blood, my power to save you and restore you to health will be unavailing." To this natural exhortation I would add, discard old errors and prejudices from your mind, and especially the old adage, which says, "If you are well, remain so:" that is to say, do not attempt to make yourself better. It is the saying of ignorance and superstition, attributing all they see around them to chance and fortune, and not to nature's universal laws. Do we see human precautions unavailing against the other elements of nature, the waves, the wind, and torrents of rain? Has not man, led on by experience, learned to guard himself against them? and is it only against the storms arising in his own body that no precaution is to be taken. Remember you are every day eating gross food—you must do so, for it is your nature—the purest fountain of which you drink, does it not require cleansing? Nothing is stationary in this world. You are well at present, but every day the seed of disease is growing; it is not years that will be the cause of your dissolution, but the accumulation of impurities and dross of your own body. You are well at present; but by cleansing and evacuating, you will still be better: you do not know yet the perfections your organs are susceptible of acquiring, when assisted by the hand of nature. But the world will cry out, every one, young and old, will say, "was there ever such a

thing heard of? the adviser must be crazy—what! take medicine when one is not ill? it will make me render some of my vital parts, or reduce me to skin and bone. Did our forefathers do so before us? By such sayings the weak and timid will be worked upon, and allow themselves to be conducted to the grave by the corrupt impurities of their bodies. All these prejudices proceed from ignorance, and never having tried the efficacy of the vegetable universal medicine. By an operation which we never can farther investigate nor comprehend, they have the quality to separate the bad from the good; they expel the dregs, dross, and impurities from our bodies, and leave behind what is good, and has been converted into our nourishment. It is in vain to expect this salutary effect from the chemical preparations of man. As well might you expect from their hands a process for propagating the human race. Consider, and reflect well, "has the medical profession been ignorant for so many years of the beneficial qualities of these vegetable purgatives; or knowing them, has it rather chose to keep them concealed, lay them upon the shelf, and substitute in their place mineral preparations and poisons, even arsenic itself? Either way the accusation is grave, and the public is entitled to know the truth.

The blessings of this life for rich and poor lie entirely within ourselves, in our own physical bodies; according as they are, so is the comfort and happiness of the individual. If ailing, like a musical instrument out of tune, it gives pain and disgust to hear it, instead of enchanting. My advice to you then is—you are well, but you may be still better, and you will avoid being sick by using the vegetable universal medicine.

Youth.

What a deplorable state, when this age is clouded with disease, pain, and suffering of any kind; in a word, that the youth does not feel well and happy, and has nothing to desire! for want of fortune or friends, and the necessity they see of working their way in the world themselves, will never cause unhappiness. Pain and unhappiness of all kinds proceed from physical causes. As the one state is superior to the other as light is to darkness, on no account disregard the warnings which nature will often give you: on the slightest approach of uneasiness of any kind, fly to that which you know is always good—it will save both your person and your pocket; for no season comes amiss for purging. If you are well, it will make you better, and keep you longer free from pain. He that is wise will foresee and prevent.

Manhood.

Manhood, unless infancy and youth have been well regulated according to these principles of keeping the blood (the source of life) pure, and free from corrupt humours, very soon degenerates into premature old age; and as we find life, the more we have had of it, the more it is desired, so this state of premature old age, which manhood begins to feel by the decay of his faculties, functions, and enjoyments, is highly appalling, and brings along with it excruciating apprehensions of our sinking, becoming pitiful objects, weighed down with pains, infirmities, and often imbecility. If you have perused attentively this advice, reflected, and pondered upon it in your own minds, guided by your own feelings and observation, I hope you will have perceived the correctness of it. It is all founded on this truth, that the human body cannot be too much evacuated by vegetable purgatives; it is the only thing in which there is no excess: what the body loses or discharges now in bad, vitiated humours, is replaced by good blood in four or five hours after by a moderate meal, and so on, without the stomach or bowels feeling any inconvenience, but even improved wonderfully; this being nature's own work—you know she does nothing by halves—it would indeed be by halves, did the stomach and bowels not always feel better, and relieved by it to any extent. You judge of the effects of these vegetable purgatives by what you have experienced before on taking sophisticated minerals and chemical preparations; after which you have found your inside, as it were, lacerated, without ease or joy, and your mind dull. Were you aware of this before? and would you not, from the ideas you had imbibed, have thought it impossible, and death, instead of life, the consequence? Would you, therefore, now counteract the painful and dangerous situation into which, from want of knowledge of the human body, and the remedies designed by nature for its relief, you have been thrown? Lose no time in purging your body effectually. The cause of your pains and gloomy apprehensions is the same as that of all other disorders; your stagnant, gluey, tenacious humours infect all your body; your joints are clogged up with them—all your viscera and cavities of your body the same thing; nothing but copious evacuations by the vegetable purgatives can ease your existence, if you already find it burthensome to you; and if purging naturally should come on, which it will sometimes do after nature is freed a little, do not check it: on the contrary, it will require the use of the vegetable universal medicines to ease you the sooner. Remember what has already been said before on this head.

Old Age.

A healthy old age is certainly very desirable, and a venerable object; it shows a body and mind well constituted to have

resisted the shocks of time. The individual has, perhaps, of himself found out the cause to which he owes these benefits; but, owing to the prejudices which exist with regard to purging, he might waver and deviate from the right path. On the suggestion of friends, he might begin and put too much confidence in strong meats, and strong drinks, and cordials: this would be an error which might speedily cut short his career. Let him enjoy both with moderation along with other things; and, if he finds himself any way indisposed, let him reflect that this uneasiness can only proceed from his own superabundant humours, and let him have recourse to evacuate them as soon as possible by the universal medicine; so shall he prolong his days in health and ease.

Parents.

Parents live in their children:—they may be said in them to renew their lives to the end of time: what a tie and obligation to protect their health, and thus promote their welfare through life! to make them acquainted with the true nature of their bodies, so as to defend themselves from the evils that are sure otherwise to assail them! And you, mothers, whose affection and care for your offspring I am well acquainted with—(and there are few, very few among you, that are not such, and who would not give almost the last drop of their blood to save their child, and to see them, when boys and girls, what nature intended they should be)—it is not your faults: nature has gifted you with all the proper feelings for the office of mothers; but you have been deceived and led into error by the prejudices of the times, and the false doctrines of those in whom you confide. Better instructed, you will now for the future know, that the foundation of good health, a sound mind, and all their attendants, for your children, depends on one single act—that of purging their stomach and bowels: that they themselves, during pregnancy, have done the same, will be much to both their advantages. If they attend to this, and to nothing else from their child's infancy, they will find it thrive and grow to their satisfaction, and they themselves will be exempt from all the alarms of those catastrophes to their children which we see every day. The vegetable universal medicine produces yet more salutary and quicker effects on children than on adults: the reason is obvious—their little bodies are new and fresh from nature's mould; disease (that is, vitiated humours, has not yet had time to enter their blood and corrupt the whole; these vitiated humours begin always, and have their seat in the stomach, and bowels. If you cleanse them at all times when they cry, or seem uneasy, disease never can go any farther, and all will remain well. But you will say, your advisers will say, "How

is this possible?—such a thing one never heard of before." I answer—Don't hearken to any medical adviser; they are all prejudiced and warped up in the false doctrines of their medical schools, which doctrines are founded on error, and that they will hearken to nothing reasonable that can be said: nothing but antidotes, specifics, the miraculous, go down with them; and, if they hush a child with an opiate for a few hours, they think they have done wonders, though they have given it the sleep of death. Besides, what is this doctrine or knowledge, transmitted to them, as they boast, from antiquity, but a doctrine of errors, prejudices, superstitions, specifics, witchcraft, and alchemy, generated in the darkest ages? And is it by such principles, without any reasoning or grounds to show, (for all their present procedures smell of the rankest superstition and witchcraft,) that men are to remain and be led, in these days of really enlightened science and investigation? for enlightened it is in every other science and art, but this one. They are animated too by what the French call *l'esprit du corps*, which none of them can shake off; they think it a shame and disgrace to renounce principles and knowledge, over which they have pored day and night, till all becomes confusion and mist around them. Contradicting one another in their writings; inventing new systems, which are forgotten and expire before their authors! filling our magazines and pamphlets with rhapsodies about newly-discovered medicines, specifics, and miracles; dissecting and counting the number of veins, nerves, vessels in the eye, or some other of our finest organs: such are the minutiæ from which they expect to earn great applause. And when they have dissected the eye, and counted all its component parts, what are they the wiser?—what more do they benefit society? Can they take it down and put it up again as a watchmaker does a watch? They do not know that the vegetable purgatives, by means of the blood, insinuate themselves every where, and will likewise sweep the minutest vessels of the eye, clearing it of all impurities. But it will be said, there are a number of people that are well and healthy, and that our population is increasing, therefore there is no reason to find fault with our present medical practice; and that it is only the scheme of a visionary to dream of rendering mankind exempt from evils. The few that are well, and the medical profession, who reap the harvest, may argue so; and that such selfish reasoning has always been used against all kinds of reform, we very well know. If a few are well, (and they are very few,) nine-tenths are groaning under disease, and never know what health is. No doubt, the great nurse, Nature, by various ways already described, protects a few in tolerable health; but if this is all, what great advantages do we derive from this profound medical skill and variety of remedies over the most savage nations? They like-

wise don't die all, and produce better specimens of health than among us. Has the earth ever wanted inhabitants, and of a healthier race, before these new mineral medicines were invented? As to the increase of population, it is owing to the other great improvements of the age, which have brought along with them more ease in circumstance, ignorance of famine and starvation, which heretofore often desolated the world. Don't you see, too, that their fortunes, nay, the existence of these advisers, depend on the continuation of the present errors, which render every one of us their tributaries? Have we forgotten already—do we never think of the thraldom under which another class of men held the human mind enchained during the dark ages of bigotry and Roman Catholic superstition? and what exertions and bloodshed it required of our forefathers to set it free? So they have assumed the control over our bodies, and, as I may say, have erected their medical empire within the empire, defended it with institutions and formalities, invented a jargon and phraseology of their own, the more easily to dazzle vulgar minds, and have laid upon the shelf the tribe of vegetable purgatives, (the only remedy intended by nature for man,) to make way for their poisonous and mineral preparations, as if on purpose to prolong the sufferings of man, and debase his mind and body. The whole *materia medica*, according to nature, lies in one word—cleansing. Bodies of men, when once imbued with error, are the most dangerous; they aid and support one another through right and wrong—they never die: this is confirmed by the history of all nations who have tolerated such institutions. Let medical men abandon their present errors: they know them to be such, for they have no confidence in their own knowledge when they themselves are sick, though it is evident that a man should know his own feelings better than any one else. They have no sure data or principles to direct them; they are always in the empire of conjectures, confounding symptom and cause; they attach themselves merely to alleviate symptoms. Parents! let me admonish you: all the mortality you witness among children and youth of all ages, arises entirely from your not administering, from time to time, the vegetable purgatives. Did you do that, they would never have any serious illness: I can vouch for the truth of what I recommend to you. And what is the great hardship or inconvenience imposed upon you to guard yourselves and your children from disease, to procure to you and them nights of ease and days of pleasure? Only swallowing some pills like peas, and a glass of lemonade, which imposes no restraint nor regimen of any kind: you have not to fear the temperature of the air, whatever it be. When once in health, you will take less of this one medicine in a year, than is required by you or your children in a month, when some seri-

ous illness assails them; and you will see them always, as mine are, singing and hearty, for singing in children is a sure sign of the good state of the body. And let me tell you, my children had no pretensions to good health or constitutions, which has only been brought about by the means I recommend to you. Mothers, would you give to your infants or children a rational treat, worthy of yourselves, and worthy of them, awaken them oft to the sound of music, but despise all other absurd, nonsensical cares you have been taught to think of so much importance—they are of no avail, but detrimental to their health and comfort. By attending only to the one thing here recommended, you will render them really hardy, sprightly, and intelligent, and by the same means improve their looks. Physicians, entering your house to treat your children, will not then be, as it has been to me, a subject of regret, bringing desolation and mourning, owing to the poisonous drugs they are in the habit of administering; (I never knew but one of them sincere, and he was candid enough to follow what I recommended, and never ordered a grain of any thing else; and he was soon sensible of the good effects of it—I owe him this tribute of regard.) They treat your children according to their art, but not according to nature, which only requires purging.

Friction with the Flesh Brush.

Having treated of the cure and prevention of disease, so as to preserve health as it regards it inwardly, it now only remains to say something as to external treatment, and the various applications used to the skin: and here, I must say, the present art of healing shows its infancy, and the barbarism out of which it is sprung. What are we to expect from all these lotions, spirits, salves, opodeldoc, ointments, with which the public is amused? Who does not know their insignificancy, and their springing up at every cottage whose inhabitant is provided with some application of their own invention? The best that can be said of many of them is, that they do little harm: not so, however, those which have a repercussent quality—except a poultice to keep a sore soft and easy, I don't know any of them that can be of use. Not a pimple appears on our faces that has not its cause and source in the interior of the body; and it is there that their cure should be effected, by means of the vegetable universal medicine; dry up the source from which they come. Sores and eruptions should neither be provoked to come out, nor attempted to be driven in when they appear. Let nature work by means of the vegetable purgatives; then they will be radically cured indeed. Are these lotions, embrocations, pitch-plasters to penetrate the skin, and neutralize the humour which is causing us pain? or are they to dissipate it, if

they have that power, which I doubt? and then it flies to some other part of the body, which may be more dangerous. Friction alone, or the use of the flesh-bresh is highly advantageous, and founded upon principles and reasoning easily to be comprehended, and agrees and coincides with the use of the vegetable universal medicine. Passed with a strong hand over every part of the body, and for a good while, it is a practice which every one who regards health should attend to: twice a day—in the morning, and before dinner, are proper times. It is of more benefit than two hours' exercise; indeed, it is superior, and prepares you for taking exercise, and prevents your feeling fatigue. It is a thing, too, which every one may practise: it loosens and detaches gummy humours under the skin, and parts adjacent, about the joints and articulations, the glands of the abdomen and neck; which being thus loosened, they more easily enter into the circulation, and, by the revolving motion of the blood, are easily conveyed to the bowels, to be carried off by the vegetable universal medicines. It fortifies and embellishes all the skin, making it soft and agreeable, strong and healthy. To a weak, sickly skin, and not accustomed to it, it will feel at first harsh and disagreeable, because your skin is tender; but a week's trial will make you feel the benefit and comfort of it, and you will not like to be without it. The joints, muscles, and sinews are much strengthened by it, as they are thereby freed of those gummy humours which incommoded them, and prevented the blood from penetrating and nourishing them. After great fatigue, nothing refreshes so much.

Simplicity of the Human Frame, when once understood.

Science, instead of simplifying, has rendered this subject perplexed and incomprehensible; and, to their eyes, all the human mutations, from birth to death, appear wonder, miracle, chance, predestination, or the hand of the Almighty, working in an arbitrary unseen manner. The learned and the ignorant are very much alike with regard to this. Some men of undaunted and strong mind have attempted to stem this torrent, by the force of reason and philosophy; but they began at the wrong end, over-rating the mental powers of man, and underrating, or holding for naught, the physical body: though there are numerous examples, that they themselves have felt the subserviency or dependance of the intellectual faculties on the body, and have, from disease, sunk into dotage and imbecility. As the multitude is always easily ensnared, and admires that which it does not understand, these men enjoyed a high reputation, and were thought to be the enlighteners of the world. But they saw not clearly into physical man; or, rather they saw

not at all. Man, not content with the earth, seeks to draw his origin from the skies: and if he wishes to sublime his mind and character, so as to render him a fit inhabitant of the celestial abodes—adore, in spirit and meekness, the Great Giver of all —he will find this most easily accomplished—nay, natural to him, by the attention here prescribed as to his body.

A man, once conversant with, and understanding the true nature of his body, will see every thing that regards it in its true light. He will not be like that learned, jaundiced traveller, who visited foreign countries, and found all objects yellow. He will, as it were, see into the body of every one he meets: instead of skin, they will have but a cover of glass to his eyes. He will perceive the cause of health and sickness, of life and death: and be satisfied that these different states of human existence are caused by the corrupt humours, in various degrees, enclosed in the individual's body. First, he contemplates the bones constituting the frame, to support all: 2ndly, The sinews, muscles, and joints, to give motion and pliability; 3rdly, The skin and fleshy parts, to cover and add symmetry and beauty; 4thly, The viscera, or our various inward fleshy masses, all of different kinds, with their appropriate functions, even the brain itself: these may be compared to the wheels of a machine; 5thly, All the juices, fluids, and humours, each having their proper quality and station; 6thly, The blood pervading the whole, in some way or other distributing life and nourishment to all, and lord of all. It is easy to conceive from this, that the humours, from their nature, are the most corruptible, and, at the same time, the immediate agents upon the solids, or bones, nerves, fibres, and muscles: and, therefore, the authors of health, sickness, and finally, death. If they are in a proper healthy state, the blood, the pure blood rolls freely on, and all is harmony and health: but on the least change from this state of the humours, the blood begins to meet with interruptions; and then follow pain and disease. Let every man consult and reflect within himself, and on his feelings: let him observe nearly those around him, and in his family; he will be easily and satisfactorily able to explain to himself, that all the pains or sickness, he or they may experience, can only be caused by the vitiated state of their humours in one shape or other: this will very much tranquilise his mind: Instead of seeing, as before, thousands of different maladies ready to assail him, he now sees that he has but one foe; and that by subduing him, he radically extirpates all the others, to which this one served as a root or stock. Afterwards, when walking our streets, his eyes and senses are appalled at the objects of disease he meets, in all its different shapes—lameness, from sores: mortification, palsy, distortions; the dejected, the melancholy the emaciate, the helpless, the dull, the phlegmatic,

the corpulent, the scorbutic, and pimple-faced—in fine, all manner of diseased: he will know and attribute them to their true cause: and instead of unjustly accusing his Creator of showering so many evils on mankind, he will feel gratitude, and afterwards, astonishment, that man, with all his ingenuity, has so long been ignorant of the principles of his own being, and of the easy remedy which nature offers him for the cure of all his disorders.

Conclusion, and Account of the Anthor's Case.

Having now brought this my word of advice to the world, learnt from dear-bought experience and suffering, to a conclusion, it may not be deemed superfluous to say a little of myself, as the reader is generally curious—and very naturally so—to know something of the person, or author, who presumes to offer him his advice on any subject, either for his amusement or real benefit. Besides which, it will show, too, how Providence has conducted me under the pressure of the direst disease, for such a number of years, to arrive at last at the truth, and thereby have gained a real knowledge of the human body, (the promulgation of which is the most important gift that could be made to the human race,) and a perfect conviction of the erroneous theory and practice of the present medical profession.

Certainly in all ages, ancient as well as modern, the world has been amused with sarcasms, and accusations of the inutility of the medical profession; but that was all: physicians and doctors still kept their footing. Thus satarizing and lampooning the profession, only amused those in health, did not benefit the sick: and mankind seeing disease and death all around them, whether they consulted the doctors, or whether they did not, considered all, as the inevitable work of Providence, and came to this consoling conclusion "that what cannot be cured, must be endured." Such, I may say, is still the state of ideas and feelings of mankind. Thus accusing and inveighing against the vagueness and futility of this mode of practice of a profession, (highly honourable and necessary in itself, if properly understood), could be of no use, unless you, at the same time, presented to the public another mode of practice, surer to cure and prevent their diseases, and more adapted to their natures.

I would, at the same time, request the reader—the unprejudiced reader—if he has occasion for, or expects to reap any benefit from this advice, and improve his state of health, to weigh well within himself the validity of the arguments and deductions, here introduced, though, perhaps, new to him. If he is satisfied with his health, as it is, he will say, "I do not require any advice on the subject, and reject the offer." Consi-

dering health and disease as mere dispensations from the hand of Providence, showering all her greatest benefits on a very few individuals and witholding them from the multitude, he thinks himself one of the select few, and that his state of health must be lasting. He does not consider them what they really are, proceeding from the universal laws of nature, brought on by a train of circumstances incident to life from birth to death which, perhaps, have escaped his notice. To such a train of favourable circumstances, the healthy cheerful man owes his good, and to another train of unfavourable circumstances, the diseased man owes his bad health. We often see the most robust health brought to naught; why? because he was not instructed—did not know the sure way of preventing disease. He feels the darts of acute or chronic disorders; his high spirits forsake him, and he feels as a diseased man. Certainly then, if the healthy man can be brought thus low, from a cause which we comprehend, owing to his own neglect, the valetudinary, or diseased man, may have his health improved by pursuing a different mode, and eradicating from his body the cause of corruption and disease. The sun shines alike for all. Does the farmer who takes in a barran field—drains it, ploughs it, manures it—see his hope blasted? No. And do we suppose that providence has been less mindful of one of us, and that it intended this life as a world of woes to nine-tenths of mankind? No; the idea would be unjust, impious. Nature has in store great resources for the valetudinarian. If none of his organs, or viscera, are really injured: that is to say, if they are not eaten, corroded, or wasted, by the long abode of his acrimonious humours upon them; and even then, he may have still almost certain hope, if he arms himself with fortitude and perseverance, and if he has an inward conviction of the cause of all disease, as explained in this advice.

The world, no doubt, will receive this advice with caution, and even distrust. Many of them will say, How can any man, not bred up to physic as taught in our colleges and hospitals, pretend to come forward and offer opinions so contrary to those adopted by an host of learned men, who have spent their whole lives in studying and watching disease—from one, too, who despises to make quotations from the fathers of the medical art? Nature and experience are, however, better and surer masters and guides than any of these; and this will not be the first example in the world of the human mind remaining for ages ignorant of truths the most obvious, and highly interesting to the felicity of mankind. Witness the fallacies that have taken place, both as to religion and government, and the discoveries made in natural history and the arts. Besides, in cases of this kind, it is so difficult to leave the beaten track, and combat the prejudices of mankind and of the age, that one must almost

have the fervour of an apostle, and only have in view the good of the human race, to undertake and enter on such a calling; and I should have considered myself as guilty of treason to mankind, had I not promulgated truths so much to their advantage, even though the consequences to me may be highly disagreeable, from opposing such powerful adversaries, and which nothing but a conscientious conviction could overcome, and determine me to bring before the public.

A thirty-five year's inexpressible suffering both of body and mind, is an event, too, which falls but to the lot of few, if of any at all. Had it pleased God to call me out of this world four years ago, I should have died as another man, and been forgotten, and the world could have reaped no benefit from my case and misfortunes, nor from the favourable effects produced by the same means on my children. This is a guarantee to the world not often to be met with, and a convincing proof of the motto prefixed to this advice, that "health and old age are within the reach of us all."

I had passed my fiftieth year before I first saw the light—the true light that guided me to health; and from my sixteenth year, I had passed a life of disease, physical misery, and woe. During that long period, I thought, believed, and acted as others do who are in search of health:—boarding schools, confinement, and costiveness, were the parents that gave birth to my disease. After a lapse of five years, from sixteen to twenty-one passed in a neglected state, and when disease was rooted in my body, (for people, and I myself then, considered the diseases of the body, like a pear on a tree, and that they must be allowed to come to their full maturity, before they are to be touched or meddled with), I began to run the gauntlet of all the remedies which physicians of all countries are in the habit of prescribing. Beginning with change of air, country amusement, and exercise, anthelminthicks, or vermifuges, mercurial aud mineral purges; the scene was changed into stomachics, bitters, port wine, and beef-steaks, shower cold bath, chalybeates, and mineral waters. Then came change of climate—from a cold climate to the torrid zone: no alteration. Next succeeded mercury in all its shapes—salivation, valerian, æther, bark in abundance, laxative pills, just to move the bowels, assafœtida: then poverty of diet, scarcely any thing but vegetables and water. Nothing had any effect in giving me ease. At another time, a renowned M. D. or surgeon of this town, and of noted eccentricity, restricted me to a diet of a tea-cup full ef bread and milk for breakfast; and for dinner, a basin of soup with bread and meat, the whole only to be of volume even to fill the basin. Half an ounce of salts every morning, and a glass of cascarilla bark before dinner, were the medicines to accompany this diet of an anchorite, which was thought the *ne plus ultra* of medical skill—along with particular injunctions at what hour

to take exercise, and at what hour to sit still; and thus setting forth at the same time that relaxing, bracing, and starving, could not fail to restore nerves and organs of digestion, and give to the machine a new life and ease. But many months of this made me no better, but worse. My doctors began to be at their wit's end; but they never want a refuge when disease is obstinate, and does not choose to obey their prescriptions. It was then imagination—nothing can be done; go about your business, occupy yourself with business and employments, and learn to bear your sufferings. Total want of sleep, constant beating and uneasiness about the heart, dejection, the feeling of something like a bar across the lower part of my breast, no relish for amusement nor any thing else, costiveness—all these diseases together were nothing to their sapient eyes and ears, accustomed to hear such complaints daily; but the sufferer does not content himself with such language. The next thing was, for these great oracles of Epidaurus, to find, in the formation of my chest, the cause of my complaint and constant uneasiness. Then the truss-maker, or steel stays maker, was set to work: steel jackets were made to spread out my bones of the chest, and give to the heart full scope to play. This appeared to me, then, a high effort of genius, and showed the resources of their medical art; and I blessed the men, who, thus devoting themselves to the research of knowledge to cure our diseases, evinced so much science. What does not the poor sufferer grasp at? But alas! my chest would not open, the bones would not spread out. Reader, I suppose you think you have heard all, and that I must in good earnest declare, and think myself incurable. So I well nigh did and thought; but disease is a cloak you cannot carry about you unseen. So it happened to me—one's features, the eye, the gait, the complexion—every thing announces it when the body is out of order: and I was then still young, and had a right to ease, and even to health. This attracted the attention of an eminent medical man, in a large town, where I then was, and whom I had seen accidentally: this was twenty years ago. He soon displayed his science by finding out a cause for my complaint, which none of his predecessors had yet thought of. A cure or operation of such importance was not, however, to be undertaken by one alone, and a medical board was formed of two physicians and two surgeons, and all in high repute: and what do you think their unanimous decision was? Only to make a hole or incision at the pit of the stomach, arrive at the cartilage which is there, lift it up, and cut off its point; giving plausible reasons that the cartilage was too long, rubbed upon the stomach, and caused the beating, irritation, want of sleep, &c. &c. which I invariably complained of. Guided by such Mentors, and men of science too, I consented to submit; one night's good

rest and sleep, I thought, would repay me for all the danger I ran; such was my calculation and eagerness to get well. The operation was begun, of which I bear the mark to this day; but on advancing, the scientific gentlemen got frightened at the danger, and abandoned me to the care of another surgeon to heal up the wound. This was a shock hard to bear; such a disappointment after my sanguine hopes. What was to be done? suicide? Nature and religion both revolt at it. Thus I continued, year after year, struggling with disease—my speedy dissolution was often looked for—my meridian of life passed—the powers and energy of life fast subsiding—my faculties impairing, and sight becoming dim. I was fast descending into the grave—the lightest meal gave me all the horrors of indigestion—that low languid state of it in which the sufferer finds no ease nor rest any way—my glands in the neck and groin obstructed—iritable, peevish, sleepless—my joints stiff, and my feet filled with excruciating pains, so that I could scarcely walk—on my elbows and shoulders the flesh appearing raw, the skin being eat away by the acrimony of the humours. Such was I in my fifty-first year; and my original complaint, the cause and source of all these evils, remaining the same. At this period I acquired new ideas. I began to reason with myself on all that had passed, and had been done. I soon saw the futility of the whole, and the want of principles and design in all the prescriptions of my doctors: they appeared to me no better than the hood-winked person at the play of "blind-man's buff:" they are groping about, and it is all a chance whether they hit on the right disease or not; nay, that by their present practice they cannot cure any disease, as they are ignorant of the real cause of all disease. If a patient gets cured of his disease, it is by nature: well for him if they have not given him soporiferous drugs to counteract nature. Let me make here one remark: has the medical profession, notwithstanding the antiquity it boasts of, discovered or established as yet any real fact as to the treatment of disease, and that has proved convincing to themselves or satisfactory to others—their practice varying in different countries, and in the same country varying according to the individual notions of the physician, one contradicting another? Do they not show, by their eagerness in looking out for new remedies, and new modes of cure, that they are in want of something, which they have not yet found? Can any one of us, or themselves, say, that they possess a sure mode of improving our health, benefitting our nature, and expanding our faculties, to the utmost of which they are susceptible? Such, however, should be the task of the true physician. They are still expecting to find out, to accomplish this, some great remedy, or specific, in some remote quarter of the globe; and the lichen of Iceland, or

another exotic, the name of which I do not remember, are now under their demure consideration, as proper drugs to operate the salvation of the human race. In a year or two they will be forgotten. Do you think this is the way to treat man, the chief work of the creation! Depend upon it, their theory and practice are erroneous. We trust and depend upon them to be sure, because it is the practice of our country; and every one knows not better, and is at a loss what to do. Discarding every thing I had learned and believed in before from their doctrines, I said to myself, What can it be that makes me so ill, so miserable? It is neither musket balls nor stones, nor sharp-pointed instruments; for I have neither of those within me. It cannot be any of my solid parts; for if any of them were in an injured state, I should soon feel the consequences of it. It can then be nothing else but my bad humours, which, from my stomach and bowels, are diffused all over my body. I then rested settled as to that point, resolved to place my confidence in the vegetable universal medicine, as the only rational purifiers of the blood and system, as they alone take away the dross and impurities out of the body—and they have not deceived me. One step leads to another: I soon found that the idea with regard to them was erroneous; that instead of weakening, they strengthen; that though used for any length of time, they still operate alike; that the stomach and bowels never get wearied with them; on the contrary, that they delight in them; that all other functions and powers are improved; that on leaving them off, costiveness did not ensue (provided you have once persevered with the use of them to effectually purify the system;) and that evacuating by these vegetables is the natural function of the bowels, as digestion to the stomach, breathing to the lungs, sight to the eyes; and every one knows, that all these are the better for being used. All nations, from the remotest ages, have had ships; but Columbus only found out the way to America—before him they only knew how to paddle about the shores: by Columbus, the world has derived from ships the advantages they were susceptible of. So I have ventured on an unknown ocean, and made the object I was in search of, *health*. The vegetable medicines were likewise known, but their use was not. People and physicians knew only that it was sometimes necessary to give them, in a small degree—just as they say, to open the bowels, and prevent nature from being stopped—trusting to their art to establish and maintain the just equilibrium among the humours, by their various drugs of different natures. But this equilibrium always escaped them, when they thought themselves the surest of it. They did not know, or at least, they do not show it by their practice, that by draining the body of its dross and humours, all the other juices flow in their natural healthy state. They seem to think

the stomach and bowels comparable to a pair of mill-stones, and that use would make them smooth and lose their powers; hence the erroneous system of giving tone, force, bracing, &c. Perhaps they are just now debating in their medical councils, whether it is by muscular force, or by juices, that digestion is consummated. The stomach and bowels have always power enough when they are clean. The only thing they dread, is when their juices are obstructed and cannot flow freely: therefore the evident inference from this is, that it is by the juices alone that the digestion of our aliments is consummated. By the use of them, I have, comparatively speaking, renewed my youth;—I have got rid of all pains—my limbs are supple—the palpitation at my heart is gone, and my spirits easy;—my sleep is returned for a period of four or five hours—I neither fear wet, cold, nor heat, nor catch colds in any situation;—exercise gives me no fatigue;—and this great change, so much good, operated for the trifling inconvenienae of swallowing a few pills at bed-time, and a glass of lemonade in the morning, which do not impose—nay, don't require any restraint either day or night, but leave you perfect master of yourself and your time. My most sanguine expectations, three years ago, could not have anticipated such a result. I was dying, and ten times worse than any of you, and, as you see the disease was old. For recent complaints, and as a preventitive, ten days will do more than a year for me. Luckily for me, amidst such various treatments, I had the good fortune to escape laudanum and bleeding; otherwise I should not have been here to tell the tale. After long perseverance, two years and a half after I had begun with the vegetable universal medicine, I had ocular demonstrations of the cause of my complaint being evacuated: a substance of a skinny, glutinous nature, four or five inches long, moulded like a gut, descended from the mouth of my stomach, immediately from the place where the learned doctors and surgeons had begun the incision for opening, and of which a fac-simile is still in my possession—(see Plate, No. 1.) You may well imagine that from its long abode there it had acquired consistency, which must have been much greater before passing through the stomach and bowels, and thus presenting itself to my eyes. Had my body been opened at any period of my illness, no doubt the dissectors would have dignified it with the name of ossification of some of these parts; and there, as we may suppose, it was sticking close as gum or fungus to a tree. Reader, this was the cause from the beginning of my disease, want of all rest and comfort, and loss of fortune. I frequently thought I should go mad, and that I was possessed of a devil within me. In the first periods of it, and when my other feelings were still acute, I would have taken up my abode in the sandy deserts of Africa, to obtain a few nights' sound



Fac-Simile of the morbid Gummy adhesion, or Lining formed in the Oesophagus, or Gullet, & descended from Mr. Morison's Stomach, after more than twelve months use of the Vegetable Universal Medicine. All those labouring under Palpitations, Tightness of the Chest, Diseases of the Heart, and Chronic Indigestion, have something similar in these parts

Day & Haghe Lith.rs to the King Gate St. Lincs. Inn Fields

sleep, the common solace of mankind; and so I well nigh did, or worse, for it drove me to the West Indies. You cannot imagine to yourself the anguish and pain of it; yet no one knew how to give me any relief. At its commencement, thirty-eight years ago, it was only a simple humour that had settled there, and, by the treatment which nature prescribes for all disease, would have been radically cured in a week, or ten days; but it was neglected, and allowed to take root and grow. Reader, all your diseases and pains arise from a like cause: they must proceed from a humour. I defy all ingenuity to establish any other cause. I had no more visible appearance of humours then about me than you have. I was only highly uneasy and disturbed, and had pain; and it is evident that my heart at every stroke met a resistance. Nothing could give me sleep. You see, my medical advisers never dreamed of finding out the true cause: the vegetable universal medicines, however, did me this good office, as they search the whole body, and ferret out disease; that is, obnoxious humours, wherever they are seated. Do not we hear every day of people with pains in the side, breast, abdomen, and head, which terminate fatally, only because the proper remedy is not applied? Did not Buonaparte die of a disorder of this kind, in some shape or other, which some courses of the vegetable universal medicine would have stopped and eradicated? So do we all; but it is not investigated: a humour in some shape is the cause of all disease, and of death. Is this no small consolation to mankind, to have their minds set at ease on a point that so much interests them, as to know the real cause of their diseases, and to see their way clear out of the wilderness in which they were before lost?

But physicians will say, (and some others will join them,) who could discover the cause of such a disorder? or, that you had a brazen stomach and bowels, to support such purging. It is, however, the talent you often pique yourselves upon the most, to discriminate constitutions, and to treat them accordingly. On the many applications I made to you, why did not any of you find out the stomach and bowels of brass at the time? This is, however, but mere waste of words, and requires no other refutation than to repeat, that every one possesses the same stomach and bowels of brass, and that it is only stagnant and corrupt humours which the stomach and bowels dread, and that it is owing to these humours, in one shape or other, that all around us die; for death always proceeds from an injury done to some of our inward parts by these humours. And here I cannot forbear still impressing on the mind of the reader, that all pain, no matter how trifling, an individual feels, is the beginning of disease, and will be every day making progress, if you do not check it and evacuate it. It is the snow-ball at the top of the mountain, which, if allowed to roll down, becomes

an overwhelming mass at the bottom. Away then with that inhuman and brutalizing idea and method which many people have, of foolishly resisting and attempting to conquer pain and disease. They say unto themselves—I am ill; I suffer, but yet I won't submit; it would be pusillanimous, effeminate. Certainly such a man's apology is to be found in the ignorance of his advisers. If he consulted a physician, he told him one thing and prescribed accordingly; if he went to another physician, he told him another story and prescribed something else; friends did the same, till the poor sufferer, tired out, but not relieved, said, I will do or take nothing, as I find them all useless: and from this it became a sign of wisdom to take nothing, because they had never yet been put on the right road. The intelligent reader will perceive, that by this mode of treatment you strike at the root of all disease at the same time, and prevent the Hydra monster from assuming his various shapes. How often do we see a person fallen sick, when he is treating and labouring under any disease, another malady of a different nature and symptoms, declares itself; and the patient falls a victim to a complication of diseases, but which proceeded in all from the same cause or origin!—It belongs to this great nation, renowned for its religion, morality, glory, perfection in the arts and sciences, and riches, manfully to come forward and stop the havoc of disease and wretchedness: this equally interests the rich and the poor, all and every one. The whole nation is groaning under the present practice of the medical profession, which fosters disease more than cures it, and debases our constitutions. Is there no difference betwixt right and wrong in medical treatment? do the professors of it consider themselves heaven-born? or is it a subject which defies investigation? Our hospitals, infirmaries, poor-houses, and mad-houses, are filled with diseased objects. Before they have attained half their natural age, the young are swept away, or grown up diseased and profligate. Much care has been taken and great means employed to instruct their minds; but we forget to instruct them as to the treatment of their bodies. This, however, would be no difficult task, and the good consequences of it would soon be felt. The constitutional virtues have always been held in the highest estimation, as forming good religious members of society. In my own family, on my own children, I have evident testimony of the very salutary effects of the vegetable universal medicine; although they were born with far from good constitutions to boast of, but the reverse, being all subject to various chronic complaints, as might be expected, yet by the use of them their constitutions and state of body have been wonderfully improved and altered for the better, kept free from all surrounding disease, not catching colds, coughs, nor sore throats, and always hearty, lively, and apt to learn.

Reader, I have an inward conviction of the truth of all advised here—a conviction learned from experience; for experience should always precede conviction, however plausible the previous reasoning may be, which led you to make the trial by experience. If it is otherwise, it is only system-making and chimeras. I have revealed to mankind truths the most important to them; and thirty years ago I would willingly have given all I possessed to have had the same revealed to me, and thought I made a good bargain; for what is life without health, and the enjoyment of our faculties? not a state of happiness but of misery. And where is the man who, in his life has not felt the insignficancy and even perniciousness of all medical knowledge and prescriptions hitherto? My last advice is, if you wish to live long, pleasantly, and happy, useful to yourself and to others, think it not too much trouble to prevent disease. It is much easier to prevent than to cure. Root out the weeds by time. You are now put upon the high road, with health full in view, and guided by sure unerring principles to direct you.

POSTSCRIPT.

Reader, let me narrate to you a small circumstance that took place not a month ago, and when I was penning this advice to you; for in an investigation of this kind, the minuter the circumstance, of the more consequence it is. If a man, from his knowledge, science, or art, could cause the slightest down to grow upon your skin, on a part where there was none, and could give good rational grounds for his so doing, we should then have sufficient reason to hope, that the same person would arrive at the knowledge of covering our heads with hair when bald, and where there was none. I had on the middle joint of one of the middle toes of the left foot, a very slight contraction of the articulation, with a little turgidity, and the skin looked whitish and shining. It, perhaps, had existed there twenty years, (for I do not remember its appearing,) gave me no pain, and did not prevent me wearing any shoe. All I know is, that it was there for many, many years: — the nicest anatomist, or sculptor, would only have said, that there was some imperfection in it; a little contraction and swelled skin it certainly had. One day lately I felt pain on it, on the bone farther down, close to the body of the foot, a little hardness and redness like a flea-bite; but I felt, at the same time, that the pain was deep, and reached the bone. It went on increasing; and the whole of that part of the foot became inflamed and swelled, and for two days I could scarcely walk. Those about me recommended various applications, common in such cases; but I rejected them, sensible of the only cause from which it could proceed, and confident in the vegetable universal medicine to eradicate that cause. I was otherwise in perfect health, and could have walked thirty miles the day before it attacked me. It is to be remarked, too, that on the other side of the articulation, towards the point of the toe, there was not the least inflammation: this shows how the blood acts—it had detached the humour, and was conveying it up to the bowels to be purged off. As I expected, in a few days more, the inflammation subsided; and, what is still more, the whole contraction and little swelling were gone. Science, or knowledge, without knowing the cause how this insignificant

change on my toe was brought about, is no knowledge at all, and is lost to the world; you can make no use of it on other occasions. The cause of the change on my toe arose from this: my blood was then purified by three years' use of the vegetable universal medicine, and I was in good health. I have before said, in the body of this advice, that the blood, the life of man, when perfectly purified, becomes penetrating, elastic, energetic. It strives to have uncontrolled sway in all its dominions, the body, and to be itself everywhere, to nourish all properly. More nice than the anotomists or sculptor, and jealous of its rights, the blood had found out this little corner on the articulation of my toe, where one of its bitter enemies had established himself for many years. This enemy was a humour, and the cause of the contraction; the pure blood, strong and active, enters into combat with it, subdues, and expels it. This was the cause of the inflammation—the humour, being dislodged, spread itself over the other parts, till, by the circulation, it was to be conveyed to the bowels to be carried off. One may judge of the malignity of the humours, when this, not so big as half a small pea, could occasion such pain. This was the consequence of more than a thousand doses of the vegetable universal medicine, which did not disable me, all that time, from any occupation or amusement. This may be compared to the last conquest the blood had to make to regain possession of its dominions.

From this occurrence on the toe, one may draw inferences and knowledge of the most useful nature. We may consider it as the seed of a disease, which had planted itself there, and only waited a favourable opportunity of spreading itself, which would have depended on my mode of life and state of blood; for example, four years ago, being so ill, and pains in some other parts of my feet, that I could scarcely walk, if, instead of using the vegetable universal medicine, I had followed the advice of physicians, cronies, and such like, and used, as the expression is, bracers, fortifiers, nostrums, or specifics,—this same humour on the toe would have been fostered up into the gout, or some such thing, and if alive at this day, (which was not probable,) I should have been infirm and bed-ridden.

Further Exhortation against Bleeding.

No, the human race can never have any security for their lives, nor enjoyment of health, to the extent intended by nature, till the rage or mania of the medical profession for drawing blood be put a stop to. The exalted quality for the blood has not yet been at all seen into; they look upon it as a common humour. It is life itself. Who has not experienced the throbbing that

takes place in any inflammation or boil on our extremities? One would think we had another heart in the part affected. The same thing on cutting your finger with a penknife, and the blood flows freely, a throbbing likewise takes place. One would think that the blood was an animate being, and was thus fluttering for its existence. In the inflammation, or boil, it is stopped, and cannot get through in its course; in the cut, its quantity is immediately diminished, and the adjoining part seems to feel the loss of it, for a throbbing soon establishes itself. But don't we see the consequences to all, and especially to those who have passed the meridian of life, of once commencing to be bled for their disorders? They lose their best blood; but that does not carry away the cause of the complaint, and accordingly it returns again in a month or so, and bleeding again soon debilitates the patient; he falls into some disease from want of blood, and dies. Such is the case in apoplexies, palsies, and inflammatory complaints. The patient is bled;—this relieves him for a little while, a month or two—just enough time to settle his worldly affairs; and a second or third attack proves serious, because the patient has no more blood to lose, even although he may look florid and full: the reason of which is, that the little blood he has left is stagnant, and does not circulate. Why, in these diseases, don't our practitioners have recourse to vomiting their patients: to be succeeded afterwards by the vegetable universal medicine? Is it because vomiting and purging are a little disagreeable, and require some exertions, especially vomiting, whereas bleeding is done so easily? You only faint a little, feel weak after; and all this prepares you and lets you down softly into the grave. The man who adopts the other method, of vomiting and purging for these diseases, will find another result. It is really sickening and appalling to witness, in the habitations of the poor and working classes, the waste of human blood that is every day made, by resorting to bleeding as a common remedy. On all pains that are experienced, either in the body or head, we hear such a one say, "I have too much blood—bleeding would relieve me." The doctor assents, and says, perhaps, "One may try;" and so the person is bled, and on the fair way to end his days in the hospital. No human nor animal body can ever have too much blood. A contrary opinion arises entirely from false notions, and confoundig cause and symptoms. Pains, inflammations, hemorrhages, fulness in the head, high-flushed complexions, apoplexy—all these are only symptoms, and not cause—symptoms showing that the body, or system, is full of vitiated, stagnant humours, and that the blood cannot run freely. Does not a person who is subject to these flushings or fulness in the head, (which, by the bye, is only the first stage of apoplexy,) does he not feel confused, giddy, and as if you stopped the veins of his neck by some pressure? His

complexion is confused and ruddy, because the blood is stagnant, and gives more colour: and this the medical profession sagaciously takes for too much blood.

Stuffing System disapproved of.

There is another very prevailing custom, or practice, with regard to health, which I really believe makes more victims every year than any war. One may call it the stuffing system. I do not allude to people who over-eat themselves at feasts: this only happens now and then, and is not so much to be feared. What I mean is, the absurd notion to be met with everywhere, that when you see a person, no matter of what age or sex, ailing of some languid disorder, or unwell, all those about him immediately attribute it to want of nourishing, strengthening food and drink. They think always one is going to die of inanition: then this appears so plausible and sensible to their minds, that it cannot be overdone. Every two or three hours the patient must comfort his stomach—soups, jellies, meat, sago, arrow-root, wine, porter, and biscuit, become auxiliaries to two or three other substantial meals. Is is surprising if people's digestive powers cannot get over such repeated meals? If you had left it to your bitterest enemy to devise a method for your destruction, he could not have fallen on a more certain way; and do you ever see any good come of it? In all such situations, stuffing with high food, or any food, is the very worst thing that can be done; for it will never relieve the system, but, on the contrary, embarrass it more and more. No, instead of such rich food, and so often repeated, the patient required the immediate use of the vegetable universal medicine. If the disease is not very old, or chronic, you will soon find a difference; and that two moderate meals a day will nourish your body more than five before, and increase your strength and spirits. Delusion is carried to such a length on this head, that you generally see friends and bystanders judge of your health and well-being only by the quantity you devour.

Starving System.

We may likewise observe, that young people of both sexes, after they have attained to years of discretion and become their own masters, very often fall into the opposite mistaken idea, of benefitting their health and spirits by under-eating, or with such moderation as to be insufficient for the nourishment of the body; and the more they continue it, the less they can eat, the organs contracting, without, however, their reaping any

benefit from such abstinence. They may have often heard their parents too, or others, talk of the good effects of moderation and abstinence, and have read, perhaps, Louis Cornaro, or Doctor Cheyne. All this confirms them in their idea that they will benefit their health by fasting, till they find at last that such a mode will not do. Who does not see in all this the inward feeling which they have of a tenacious humour annoying them, which is clogging up their digestive organs and bowels? When at last they see their error, they are advised to try all kinds of expedients, which often put them to great trouble and expense, without benefit—change of scene, mineral waters, travelling, horse exercise—which all might have been saved; for, by the use of the vegetable universal medicine, they would have recovered their health more easily, and with more certainty too, without ever stirring from home. Thus you see that these two very different states—the one stuffing, the other starving—both arise from a state of humours; and they will both be cured by the same process of evacuating. The trial is easily made.

London and the Salubrity of its Air considered.

Many of the inhabitants of London, (I may say, indeed, all of them,) and strangers to it in particular, complain of the unwholesomeness of its air, attribute to it a multitude of diseases, and for themselves and children are only sighing for the country air. Without drawing an exact parallel betwixt its air and that of the country, one may safely affirm, that the same is not the cause of the various diseases and ailings we hear ascribed to it—short breath, asthma, pulmonary complaints of all kinds, inflammatory and putrid fevers, disordered digestion, and all its consequences: in fine, diseases of all kinds. Do we find the inhabitants of countries where they breathe the purest air exempt from the like disorders? The human body, if kept in order in other respects, is fitted for all kinds of air; and these errors have only their origin in our having mistaken the cause, the efficient cause of all disease, which puts on innumerable shapes, and leaves the learned and unlearned alike in a wilderness of confusion and doubt. All complaints, ailings, and feelings attributed to London air in young and old, in young particularly, will yield to the use of the vegetable universal medicine, nature's remedy. In vain has man, by his ingenuity, multiplied the means of curing and preserving health. After having tried all other things under the sun, he will find them insufficient, (as he is doing already,) and be obliged to resort to purging as the only means of preserving health, and improving his faculties. Parents then no more will be separated from their children, nor children from their parents,

whom nature intended to be together, to comfort and assist one another. The packing off your children to boarding schools and seminaries, as soon as they can speak, will not then be thought indispensable, and the bodies and minds of the youhg will both profit much by the change. Who does not know, and has not felt, the anguish and sorrow it causes to these young beings, and the manner in which they are treated. Indeed, it must be so, when you congregate such a number. Parents seem eager to seize the earliest opportunity to render their lives unhappy, because it is the custom. And do you think by such a system, that you advantage either body or mind? There are not ten out of a hundred that do not suffer inconceivably from it, and never recover from its bad effects. Confinement, chastisement, continued application above their powers, a dull, insipid life of privations, are the means adopted to bring up our youth of both sexes, and from their most juvenile years. This damps and thwarts all their natural sprightliness and gaiety, and, by injuring their bodies, prevents the growth and expansion of their minds. It is said by the advocates of boarding-school education, that this initiates them by times with the ways of the world, makes them more capable of playing their parts in real life: then, from the same reasoning, all the youth of towns should surpass in acuteness and intelligence those of the country, and others educated at home; which we by no means find to be the case. Always forgetting all physical education, the advocates of such plans think that all good is to be got by tuition, and that a learned master cannot fail to make a promising, clever youth, by keeping him assiduously, from morning to night, at the task; whereas, a youth properly trained, as to his physical powers, will learn and profit as much in half the number of hours of study, and surpass his companions in every thing. They do not consider that talents, acquirements, parts, in fine, what is called cleverness, along with a good moral disposition—that all these proceed from within, from the internal organization or play of the machine; and in vain will you attempt to improve them by mere tutoring alone. They stand more in need of proper improvement as to the body, which is the stock which bears the fruit, and brings them to maturity. What so sensibly affecting as the sight of a poor sickly youth, book-learned perhaps he may be, but who, it is evident, will never have talents nor parts to make use of it? Proper physical training is the only mode too of rendering your children really hardy, and able to support with pleasure all vicissitudes. They will then feel a strength and energy within them, unknown to others. Certainly, the present mode of treating young people and children with such harshness and rigour, and paying no regard to their gentle, kind feelings, and congregating them in seminaries, arises out

of the old monastic institutions of our country, when it was thought that mortifying the body, by privations of all kinds, was the only road to salvation and to learning. I am, however, ready to admit, that some improvement has taken place within these thirty years, as to this harsh and severe discipline of youth, though there is still much to amend. Fathers and mothers of this large metropolis, why do you not adopt a more natural mode of giving your children mental education, and which, I am sure, would be more agreeable to the greatest number of you? Why not keep your offspring inmates of your own house, and send them to public schools by day? Such schools, if the teachers of them found encouragement, would rise up in all quarters of the town, fitted for the different classes of society, and taught by the best masters. Your children would then have the advantages both of public and private education, of domestic life: the one as necessary as the other towards their happiness and advancement. They then would no longer be estranged or lost to you; and you yourselves would reap the benefit of their innocent, amusing company, and prevent you resorting to other and more expensive pastimes: the economy of such a plan, too, is not to be despised. If, at all times when your children appear any ways out of order, (not gay, lively, and with good sleep,) you make use of the vegetable universal medicine, you need not fear any bad effects from the London air. It appears to me that the age of eighteen is early enough for any youth to leave the paternal roof of those who can afford to keep them at home: they will at that age derive benefit from a more extensive commerce with the world, and be capable and understand taking care of themselves.

END.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES,

SINCE THE FIRST EDITION OF THIS WORK.

On Lumbago, Sciatica, and other similar Pains in the Nerves and Muscles.

These are very excruciating pains, and though not deadly for a long time, they soon incapacitate a man for any thing, and lay him up in his bed. They have hitherto been treated in all manner of ways, at random, both by doctors and old women; the first going surgically and scientifically to work, by scarifying, blistering, leeching, or cupping, thinking in this manner, no doubt, to drill the nerve or muscle affected into proper behaviour—the old women content themselves with rubbing well the part, or sometimes ironing the back with a good hot flat-iron; and I am very sure that this last is the best method of the two: I, however, would recommend, in conjunction with it, the use of the vegetable universal medicine in large doses, and let the part be rubbed as much as possible. There is no saying how soon, but perseverance in this way will be sure to conquer it.

St. Vitus's Dance.

It falls but to the lot of few to see a case of this extraordinary disease, which, as the superstitious name of it indicates, was formerly ascribed to some extraordinary and supernatural agency, what is called possessed, bewitched, or some such like. To give an account of, or review, what has been wrote about it by medical authors, would now be superfluous and loss of time; suffice it to say, that the Hygeist has received accounts from the country, well authenticated, stating the cure of a case of this description, and of a highly aggravated nature, by the vegetable universal medicine only, after every thing else had been tried in vain. Any farther comment thereon is unnecessary, farther than to say, that it shows the labyrinth of error, disease, and woe, that mankind have been led into by the medical profession, and which they will not forsake. The same thing will happen

as to hydrophobia and insanity, whenever a fair trial is made of the vegetable universal medicine. This case will be given at length at the end of the work, along with others.

White Swellings.

This is generally a fatal disorder, attended with the loss of the limb and death. If taken early, it will be soon cured by the vegetable universal medicine; and even at any period, by a steady perseverance in them. See a more detailed account of this disease in the *Anti-Lancet*, No. 6.

Tic Douloureux; in English, the Face-ache.

Were names simplified, and given with any propriety, that of this disorder and of lumbago, would be synonimous; for though affecting different parts, they are very much of the same nature. No external application should be used, but merely friction with the flesh-brush, (which will be painful at first,) and at the same time take sufficiently large doses of the vegetable universal medicine. It will yield much sooner than the lumbago.

Insanity—Mental Derangement.

How circumscribed would be the knowledge of man without experience! Not many years ago, the persons afflicted with these calamities were left without any assistance or treatment. The regular physician or doctor discarded them from his lists as maniacs, persons bedevilled, and that his concerning himself about them, in any wise, would be a disparagement to his profession. His long and laborious studies had furnished him with no clue as to the treatment of these maladies. In the present advancement of society, this state of things could not remain so—the lunatics must be cared for: then arose a set of doctors, now called mad doctors, whose province it is to keep the diseased of mind in order; and numbers of these poor creatures are congregated in one house, subject to severe discipline, to the great sorrow and affliction of their relatives. The Hygeist himself has never visited patients in a lunatic asylum;—he has never himself administered the vegetable universal medicine to a person in a straight waistcoat. Notwithstanding rumours are afloat; it is whispered that they have—that some such patients have taken them, procured by their relations on *the sly*, as it is called; that is to say, without the knowledge of the Dons of the art. And lo! they have done good—a great deal of good,

for the short time they were administered—bringing on a perfect tranquillity in a person before furibond. But does any one imagine, than a chance dose or two, taken by stealth in such a manner, is the way to cure at once a disease of this kind, which would require great attention and perseverance, and the strict enforcement of all your prescriptions.

Reasoning from analogy (the best guide of any in such cases,) says to us, these medicines have cured head-aches, nervousness, irritability, epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance, fits, melancholy, delirium, fever, eccentricity, and so on; why, then, should they not cure insanity, madness, and those other delusions; and there is no doubut but they will do so, even in the worst cases, and only require administering. Daily warm-baths will be of great use.

Hydrophobia, and all Poisons by Wounds.

The human frame is formed by nature complete. Our mistaken proceedings have made us doubt and see impossibilities where there are none. To nature every thing is possible: there is nothing more surprising in the saliva of a mad dog insinuating itself by the wound, and entering the system and circulation, that when a surgeon, dissecting a putrid body, scratches a finger, is taken ill and dies. His science in anatomy has not yet made him acquainted with the true structure of the body: these medicines cure the small pox, measles, venereal disease, scurvy, erysipelas, mortifications: they are all poisons with which the blood has been infected. Why then should they not cure hydrophobia?—and so they will. For more details as to this disease, see *Anti-Lancet*, No. 5.

Poisons taken inwardly, Mineral and Vegetable.

There is no doubt but time, and the public becoming better acquainted with the true state of the human body, and familiarized with the use of the vegetable universal medicine, will establish them as a certain cure for all poisons taken inwardly. What is the desideratum in all cases of poisoning? but to get the poison, the sooner the better, out of the body, both by vomiting and purging. Taken in large doses, they do both: they will carry down the mineral corrosive poisons without injury to the intestines: they are just the reverse and antidote for laudanum,

Friction, or use of the Flesh Brush—Shampooing.

Friction, at all times, is a most salutary practice and exercise, both as a preventive and cure. It is the only external application the body requires, as the vegetable universal medicine is

the only internal one: they go hand in hand, and assist each other; with use, it becomes pleasant. It is the greatest act of cleanliness; it keeps the skin smooth and strong, will remove pimples, and prevent stiff joints, &c. &c., and even inflammations. It breaks and dissipates the clammy humours of a diseased part, and allows the blood to penetrate. The Hygeist was always aware of the great benefits arising from friction for assisting in curing many diseases, as was stated long ago in the body of this work; but he owns that his ideas of the efficacy of it have been much strengthened by the perusal of a mode of cure by friction, and actual beating of the flesh, adopted by an Admiral Henry, of Rolvenden, in Kent. From it, it appears that the Admiral, who had become very infirm from rheumatism and other disorders, his legs and feet swelled, and finding no relief from the usual remedies and applications, began to form the idea that all our diseases proceed from want of circulation of the blood. Accordingly, he began beating, and hammering all his body and the parts affected—had hard instruments made on purpose for working between the sinews and tendons, and even his throat, mouth, stomach, and belly. By a constant daily perseverance in this, he improved his health and limbs, and lived to a great old age. By these repeated beatings, he removed all the humours which are the cause of pain and inflammation, and got them into the circulation, and thus allowed the blood to penetrate into these parts; this is the explanation of Admiral Henry's theory, and so far it is correct. But had Admiral Henry been aware of the inner organization, and known the use of the vegetable universal medicine, and taken them, during only common friction with the flesh-brush, he would have saved himself a great deal of useless torture, and of being obliged to make this beating of his flesh, as I may say, his constant employment. Besides, it did not save him from other infirmities, such as the loss of an eye, an attack of the tic douloureux—all which he would have been exempt from, if he had used, at the same time, the vegetable universal medicine. We learn from it, however, one grand truth—that in all cases of pain or inflammation, friction is highly useful; and we know now, too, the reason why it is so, which is a most important step in the knowledge of any science. The full account of Admiral Henry's mode is given at the end, as extracted from Sir John Sinclair's code on health and longevity.

Eruptions on the Skin, after a few day's use of the Vegetable Universal Medicine.

People have such scanty ideas of the true state of the human body, and of the effects that proper medicine should have upon it, that they are at once thrown into a wrong chain of reasoning,

when they see any eruptions or pimples appear by the use of these medicines: this happens both to those who suffered under pimples and eruptions before; and on those who had none, they will sometimes make their appearance. It is the most favourable thing that can happen to them, and will totally disappear in a wholesome manner, if they continue the medicines. It is owing to this, the blood (which is the living principle within us) has acquired more strength and energy from the few doses you have taken, and it drives outwardly the humours lurking about the skin, and which it seems, from their position, could not be carried away by purging. The vegetable universal medicine and friction will clear the skin of every thing.

Warm Baths.

Of all the articles contained in this work, now meditated upon and considered of with great attention, (I may say proved by four years' practice, not only by myself, but likewise by others, hygeian agents throughout the country,) this is the only one on which I have found reason to alter my sentiments; and though not assigning to it qualities capable of effecting a cure, yet I am now led to consider it as a great assistant along with the vegetable universal medicine, and its effects perfectly in consonance with the theory established in this work, of all our diseases proceeding from a vitiated humour, producing thereby an obstruction to the circulation of the blood. It is on the same theory that Admiral Henry's beating, rubbing, and pinching the flesh and tendons, has effected the cures he mentions. Shampooing is the same thing, so likewise exercise of all kinds, when properly used. But every one must perceive how very insufficient and dilatory such practices are alone, compared with the effects of a medicine which, in an innocent way, at once goes to the root and clears out of the body the obstructing matter, and will give more relief in a week than any friction or shampooing will do in six months. But as an assistant to the same end let them be made use of, as they agree in principle and theory. Cold baths and warm baths have quite opposite effects on the body. Cold baths contract and diminish the volume of the whole body or flesh; and consequently they leave less room and space for the circulating fluids, without at all diminishing their quantity. Warm baths, on the contrary, cause an expansion of the whole body or flesh—consequently the circulating juices have more room, and this gives ease to local affections, and likewise to the whole system and notedly to the action of the heart. Cold baths tighten the nerves, sinews, and tendons, and obstruct circulation; like bark and laudanum, they fix the humours on the diseased part, producing spasms, cramp, insanity, and others

the most direful diseases; warm baths, on the contrary, loosen and render flexible the tendons, sinews, and nerves, and promote a freer circulation of the blood; warm baths, besides, as an act of cleanliness, I have experienced to be beneficial in spasms, fits. convulsions (especially of children,) gout, violent retention of urine, and all disorders of the skin. Certainly it would be improper to content oneself with the use of them alone for the removal of any one of these disorders; the use of the vegetable universal medicine must be resorted to for the total extirpation of the obnoxious humour, which has been alone the real cause of the disease.

Weakness and Strength.

A volume might be written on these two physical states—weakness and strength. The manner in which they have been treated by medical authors amounts to nothing, and puts in a clear light their want of all profundity and research as to cause and effect. What is weakness but the consequence of disease? What is strength but the consequence of health? Let all then know and be told for once and always (I mean those labouring under any weakness) that it proceeds from humours infesting the blood, and that nothing but purging will remedy it. As every thing set forth in this work is now proved and guaranteed by facts, to say more would be useless, but so many people and patients are led away by erroneously judging, when they see others, or are themselves poorly or weakly, that they say immediately I am too weak to bear a purging medicine. It is just, in all such cases, that they require the medicines the more, to take out of the body the cause of weakness. As this has never failed, let no person feeling himself in this state have any doubts about it. He may for a day or two feel a certain languor or discomposure, which he mistakes for weakness. But no—it is the manner in which nature or the blood acts to restore a debilitated frame. In all disease the first thing should be to remove pain and uneasiness, and sound strength soon follows from a free circulation of the blood.

Low Spirits and Uneasiness.

Let those anywise afflicted with these feelings consider of what has been said before, and make trial of the vegetable universal medicine—they will find in all cases of low spirits or uneasiness, that by ridding their bodies of a bad humour they add to the serenity and composure of their minds.

Dissection and Anatomy.

As these are subjects which have of late been much before the public, it would be improper, in a work of this kind, to pass them over unnoticed, which might be construed as tacitly acquiescing in their utility. Quite the contrary. Since the publication of the first edition, the Hygeist's opinions and objections concerning them have only been fortified and corroborated. He has seen more and more of the bad results they lead to, namely, cutting off limbs and making incisions and operations of all kinds, without any good accruing to the patient.

Surgery—Legalizing the Sale of Dead Bodies—Killing and Buying.

Dissection and anatomy may be called the parents of surgery. The Hygeist and the members of the British College of Health have but one opinion concerning the cruel butchery which is going on under the guise of a scientific profession—the surgeons cure nobody, they cannot cure themselves. The Hygeist, and the Hygeian agents throughout the country have daily proofs of their useless pernicious tortures, in operations performed for all kinds of cases, and which have been of no service. That a patient escapes with his life from under their hands is the utmost he has to expect; to be cured is out of the question. If he lives, still with all his infirmities about him, a change of climate is recommended to get him out of their sight. This answers very well with the rich, but not so with the poor. People not knowing how to do better are obliged to submit to all this. Is this profession never to be satiated with looking at dead bodies? As they know all the nerves, vessels, and muscles of the body, why did they not cure the St. Vitus's dance (as stated in the Appendix) which according to their theories they tell you is a disease of the nerves? yet their bracing medicines and sea bathing had no effect upon it but to make it worse; they would butcher all the men of England, and not be a bit the wiser as to curing any disease. Let the country oppose this inhuman law, which they wish to establish. Have they not models and prints innumerable of diseased parts, and are they not sufficient for them. The Members of the British College of Health engage before the public to cure any surgical case without an operation. Is it not easier to swallow some pills, which soon reinstates you, whatever the case may be, than to be laid up for months and have a limb taken off, or your body cut into? Is not the country covered with hospitals and infirmaries

where they cut and hack about at random? and yet they are not satisfied; they want now to buy cheap the materials for their inhuman practices.

Training—Boxers and Wrestlers.

There is no doubt but all these are at present carried on upon an erroneous system, and that boxers would soon find the benefit if simply treated by the vegetable universal medicine before and after their combats. On reading their pugilistic fights, who is not shocked at finding that the man who has been bruised and beat, is carried from the field of battle to the surgery to be bled, that is, to take out of him the balsam of his life, and deliver up his body a prey to coagulated serous humours, &c. the effects of the bruises: whereas it was these bruised humours themselves that should have been taken out. The effects of such treatment are but too well known in the pugilistic world, by their votaries soon coming to a premature end. The man, after a fight, has only to treat himself with the universal medicine, and he will be stronger than before, and see all his bruises heal up in a few days.

Perfecting the Human Race.

This must be allowed to be the summit, the achme of human knowledge; there is no one insensible to the charmsof a healthy beautiful human figure, especially when sense, prudence, and intelligence accompany it. What has been written by cynics, cloistered monks, and philosophers, we must look upon as the ravings of madmen, hypocrites, proceeding from eccentricities of their own, and wishing to make the rest of the world their sectaries. The Hygeist and his agents have seen enough of it to convince them, that from the use of the vegetable universal medicine by parents, and their administering them to their children from birth, they will see their offspring healthy, beautiful, and sprightly. Much more might be said on this, but the world requires time to have new things introduced to it, but the hint being given they may assure themselves of its effects.

Another Article on St. Vitus's Dance, just furnished by an Hygeian Agent in the Country.

Of all the diseases to which the human frame is subject, there is none which seems to baffle the judgment more, or betray the ignorance of college education, than this one, and

exhibiting the direfully visibly effects of the malpractices of the faculty. The distressing complaint, called St. Vitus's dance, arises generally from the remains of ill-cured, or shamefully neglected convalescence of the small-pox, measles, or whooping cough; the three first efforts of nature to throw off the serous humours of juvenility, all of which require nothing more than the simple operation of a good vegetable purgation, but which have ever been checked by contrary treatment, or left to chance, on the impression that these complaints, being the direct infliction of the Almighty, and not within the province of man to endeavour to counteract, it were useless to attempt to assist with human artifices. Thus thousands upon thousands of these lovely germs of mankind have been sent to the shades, the sad victims of that ignorance, under which the pretended gifted faculty have founded their consequence in the eyes of the hood-winked multitude. The Malthusian system of checking the population of the world is even more defensible than that of the college ignorance, so diffusive of its destruction. If these dear hopes of families are rescued from the jaws of death (which nine times out of ten arises from the happy circumstance of not calling in the aid of the faculty) there will ever be a dreg of the disorder lurking in the frame, which, if not assisted or carried off by a complete vegetable purgation, will naturally lay the foundation of future disease, one of which is the more immediately visible in that of the one under which we now treat, viz. St. Vitus's dance.

Let any rational being (not engulphed in the supernatural dominacy of the superstitious influence of witchcraft) take a survey of one of those living objects of commiseration, labouring under this dire disease; let him observe the contraction of the joints; the involuntary twitching of the limbs; the contortions of the visage; the startings from the seat, as if beset with pins; the voracity of the appetite; the hectic flushing of the face; the irascibility of the mind; the general restlessness of the whole frame; and, withal, the period of life (almost always attendant on females) when a certain approximation of one of the first laws of nature is about to be developed:—and let him, if he can, account upon any physical or philosophical principles for the real cause of what he sees before him on any other than the Hygeian theory—that is, that it can proceed from no other process than that of an imperfect circulation of the blood, which has been obstructed by the negligence of the guardians of the child, or the malpractices of the faculty. And if he cannot, nor will not, see it in its true light, he is but to be pitied with the generality of the regular bred doctors.

The practice of the Hygeist, and that of his agents, has set this point completely at rest, as is proved from the ever invariable facts of cure in this case, among many who have experienced the benign influence of his medicines, who, from feelings of

delicacy, have refrained from publishing the cures, as well as of the case (which will be found in the Appendix) clearly demonstrated before all the world. The medicine in this complaint (and if in this then, in all others which arise from the same source), is fully and incontestibly established.

An Account of the Means by which Admiral Henry, of Rolvenden in Kent, has cured the Rheumatism, a Tendency to Gout, the Tic Doulourex, the Cramp, and other Disorders; and by which a Cataract in the Eye was removed; with Engravings of the Instruments made use of in the several Operations practised by Admiral Henry.

[Extracted from the Work of Sir John Sinclair, Bt., on Health and Longevity.]

Introduction.—It is well known, that various modes of *friction*, or operating on the skin and muscles, are practised in different countries. In Europe, the outside of the skin is rubbed with a flesh-bresh, or with gloves made of hair, or coarse woollen yarn; sometimes accompanied by fumigations. In the East Indies, friction with the hand, or what is called *champooing*, is generally practised; and the skin and muscles are pinched by the fingers of the operator, with a view of rendering them flexible. A similar plan has likewise been adopted by Mr. Grosvenor of Oxford. But these operations are but slight and trifling, compared to those which have been practised by Admiral Henry.

His system is certainly the most extraordinary that has hitherto been put in practice; but though the remedies are violent, *(and hence not calculated for persons with inflammatory habits)*; yet they are not, on that account, to be hastily rejected, and will, in several respects, stand a comparison with any system hitherto recommended. Cornaro, for instance, contrived, by the greatest privation, to preserve a vegetable kind of existence, by means of which, however, he could never have cured himself of any of those violent disorders with which the Admiral has been afflicted. Whereas the latter can live as other people do, without an unceasing attention to his diet and mode of life, full of activity and spirit, and, at the age of ninety-one, in possession of his most important faculties.

In order to explain how this was effected, it is now proposed briefly to state,—1. The origin of the system. 2. Its general principles; and 3. Its practical details.

I. *Origin of Admiral Henry's System.*—Admiral Henry was born at Holyhead, in the Island of Anglesea, on the twenty-eighth of September, 1731, and consequently was, on the twenty-eighth of September last, turned of ninety-one. He

went into the navy in the year 1744. Whilst on service, he had his thigh-bone completely broken by a hawser, in 1746. He was at the capture of the Havannah in 1762, first Lieutenant of the Hampton Court. During the American war, he was made, in 1779, a Captain, by that distinguished Admiral, Lord Howe, in consequence of his success in taking Mud Island in the Delaware, which was considered at that time a most important service. He was made an Admiral in 1794, is now an Admiral of the Red, and the twelfth on the list. He was married; had no family, and is now a widower.

Soon after the close of the American war, an. 1786, Admiral Henry returned to the Parish of Rolvenden in Kent, where he had formerly resided, and where, during his absence, a house had been built for him, in the neighbourhood of a pleasant village, about fifty-five miles from London, twenty-one from Maidstone, and three from Tenterden. He has resided there ever since, with the exception of about a year and a quarter, during which period he was on service with the late Earl St. Vincent, and assisted in capturing the French Islands in 1793 and 1794.

It was in the year 1787, however, that he began his operations on his body, in a very slight and trifling manner, not knowing but that they might prove injurious, and his friends being extremely apprehensive that he would do himself much mischief. But being of a persevering turn of mind, and finding himself rather benefitted than otherwise, he resolved to give the plan a fair trial.

II. *General View of its Principles.*—Admiral Henry's system seems to be founded on the following principles.—1. That the chief cause of disease in the human frame, is deficiency of circulation; and that the best means of correcting a tendency to disease is, to prevent the nerves and tendons from falling asleeep, or getting fixed; for which purpose they should be kept quite loose by instruments worked amongst them; and 2. That by keeping the blood-vessels, nerves, and tendons in constant action, by means of the bone instruments, the blood is rendered pure, it passes quickly through the blood-vessels, leaving no fur behind it, and thus that ossification, which so frequently terminates the human existence, is prevented. Hence, notwithstanding Admiral Henry's advanced period of life, when he lies stretched in bed, he feels his pulse beat strong in his thighs, his knees, and feet.

III. *Practices adopted by Admiral Heary.*—In detailing the information communicated by Admiral Henry, regarding the practices he has adopted, it is proposed to explain;—1. The nature of the instruments used; 2. The mode of application to the different parts of the body; 3. The cure of the rheumatism effected by them; 4. Their advantage in Gouty affections; 5.

Their use in removing cataracts in the eye; 6. His curing the *tic douloureux;* 7. Hints for remedying other accidents and disorders; and 8. The system adopted by Admiral Henry in regard to diet, exercise, clothing, and sleep; with the result of the whole inquiry.

1. *Instruments used.*—The instruments are all of a violent description. The nature of their form will be seen from the annexed engraving. They were at first made of bits of wood, as they could easily be fashioned into any shape; but finding that they excoriated the skin, he was induced to try bone, which answers the object in view. The bones are boiled to take out grease, and then are smoothed and shaped by a file. The bone instruments are principally made from the ribs of cattle, and it is a great advantage to have them bent, as they can thus be applied more successfully to the different parts of the body. Any knobs are preserved, and others, where necessary, made with a file, so as to apply with effect across the tendons, as they are of great use in forwarding the process, particularly if they are situated in the middle of the bone. A list of the instruments, in reference to the engraving, shall afterwards be given.

2. *Mode of Application.*—Every part of the body ought to be daily acted upon by some of these instruments, for the purpose of preserving health, and warding off the infirmities of old age. It was in the year 1787, that he was accidentally led to apply the wooden tools to his knees, ancles, and insteps, which were all much swelled and hard, owing to the rheumatism, and very painful when touched; and though the operation was slightly done, yet he found considerable benefit from it. This gave him more confidence in the success of his plan, and induced him afterwards to try larger and stronger instruments, and to apply them with more force.

To strengthen the feet, Admiral Henry is accustomed to tread the one over the other, with the shoes off, or entirely naked: he also uses the hammer, with a piece of cork covered by leather at the end of it for the soles, and the bone instruments to move the tendons. His feet have thus become perfectly sound and well. By the same instruments, he has greatly strengthened his heels, and the tendon Achilles, both of which require constant beating, the circulation being very sluggish in both places.

The thighs cannot be too much hammered; and if it is left off, they soon feel the want of it. The Admiral uses the round ends of common glass vials for that purpose, corked, to prevent their breaking, and smoothed by a file. A solid piece of glass may likewise be used, made in the shape of a vial, smooth at one end, the other should have a lip like the common vial, but stronger, and rounded, as it then may be applied to move the tendons.

The stomach and bowels had long been in a very bad state,—

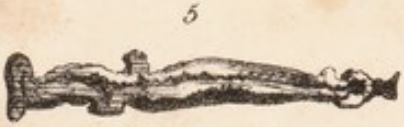
THE INSTRUMENTS USED BY ADMIRAL HENRY.

















Day & Haghe Lith^rs to the Kin

hard ; painful when touched, and often disordered ; but by working them in bed, with a bone rounded at the end in each hand, digging into the stomach as much as possible, particularly about the navel, and making the two instruments meet among the bowels, as much as they could be forced to, the stomach is thus rendered so strong, that it will digest any thing.

The whole of the breast should be worked hard with the vials, and up and down over the lower edge of the breast-bone. The collar-bone should be treated in the same manner ; and the bone instruments should be also applied to the tendons under the cheek-bones. The ends of the two thumbs should be applied to each side of the gullet, and the gullet parted from side to side with much force, which will prevent an ossification of the throat, and keep the two passages clear.

The mouth in general, and under the tongue, ought to be treated in the same manner, either with the back of a dessert silver spoon, or with tools made from the handles of old tooth-brushes. The roof of the mouth, also, should be thus rubbed, which prevents the swelling of the uvula, and sore throats.

The whole skin of the head, more especially the hind part, requires to be frequently rubbed and scraped by the bone instruments, or by a table-spoon. It clears off all scurf, and so hardens the head, that Admiral Henry, who, before he used these operations could not sleep without two double-flannel night-caps, now only wears a single linen one, in the coldest weather.

The arms and hands are to be treated in the same manner, and with as much force as they can possibly bear. When he first applied the wooden instruments to the arms with great violence, he found that the flesh became discoloured, and was obliged to desist for a fortnight ; at the end of that period, however, he was enabled to apply the instruments again, without so much pain, and with benefit ; and now no pinching or blows have any effect in discolouring the skin.

Whenever he finds any part painful, on the tools and instruments being applied to it, he is convinced that the nerves or tendons are diseased ; and he never ceases working with the tools, until all pain ceases on their application, and the tendons feel loose.

Many of these operations are at first painful, but they cease to be so, if persevered in, and become even pleasant, and so useful, that after going through them in the morning, one feels better all the day after. If regularly done for some time, the muscles become so sound and firm, that neither pinching, nor even beating with violence, gives any pain ; while with the improvement of the frame, the mind becomes stronger, the spirits improve, and the faculties are strengthened.

3. *Cure of the Rheumatism.*—It was in the year 1782, that Admiral Henry was first affected by the rheumatism, which he had in so violent a degree, that he could only crawl about, had

pains all over his body, and at last became quite a cripple. Though he found himself much the better for the applications he had tried of wooden tools, in 1787, yet the swellings in his knees, ancles, and insteps, continued till the year 1810, when he began to use a common hammer made of iron, with a bit of cork on the head, and covered with leather. He persevered in using this tool, for about three years, night and morning, together with small bone instruments, with knobs, for loosening the tendons. He has now completely succeeded in removing the swellings; and by keeping up the practice, he finds that the limbs are not only kept well, but that they are improving every day. How many are there, disabled from labour, by the rheumatism, without being in so wretched and crippled a state as Admiral Henry was, who might, at little or no expense, get rid of that disorder, by following the means of cure, which he has so successfully practised.

4. *Cure of Gouty Affections*—Any tendency to the gout felt by Admiral Henry, was in the hand, and particularly in the finger, which became swelled and contracted. The middle finger in particular, had become so extremely stiff, that it was impossible to move it. It bent upwards at the middle joint, and the finger was also stiff. All these contractions and weaknesses by the use of the instruments, are now effectually removed: and not only are the hands and arms firm and steady, but the fingers have become quite flexible.

5, *Cure of a Cataract*—This most unpleasant complaint began to form on Admiral Henry's left eye in the year 1782, but was neglected, as he saw well with the right eye, He was accidently led to rub it, the eye-lids closed, with the joint of the thumb, and thought the eye was the better for it. He then began, in hopes of dispersing the cataract, to use the round end of a glass vial, smoothed by a file. Some time after he perceived a glimmering of light, and being of a persevering disposition, continued the practice, and in less than two years more the cataract was dispersed. About two years afterwards a cataract came upon the right eye, which gradually increased. He did not try the friction plan with it, but was prevailed upon to get it extracted, as a quicker mode of cure, The operation was performed with great skill by a distinguished oculist, in 1799, but an inflammation taking place the eye was lost; so that had it not been for the successful dispersion of the cataract on the left eye, the Admiral would have been quite blind.

6. *Cure of the Tic Douloureux*—Admiral Henry remained for six weeks in London, after the operation for the cataract, to see if any thing could be done for his right eye; but in vain. He then returned to Rolvendon, and in about two months afterwards was seized with the tic douloureux in that eye. Different washes were recommended to him, but though the directions were

carefuliy attended to, they were of no use. The eomplaint continued for twelve months with two fits a day, of three or four hours in each duration, the eyes close shut the whole time, accompanied by the most excruciating torture. Hemlock, in great quantities, were then recommended, and a seton behind the neck. By these means, he was slowly relieved for about six months, but he was reduced to a state of great weakness. The complaint having ceased, the Admiral was advised to give up the hemlock, and to heal the seton. In about a fortnight after, the pain returned with as much force as ever, and from his having been so much weakened, it became more severe. He then expected that it would destroy him. He accidentally was led to scrape the upper eye-lid down, for a few moments, with a small piece of silver, and the complaint has never since returned. This leads him to conjecture, that the nerve, on which the pain depended, resides in that spot, for the operation of scraping had been tried on the temple, and all round the eye, and was of no use. He continues to scrape the upper eyelid with the bone instruments.

7. *Cure of other Disorders.*—By the same operations other complaints are cured. Admiral Henry had formerly been much troubled with corns, but has had none, since he adopted the practices above described. It is an effectual remedy against chilblains, to beat the heels and feet with a broad wooden instrument, an engraving of which is given. Admiral Henry strongly recommended mixing one-sixth oil, with five-sixths rum, as superior to any other preparation for healing cuts. It ought to be applied as soon as possible after the accident happens, covered with a rag, (for the wounded part must not be exposed to the air, until it is well,) and two or three drops occasionally applied to it. The spirit heals, and the oil strengthens the parts. The same mixture is the best remedy for an ulcerated sore throat, used in this manner. A vial, with the rum and oil, must be taken to bed, and the patient, when lying on his back, must take about a tea-spoon full in his mouth out of the vial, and keep it as long as he can at the entrance into the gullet before swallowing: this is to be frequently done in the night time. No family should be without a vial of that mixture, which may be kept for any length of time, and is so highly useful. It should be well shaken in the vial before it is applied. With a common vial in each hand, filed smooth at the end, Admiral Henry, by pinching the legs from the heel to the ham, very hard, and the back, and inside of the thighs, has entirely driven away the cramp.

8. *Miscellaneous Particulars*—In regard to diet, Admiral Henry takes any thing that is presented to him at breakfast or dinner, but no tea or coffee in the evening, as it prevents his sleeping. For supper he takes boiled milk, with a large slice

of stale bread, either boiled with it, or put in afterwards, which is converted into a kind of mucilage, and the same mess for breakfast, when alone. He uses no salt, pepper, mustard, or vinegar, requiring no stimulants to assist his digestion. He takes at the rate of half a dozen of glasses of wine, either white or red, sometimes more and sometimes less, unmixed with water, that he may relish it better, but as much water afterwards as the wine he had taken, which prevents any bad effects from the wine.

In regard to exercise, he is constantly in motion, and never sits down, except when reading, or at meals. The use of the tools, which insures the free circulation of the blood, renders any other sort of exercise less necessary.

There is nothing particular in his mode of clothing, except that he wears, in cold weather, even in the house, a surtout of common woollen stuff, for women's gowns, worth 20*d.* a yard. This dress in walking is very light, it is made to button its full length to below the knee; it thus keeps the wind off the body, and not fitting close, always contains a warm atmosphere round the body. He never wears a cloth great coat, which gets very wet in rainy weather, and must be then extremely injurious. Since the introduction of umbrellas, the use of great coats, except on horseback, may be given up.

As to sleep, he goes to bed at nine o'clock, when he has no company staying with him, and uses his instruments in bed for a couple of hours. He never sleeps above from four to six hours, and he does not feel so well afterwards, if he takes more repose. He is always ready to get up with pleasure in the morning.

The Result.—Thus it appears that Admiral Henry, *with a view of preventing and curing disease*, has taken more liberty with the human frame than probably any man has ever before him attempted; and that it has never till now been ascertained what the body could bear, not only with impunity, but with advantage. The result is, that Admiral Henry, at the age of above ninety-one, has all the activity of middle age; has got the better of several disorders with which he was afflicted; feels himself now in as good a state of health as any man in England, and is likely long to enjoy that blessing, having discovered the means by which, so far as his experience goes, maladies that might otherwise be fatal, may be cured; and many of those disorders, to which old age is liable, may be warded off.

London, April 1823.

Description of the Instruments

1. The hammer. It is covered with leather, and has a piece of cork at its head.

2. An instrument made of wood, for beating the heels and soles, where the circulation is very sluggish. This prevents chilblains.

3. The beater to be used in bed. It is short, and handy for that purpose. To give it more force, it has some lead all round the middle part of it, covered with leather.

4. Bone instruments for rubbing various parts of the body, with nobs to work among the tendons.

5. Small bone instruments for the inside of the mouth.

END.

A LETTER

ADDRESSED TO

THE HONOURABE THE COURT OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

UNITED

EAST INDIA COMPANY;

PROPOSING AN EASY AND SAFE REMEDY FOR THE PREVENTION

AND CURE OF THE

CHOLERA MORBUS OF INDIA;

WITH OBSERVATIONS ON

A LETTER FROM Dr. AINSLIE,

Late Member of the Medical Staff of Southern India to the Honourable Board,

on the same subject.

BY JAMES MORISON, Gent.

LONDON.

1825.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

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PREFACE.

HAVING seen in the public papers an advertisement of Dr. Ainslie's Letter, addressed to the Honourable the Court of Directors of the United East India Company, on the Cholera Morbus of India, curiosity induced me to make myself acquainted therewith, as likely to contain the most recent information concerning the theory and prescriptions of the medical men of that country with regard to the treatment of this disease, and with the view to investigate whence such a mortality could arise, and for which no stop or remedy had yet been found. Having learned therefrom the theory and prescriptions hitherto in use by the medical profession to combat such a disease, I must confess that I did not expect to find them so fallacious and detrimental, as it seems from it they really were, and I am now no longer surprised at their little success, and the unstopped ravages that this disease has made. It appears to me, and, as it seems, Dr. Ainslie experienced it so, that if they had wished to perpetuate, and make this disease uniformly fatal, they could not have adopted any other theory and practice more certain for that purpose. To cure vomiting and purging, allay spasms and irritation, and to revive the sinking vital energy, for these purposes, to have recourse to bleeding, opiates, and stimulants, must, on a little reflection, strike every rational unbiassed mind as the most improper course to be pursued, and could only have the effect (as a too long experience has shown) of terminating fatally for all those who were so treated. Indeed, it may be gathered from Dr. Ainslie's Letter, that those had the best chance of surviving this so fatal disease, who were left to the resources of nature only. Such being the candid avowal of a medical gentleman—that the profession was still in want of any sure data or principle, to act upon with regard to the treatment of Cholera Morbus, it is to be hoped that suggestions coming from one not regularly of that profession, will be hearkened to and received with that attention, so as to procure for them at least a fair trial. He proposes a remedy rational, simple, and

consonant to nature, both efficacious and innocent, of which hundreds in this country can already bear testimony. A remedy seemingly provided by nature for the cure of such a disease—a remedy which only causes vomiting when the state of the stomach requires it, which vomiting is over in an instant, and leaves you already relieved, and the remedy itself is still retained in the stomach, to pursue silently, even in sleep, its further operations of evacuating downwards, the great needful point in this disease; and the effects of this remedy, are so easy, certain, and safe, as to appear miraculous, but in a rational comprehensible manner.

London, July, 1825.

A LETTER,

&c.

To ths Honourable the Court of Directors of the United East India Company.

HONOURABLE SIRS,

HAVING perused a letter addressed to your honourable Board. by a late Member of the Medical Staff of Southern India, containing observations on the Cholera Morbus of that country, and although not of the medical profession myself, or ever having been in India, yet I feel confident in being able, and that it is a duty I owe to humanity, to combat much of the theory and practice therein prescribed.

At the same time I am happy to own, that I consider Dr. Ainslie's mode of treatment far more rational than, and superior to, the means and prescriptions in common use there, and hitherto employed by medical men; and he himself acknowledges, that in consequence of the uniformly bad success attending it, he had been obliged to abandon the theory and mode of treatment generally in use there for this disease, and to adopt another mode and other prescriptions, by the application of which he had been more fortunate.

Here, then, we have the disapprobation of a medical gentleman of all that has been hitherto done for the prevention and cure of this disorder,—a treatment, too, which has been exercised for ages on a theatre of the world, where it is supposed that there are men of the greatest talents and investigation in medical knowledge.

Dr. Ainslie candidly owns that the bad success of the prescriptions and applications in use, had compelled him to deviate therefrom, and make trial of some other mode to stop the ravages of this direful disease.

It is not necessary for my purpose to spin out the length of this letter, and fatigue the patience of your honourable Board,

nor to go over and pass in review the opinions entertained, and treatment pursued hitherto by medical men, with regard to the disease in question; suffice it to say, that they have all been found unavailing, nor has any true light been thereby thrown on the subject. They therefore should be consigned to the oblivion which they merit.

Indeed it appears, by what may be gathered from Dr. Ainslie's Letter, that the treatment pursued could only make the disease more fatal and mortal, than if the patient had been left to the sole resources and operations of nature, which no doubt will in many cases be adequate to the relief of the sufferer.

It is evident the prescriptions alluded to were erroneous, and quite contrary to what they should have been; can we, then, wonder at the bad success that has attended them?

The cause, the real efficient cause, of cholera morbus, is the same as that of all other cholics, namely, a highly vitiated, morbid, and acrimonious state of the humours, and principally of the bile, brought on by a neglected state of the stomach and bowels, and excited thereto by the heat of the climate and casual alterations of the atmosphere.

In such a state, these corrupt, tenacious humours obstruct, choke up, convulse, and paralyse what may be called the seat of life, which is the region of the heart and stomach,—thereby, in most cases, first producing vomiting, and ending in sinking of the pulse and of all energy, spasms and death.

In those cases where vomiting does not take place at all, and which has the effect of relieving the system a little, the danger is still more imminent, a few hours sufficing to put an end to the life of the patient.

Let me here examine what has been the practice hitherto of the medical profession to combat such a terrible disease. They have only applied themselves to allay its symptoms or effects; they have neglected to go at once to the source, and eradicate the cause, without which there can be no real cure.

They think to appease the vomiting and remove the spasms, by giving anodynes and stimulants of various kinds, using embrocations, bleeding, and mercury.

They have not considered that this vomiting and spasms are only symptoms produced by the morbid nature of the humours about the stomach and heart, which irritate and convulse the fibres, destroy the energy of the heart, which appears by the sinking of the pulse and coldness of the extremities, as we frequently see in many diseases of this country.

This irritability, this sinking of the vital energy, and coldness of the extremities, are not causes, but effects, and are only to be relieved by taking out of the system the morbid humour which is oppressing it, and is the cause of these symptoms. Vain will your attempt be to appease irritation by anodynes,

or give energy by stimulants: the patient will the sooner fall a victim from such treatment.

Dr. Ainslie next describes the appearances and symptoms of this disease, when allowed to take its natural course, and unassisted by medicine, when, according to the constitution and state of the patient's humours, it frequently terminates favourably.

This takes place after several efforts of vomiting, which have in part discharged the stomach of the morbid, malignant humours, and natural evacuations downwards take place, which give instantaneous relief: the patient falling into a calm sleep, awakes, one may say, to life and health,—so great and instantaneous is the difference between right and wrong in the treatment of this disease, or of any other.

Has not the medical profession to reproach itself with the absurdities and errors which it has so long practised upon mankind, and shutting their eyes against all the facts and illustrations which nature furnishes us with during disease?

Dr. Ainslie informs us, too, that by anodynes you lull the patient into a transitory rest, but that you do no real good, and that the disease returns with redoubled force, till you have eradicated the malignant humours, the cause of the disease; and to this I can easily give credit.

Such being the state and symptoms of this disease, against which the various treatments by the medical profession have proved ineffectual, I may be allowed to advert to the prescription advised by Dr. Ainslie, the good effects of which he has witnessed.

This consists in large doses of a preparation of magnesia, which Dr. Ainslie has found out neutralizes the acidity of the bile, to which state of acidity he ascribes the cause of the disease.

This prescription produced some loose stools, and the patients found relief; and which I make no doubt was the case.

But what are the inferences to be drawn from this? Merely that evacuations, however they are procured, are the only things which give relief in this disorder, by getting rid of the malignant humours; but certainly it cannot be maintained that magnesia is the most proper agent for this purpose.

Dr. Ainslie seems to lay great stress on the magnesia neutralizing the ascesant juices of the stomach; but allow me to ask, does he think that this neutralizing alone would have been sufficient to cure the patients, if the free evacuations had not followed?

Dr. Ainslie admits, that in this disease, when it passes off favourably, unassisted by medicines, free natural evacuations, caused by the bile, take place of themselves; so far the magnesia could do no harm, as not counteracting this tendency of the

body; perhaps even it might do some good, and quicken the operations of nature to that effect,—so slender in such cases is the partition between life and death.

As to the subsequent part of his treatment, and in a state of convalescence, either by giving calomel or opiates, I must entirely dissent from it.

The grand obstacle certainly has been got rid of and subdued: but still there must have been malignant humours left behind; and, without getting rid of them too, the patient will have but a tedious, precarious convalescence, and his case may probably degenerate into some chronic disease. As to employing the bile of beasts, and galvanism, it is so erroneous and visionary, and smells so much of the specific and miraculous, and other absurdities of the present medical art, as not to be worth noticing, any more than that in cases where magnesia did not succeed, it was owing to its being administered in milk. Why milk should be preferred, I certainly, however, can see no good reason. I beg to observe that all the attempts of chemistry to form a preparation similar to the human bile, will be fruitless: as well might you desire them to form an eye gifted with the powers of vision. The bile, like other juices, is an emanation from, and its good quality depends upon the purity of, the blood.

I have now to submit to your honourable Board what I conceive to be the proper remedy for this disease, — a remedy simple, founded on reason, nature, and, I may say, analogy; for I have never been in India, nor an eye-witness of cholera morbus: analogy, however, and an attention to the operations of nature in such cases, may be deemed as sure guides as any.

As I have explained in my works, "Important Advice," and "More New Truths," the cause, the efficient cause, of all disease is the same in Greenland as under the line; the only difference is, that in the latter it comes to a height sooner, and acts more rapidly.

It appears from a perusal of Dr. Ainslie's letter, that no relief or cure ever takes place in a patient, till after free evacuations, either naturally, or from the assistance of medicines; and that then the restoration of the patient to health is almost instantaneous; and that it is so I can well believe and am convinced of; it is agreeable, too, to what I have said in the same works, where, under the head "Cholics," it is stated that they are the soonest cured of all diseases, when properly treated.

Now this proper treatment consists only in procuring free evacuations. If you begin and continue in that way, you are sure to subdue the disease.

I would therefore propose, that on the first symptoms of this disease, and especially if it is raging in the country, that the patient take a strong dose of the vegetable universal medicine, No. 2, 15 or 20 pills.

In a short time they will procure salutary evacuations; and if there is a disposition to vomiting, they will facilitate it, which will do much good, and empty the stomach of the morbid humours, whatever their qualities may be.

Let no one feel astonishment at prescribing a medicine of an emetic quality to cure a vomiting: it is proceeding on the same just principle as taking a purgative medicine to cure a dysentery or violent diarrhœa; as in both cases you must get rid of the morbid acrimonious humours, which are the exciting cause of both.

These medicines are not, properly speaking, emetic; they only prove so occasionally from the quality of the humours they meet within the stomach,

Should the dose of pills be rejected immediately, which may happen, they will nevertheless have done some good, and the dose should be repeated in a short time—in half an hour—when the stomach will be more capable of retaining them.

Though part of the first dose should have been retained in the stomach, there need be no apprehension of them both conjoined being too strong, being perfectly innocent, and they will only act the quicker, and the patient be sooner relieved.

If the first dose has been all retained, and produced some effect, but symptoms still continue alarming, a similar dose is to be repeated in ten or twelve hours, or sooner, which in no case can do any harm.

But if great improvement of the patient's state has taken place, the second dose may be delayed till the expiration of twenty-four hours, and continued so daily for some days, till quite well; and by no means think of using any opiates or stimulant medicines whatever.

If the stomach should have continued in such an irritable state, that two doses of pills have been visibly rejected, still they will have done much good, and tended to allay the irritation, which proceeds only from the great acrimony of the bile and humours; then a strong dose of the pills, from fifteen to twenty, may be dissolved in a little boiling water, and drank lukewarm.

In this liquid state, they will sooner produce their effect in the stomach, and probably be retained, and from the beginning of the disease, glysters of a strong infusion of senna or castor-oil should be given, which will facilitate the operation of the pills downwards—the great desideratum in this disease being to procure speedy and copious evacuatious.

A dose of the vegetable aperient powders should always be taken as soon as the pills have begun to operate, and may be used as a lemonade throughout the day.

Should the disorder from the beginning have appeared violent, and attended with spasm, it will be always well to use the

warm bath repeatedly. The temperature thereof should be high, and the patient remain a considerable time in; this will allay the spasms, and with evacuations will always give ease.

I have often had occasion to remark, that a person whose stomach is loaded with phlegmy, acrimonious humours, will sometimes vomit immediately on taking the pills, for a minute or two, but it subsides instantaneously, and the patient feels much relieved from it; and yet the pills have not been rejected, as they have produced next morning their customary effects: this is altogether an operation of nature, finding out at once what the stomach stands in need of; it will therefore be satisfactory, to examine the contents so vomited immediately, to ascertain whether the pills are come up or not: if there is any doubt, it will be always prudent to repeat them, as more or less of them can do no harm: this should be pursued when the case is bad and violent, as delay might be dangerous. In common cases, this repetition is not necessary, unless the patient choose it himself, well persuaded as he will be that they will only do him good sooner: others again may allow an interval of three or four hours, or wait till morning. As for drink I would recommend warm lemonade or acid fruits alone; and if the patient chooses at any time to smoke a little tobacco, it will not hurt him.

When neither vomiting nor purging take place, it shows that the danger is very great indeed, arising from the morbid tenacious humours, and insensibility which they have caused: in some cases, the dose of pills should be augmented twenty or more, and if that does not succeed in procuring evacuations, upwards or downwards, recourse should be had to strong doses in a liquid state,—well impressed, as you should be, that no relief is to be expected but by procuring speedy and copious evacuations.

It may not be unnecessary to add, that this is the mode of treatment to be followed when the disease has already taken place, and is at its height, and consequently is the more difficult to manage and combat; but if a few doses of these nniversal medicines had been taken some days previously, the attack would have been prevented without any trouble, or passed off so slightly as not to be worth noticing; for certainly the patient had felt some derangement in his health; and if the disease is raging in the country, such a precaution should not be neglected.

As this dreadful malady arises solely from an accumulation of the bilious and other humours, and the malignant acrimonious qualities thereof, the previous diminution of those humours cannot fail to carry off the seeds or *materials* of the disease.

Such is the remedy and mode of treatment I have to propose to your honourable Board for trial, to stop this scourge in India,

and of which I can affirm, as is commonly said of other new remedies, if it should do no good, it can do no harm; and that it presents moreover a reasonable prospect of success; many in this country have taken it with the greatest benefit, and, though unbelievers at first, found, to their great surprise, that in the use of these medicines, there can be no excess, and that their effects are always beneficial.

I would beg too of medical men, as they value the lives and comfort of their fellow citizens, to reflect and ponder on the following new truth, now no longer a problem; viz. as there is an organization of the stomach and bowels, by means of the juices, for the digestion of food, to nourish the whole body,—which animal process no one has yet affirmed that he understood, or that it is comprehensible to our senses,—so, likewise, by the action and means of these vegetable purgatives, there is another organization and process in the human body capable of carrying off all that is inimical and hurtful to our bodies; and which, being agreeable to our natures, never can be overdone, and is at all times salutary.

I have the honour to be,

Honourable Sirs,

Your very obedient servant,

JAMES MORISON.

POSTSCRIPT.

19th July, 1825.

MY DEAR SIR,

In the conversation I had with you yesterday on the subject of my works, you seemed apprehensive that, by a week's, two week's, a month's purging (and that strongly too) for the cure, or to eradicate any disorder, injury might be done, or some of those finest juices carried away which are thought essential to health, and that therefore this would be detrimental to the body; but let me say, if, after a month's purging, every one has felt their body and mind stronger and more energetic, their appetite good and regular, evacuations the same, their sleep good, their inclinations and powers too with regard to sexual intercourse not diminished, but improved (and this may be reckoned as the highest and truest criterion of real good sound health), I say, if they have found all these improved, it is evident that their bodies have not suffered in any manner, but on the contrary have been ameliorated and perfected. All our juices whatsoever derive from the blood: it alone enters our internal frames, it nourishes and supports every other part, and it is only when the blood is overloaded with viscous, acrimonious humours that all the different diseases we see in the world commence. For the sake of example, we will take the bile, as being most illustrative, and its state being the cause, the exciting cause of the cholera morbus: the bile is likewise a juice, emanating from the blood, supplied by and from it to dissolve our aliments, and carry on the operation of digestion. As you will have seen from Dr. Ainslie's works on the cholera morbus, addressed to the Honourable the board of Directors of the East India Company,—he proposes, merely as a cure for this disorder, to neutralize the bile, which he has found to be of an acid nature; and which probably it may be. He seems to think, that there is in the body, in the stomach, just a certain quantity of this bile—a vessel filled with it,—and that if he can alter its quality for a short time, he has attained its cure. Dr. Ainslie, and all the other physicians before him, seem to have forgotten, that this quality of the bile is owing to the general state of the mass of humours in the blood and whole body, and which, dur-

ing a state of violent disease, are successively brought by the circulation to the stomach and bowels, (the blood thus endeavouring to throw off the corrupt humours and purify itself) and that merely neutralizing by the magnesia the small quantity of acrid bile it mixes with, cannot be sufficient for the relief of such a violent disorder: these acrid humours still springing up afresh for some time, from the blood, require to be carried off promptly. I might ask, too, if it is reasonable or in nature to expect that a fluid, which in its then state, is highly corrupt, acrid, and stinking with putridity, should be by any agent whatever converted at once into a pure and innocent one?—Will it not retain still much of its former qualities, or will such a procedure be sufficient to drain organs whence this corruption proceeds, and, as it is constantly flowing towards them from the blood, till such time as copious evacuations take place, which in reality carry off their morbid humours. Do such phenomena take place in nature anywhere else? Certainly not. Although a patient may survive such an inefficacious half treatment, yet, by your not favouring and assisting the designs of nature, you have shut up in the individual's body corruption which should have been evacuated, and will be the cause of soon bringing on him chronic infirmities; whereas, if properly treated, it would have proved a source of lasting health.

It is not therefore presuming too much to affirm that, in those cases where the patient recovered, having taken magnesia, he would have done so without it—as Dr. Ainslie owns often happens. All that can be said in favour of magnesia amounts to this—that it did no harm, as the prescriptions in use hitherto have done—but still it is proceeding on the same erroneous and false principles as before, or rather without any fixed principle at all, and groping about in the darkness, trying and catching at every thing. The same reasoning likewise applies and holds good with regard to all other diseases, wherever they may have settled, or whatever direction they may have taken, owing to tendencies in the body, which we cannot investigate, nor would it be any ways useful if we could. Suffice it for us to have found out the grand general cause and the means of eradicating and extirpating this cause. By this I mean to say, that an individual whose blood and humours are in a previously corrupt acrimonious state, you may predict to a certainty that this individual will be attacked with a serious disease, but you cannot foresee what disease it will be, or what course or direction the humours will take, or under what symptoms they will show themselves: but they alone are the cause of all diseases, and require only to be evacuated, and thus a timely application of the remedy would have prevented the explosion. The present medical profession, in its actions, may be said to resemble a man who finds himself in an unknown forest during

the darkness of night—he turns aside and alters his direction at every tree he stumbles upon—and bewilders himself the more, although the true straight road was close by his side from the beginning.

I remain,

My dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant

JAMES MORISON.

ROBERT FALCON, Esq.
4, Elm-Court, Temple.

No. I.

ANTI-LANCET,

OR

DOCTORS AND SURGEONS REVIWED.

THE HYGEIST

TO THE

APOPLECTIC AND THOSE THREATENED THEREWITH;

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS ON ONE OF THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS ON THAT SUBJECT, BY JOHN COOK, M. D. F. A. S., FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND LATE PHYSICIAN TO THE LONDON HOSPITAL. 1820. Price 12s.

LONDON.

SEPTEMBER, 1825.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

No. I.

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AND

DOCTORS AND SURGEONS REVIEWED.

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LONDON

SEPTEMBER, 1829.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

ALTHOUGH the present undertaking appears a task of the most arduous and difficult nature,—no less than to alter the opinions of mankind upon a point that interests them the most, and to overthrow the theories and systems of the medical profession, that have existed through ages; thus having to encounter the general prejudices and old rooted ideas of the one, and the individual interests of the other:—the Author is, notwithstanding, little diffident of success.

The mind once impressed with a clear and well-grounded conviction, from experience, rises superior to the difficulties of at first convincing others; and truth, superior to all theories, paves its own way; the fact being, that all the phenomena of the human body, both in health and disease, which have so much puzzled philosophers, physicians, and metaphysicians of all ages, are plainly resolved and vanish before this one act, when properly practised by the proper means.

Has not the enlightenment of science ascertained and calculated to a nicety the movements of the heavenly bodies? Has not agriculture found out the means of rendering the barren field fertile (though but very lately)? Have not the arts added a new power to the world, by the means of fire and water? And of all the works of nature, is it only man's own body which is to remain unfathomable to him, and in the hands of ignorance and superstition!

The Author trusts to this enlightenment of the age;—he trusts, too, to the support of those who have taken, and found relief from, his medicine. Every man has the power within himself of forming his opinion;—he must shake off all his former ideas with regard to the health and strength of the body, as has been dictated to him by physicians—ideas originating in times of superstition and witchcraft;—he must examine into the cause of every thing he sees about him, and feels in his own body;—he must be impressed with this fundamental truth, that nothing takes place in the physical body without a cause—a material cause—except the breath of life; for that we can find no cause, nor ever shall:—he must be convinced that health is natural to

man, and that there is a cause when he is otherwise, or that he is diseased. If he does this, and acts up to it, he will soon find both his ideas and health alter to his satisfaction; he will no longer accuse nature of using man unkindly; he will see in this an easy method of ridding himself and his fellow-creatures of all the bodily miseries which now press upon them. The more he advances, the more will he be satisfied that he has attained to the truth, and that every thing that has been done hitherto has only been groping about, like a mariner who has lost his compass.

All this will be made clear and familiar in the progress of this and following Numbers, when the Author comes to treat of Inflammation, Irritation, &c., and to put these subjects in a new and true light.

ANTI-LANCET.

No. I.

The Hygeist to the Apoplectic, and those threatened to be so.

NAMES are given at will, at random, and may be multiplied *ad infinitum:* thus every day in the year might have had its particular name, and every year those names differing from one another.

Apoplexy, if duly examined, will be found to be only an aggravated state of lethargy, as lethargy is an aggravated state of drowsiness: the vessels, veins, and organs too, being filled with corrupt, stagnant humours, this diminishes their capacity inwardly, and prevents the blood circulating.

This is a disorder which makes but slow advances at first, and affords ample time for prevention and cure, when the proper means are employed; therefore, we see plainly that it is a disease which comes on only (very few cases excepted) after the meridian of life, and from the body or machine having been neglected, and allowed to become foul and dirty, the veins and vessels are choked up with humours and incrustations, and the blood stagnates, probably exudes too, causes compression on the brain, nor is it returned back to the heart; both of which, if neglected, cause sudden death.

The bowels, stomach, heart, and chest, are likewise in a plethoric, morbid state: all this has been erroneously construed as arising from too much blood, because it appears stagnant in the face, causes giddiness, dulness, even suppression of thought.

This is merely reasoning from symptoms, than which nothing can be more fallacious. Investigation and profound research have gone no farther; and accordingly the world has experienced the fruitlessness of the present proceedings of the medical profession, either to prevent or cure this frightful disease.

Numberless treatises have been written. Ingenuity has been put to the rack in imagining theories, systems, and conjectures, all without any foundation; and the natural consequences (as might have been expected) have been to the afflicted disappointment and death.

Guided only by the false doctrines of alleviating symptoms or effects, the cause, the efficient cause, has been overlooked, and recourse has been had to bleeding, cupping, leeching, gently opening medicines or cathartics, now and then; by some, mineral emetics, &c. &c.; but the great and sole dependence has been on copious bleedings, which do no real good, but much harm. By diminishing the quantity of blood, they have perhaps averted the most imminent danger for a few days, but that is all; and the patient is sure to relapse, after all these proceedings, a miserable victim; accordingly we find that strokes of apoplexy are looked upon as hopeless, and never to be got over. The sufferers are deemed by their friends and acquaintances as having received their death-warrants—their existence ever after continues frail and precarious,—all energy is gone, and they remain living objects of compassion.

It is surprising, notwithstanding the universal non-success attending bleeding, and the professional mode of treating apoplexy, that no new light has yet been thrown on the true nature of this disease, and doctors and patients both content themselves in pursuing the beaten path, although this beaten path is the sure road to infirmity and speedy death, and never yet, I may say, produced one perfect convalescent. They remain ever after singled out for infirmity and ailing; and the reason is obvious,—you have diminished the quantity and force of blood: it finds room more easily in the body and veins for a short time; but what are the consequences,—the viscous, tenacious humours are every day increasing and gaining ground, and in proportion as they increase, the force of blood and energy diminish.

What is the cause of the difference we see between one individual and another? Between the active, healthy, energetic man, and the dull, phlegmatic, apoplectic man. It is all owing to the state of the blood. In the healthy man, his body and veins are clean, and the blood rolls freely and strongly on within him, without obstruction. In the dull, phlegmatic, diseased man, his body and veins are choked up with viscous, tenacious humours, and the stream of life has no longer the faculty and force of subduing them, and keeping possession of the tracks and channels destined for it by nature.

Then succeeds the erroneous system of strong food and drink, and stimulants to revive the sinking energy, which have only the effect of rendering the disease worse, and of accelerating the patient's departure from this life.

The tendency to apoplexy is a very general and prevailing disposition. All those whom you hear complaining of blood flying in the head, of headaches, dulness, giddiness, are imminently threatened with it; the disease may be said to be in an incipient state.

Blood flying to the head is, however, a very erroneous manner of describing it; for if the circulation was free and easy, why should the blood fly to the head more than to any other part? In the quickest circulation or flying, as you please to call it, we do not experience any symptoms of apoplexy. The cause is not that the blood flies to the head which it ought and must do whilst life remains, but because it does not circulate in it, and cannot leave the head,—the chest, heart, stomach, and bowels, being likewise in a full plethoric state.

Such being the real state and symptoms of this disease, and showing a tendency towards it, I shall now examine what are the appearances of bodies opened after death, taken from one of the latest publications on that disease, —Dr. Cook's treatise on Apoplexy, including Apoplexia, Hydrocephalica, published in 1820, price 12*s*.

The learned author begins by stating, that on opening the heads of apoplectic persons, blood is often found in various situations effused on the brain; serum, though not so frequently, of which he describes the taste and colour; pus, hydatides, humours, &c. These are the general appearances. In particular cases, Bonetus has found blood in the carotid arteries in a grumous state; blood under the dura mater, and about the basis of the brain; a very large quantity of black blood on the brain; grumous blood filling a large cavity in the brain; blood in the ventricles in the brain; and one where blood was effused through the whole substance of the brain. He likewise describes having found serum in different parts of the brain; in the convolutions, the ventricles, through its whole substance. In one instance, water between the cranium and dura mater, and in all the cavities. This water being of a yellowish colour, saltish taste, measuring five pints. He has found, too, blood and serum mixed; serum in a gelatinous but limpid state; a thick viscous humour obstructing the fourth ventricle: pituitous humours on the beginning of the spinal marrow. He also describes malformation of structure of the brain and carotid arteries, tumours, polypous concretions, and hydatides.

So much for the head. In other parts of the body he has likewise found morbid appearances, after apoplexy, in the heart, the lungs, the liver: in one case the lungs were discoloured, and covered with a frothy ichor, the brain being in a perfect state, and no appearance of disease within the head. Bonetus calls this sudden death from apoplexy, without injury in the brain; the lungs alone being diseased. Dr. Cook doubts the

propriety of calling this disease apoplexy. Bonetus thus describes the case:—a person being at church fell to the ground speechless and insensible: he was carried home and put to bed, and when visited by the doctor, was found without pulse, sense, or respiration.

Morgagni has found just the same appearances, for which reference may be had to Dr. Cook's work.

Lieutand the same.

Mr. Portal has found that the bodies of apoplectic persons retained their heat long after death, and the limbs their flexibility; that there is fulness of the blood vessels of the brain, effusions of water, serum, and albuminous viscous matter, accompanied with concretion of blood, hydatides, encysted tumours, schirrous, polypous concretions, fungosities, false membranes, ossification of veins, sinuses, membranes, and arteries; exostoses, and splinters, and mal conformations of the cranium. He has frequently found tumours and concretions in the neck, breast, and abdomen, and ossification in various parts in the vicinity of the heart.

Such are the appearances on opening the dead bodies of apoplectic persons, and I could have told them that such would be the case before ever opening Dr. Cook's book. They have gone into full detail of the appearances and morbid state of the head, but except in one or two cases, they have neglected examining the trunk too: where that has been done, its viscera have likewise presented appearances of disease, and in others who had been supposed to die of apoplexy, the head has been found quite sound.

But let me ask, what has all this laborious research, after death, profited mankind or benefitted science? The dissector finds out when the patient is dead, that there was an accumulation of humours, sometimes in one part, sometimes in another, pus, tumours, sometimes quite stinking and offensive.

But how does he apply this for the relief of future patients! Can he, when the patient is alive, from this his previous knowledge acquired by dissection, precisely point out what part of the brain, arteries, or vessels is affected?—whether it is blood or serous humour, pus, or tumours, or ossification? Will his previously acquired knowledge enable him to do this? If ever he had attained to this precise knowledge, as to the exact seat and quality of the offending morbid matter, has he got any way of extracting it and ridding the diseased part? Does he trust to blood-letting for that; then he should know that it is the pure blood that runs off the first, and which is indispensibly necessary for life, and so he leaves nothing but dross behind. No; but the doctors find all this out when the patient is dead, and under their knives, and they can point out, to a hair's breadth, then, the seat of the disorder. The vegetable universal medi-

cines would have found all this out from the beginning, as they search every where and make no mistakes, and instead of carrying off the pure blood, which is the life of man, they drain and carry off only corrupt morbid humours, which are the causes of his disease.

The learned doctor comes next to examine the causes of apoplexy,

The first predisposing cause he seems to consider "arises from hereditary constitution, many of the same family having fallen victims to this disease."

This predisposition from hereditary constitution may be very easily counteracted and prevented, as it arises only from the gradual increase of humours, and a long-neglected state of the stomach and bowels, which it is in every one's power easily to obviate; the use, too, of improper medicines such as laudanum, anodynes, bark, tonics, cold sea bathing, will in such constitutions accelerate the coming on of this disease.

"There are few instances of this disease coming on under thirty years of age;" and that I can well credit.

"Great heat or great cold," he thinks "both predispose to this disease."

"He condsiders the inhabitants of cold and moist countries as peculiarly subject to apoplexy, and all agree that habitual intemperance in eating and drinking is the most universal cause."

"Dr. Abercrombie considers the expression, 'determination of blood to the head,' as improper and not relevant,"—in which I agree with him.

"Age," they say, "brings on apoplexy," which no doubt it does; because the longer a man lives, his body becomes the dirtier, if he is not impressed with a due sense of cleansing it from time to time.

"Various writers consider violent passions, anger, or joy, as sometimes occasioning apoplexy."

"Straining or lifting great weights, they say, have the same effect."

"A stroke of the sun they consider of the same nature as apoplexy."

"Excessive cold has been found to bring on apoplexy."

As to the discussion, if hanged or drowned persons do not die of apoplexy, I am not aware of its being apropos in this place; but it shows the frivolity of the medical profession, that they should ever think of discussing whether a hanged man died of apoplexy or not.

"Laudanum and other narcotics, alcohol, gases, and deleterious fumes, are likewise thought to bring on apoplexy."

The learned doctor quotes many other causes of apoplexy, and concludes with one which is called apoplexia defectiva, or

a deficiency of blood; which is certainly a very extraordinary thing, and shews the complaisance of the learned doctor's system or theory: as in all the other above cases, except this one, superabundance of blood is looked upon as the primary cause, and the others only the secondary cause, or the means of bringing the primary one into action.

It appears from the foregoing, and what has been discovered on the opening of apoplectic bodies, that this disease always owes its cause to a highly neglected, or what may be called, to speak plainly, a foul and dirty state of the body, from the accumulation of humours and incrustations in the veins and vessels, principally of the head; but there is no doubt all the viscera of the trunk are likewise in a diseased state; nay that the disease has originated in the digestive organs: it being a truth not to be contradicted, that a clean stomach and clean bowels will always preserve the head sound and healthy.

When the body is in such a state of fulness and corruption, this disease will occur in all the situations to which common life is subject, in the same manner as others are always catching cold amidst all the precautions that have been imagined, in the best warmed rooms. A proper attention to the state of the stomach and bowels, and using from time to time the vegetable universal medicine, would have cleared the head and other parts of all these humours and effused blood, which you have allowed to nestle and breed in it.

The slightest head-ache you feel is occasioned by a humour; if you do nothing to carry this humour off, but allow it to accumulate for years, how can you expect but that the head will at last fall into the state which, on opening, the doctors have described; the whole a mass of bloody, serous humours and pus, even so corrupt and stinking as to be offensive. The blood can no longer circulate in the veins and vessels, and exudes; the whole becomes comparable to a swampy field, instead of that beauty and harmony it would have displayed if kept clean, drained, and in order.

The learned doctor next enters upon the distinctions of this disease. Such a numerous nomenclature for one disease may answer very well for the purposes of the medical faculty, and for filling a book, but can bring no real benefit to mankind. Distinctions or names, which are only derived from symptoms, have already uselessly filled the medical volumes, and there is every appearance of their still further increasing.

The terms fortissima, fortis, debilis, carus, cataphora, coma, lethargus, sanguinea, serosa, hydrocephalica, atrabilaria, traumatica, venerata, mentale, cataliptica, and suffocata,—may be doubled and tripled at pleasure.

From such a sounding catalogue, one would be apt to imagine oneself in a botanical garden, amidst a variety of plants. As

they all arise from the same cause, so they will all be prevented and cured by the same means.

Does the most experienced learned physician or doctor pretend that he can find out and assign to the patient his exact peculiar disease out of this number? And from the symptoms complained of can they point out exactly where the disease is seated?—whether in the cerebrum or cerebellum, the pia mater or carotid arteries, the chest or abdomen, or the spinal marrow?

On dissection and inspection of the body, the doctor finds his previous conjectures have been erroneous, and that what he considered the diseased organ is quite a sound one; and that the disease existed in some other organ.

It must be so: it is not given to man to pry into all the complications and sinuosities of the human body.

Consider the nature of the head and trunk, where diseases are seated; bodies filled with innumerable organs, veins, nerves, vessels, arteries, &c. descending into such minute particles as to escape the eye; but still not the less necesary for the welfare of the whole: these, too, all filled with their appropriate and peculiar juices.

Will any mortal attempt to particularize and remedy, one by one, the diseases of such organs? No—nature has reserved to herself alone the right and power of achieving this great work; trust to her, and the means which she presents, and she will with ease restore this diseased body to its pristine health. She will make no mistakes in finding out the diseased part; wherever it is seated, whether in the head, trunk, or abdomen, the vegetable universal medicines will go at once to relieve the diseased part, and, by perseverance, cleanse it and renovate it.

Does not every one perceive in this the hand and operation of nature, which no science or human skill could ever dive into, or perform by artificial means?

All this mistreatment arises from the perfect ignorance of the world and medical practitioners of the capability and organization of the human body to be purged. They only talk of keeping the bowels gently open, giving now and then a gentle cathartic, salts, calomel, &c. That is not the thing: the body requires this in a state of health. To cure a disease, the vegetable universal medicines must be taken in strong doses, for some time; they then act salutarily and powerfully: they attract to them, and drain out of the body, all stagnant corrupt humours, which, as you have seen by dissection, are the cause of disease.

By doing this they enable the blood, which is the life, to run in its proper channels; and by doing this you will find no diminution of strength, but a daily increase, and your powers of digestion removed.

It remains now to follow the learned Doctor as to his various treatments of apoplexy, which I should imagine contains all that

the medical science is in possession of, from Hippocrates down to the present day. These are contained in the 6th chapter of his work, occupying nearly eighty pages, and consist of extracts from various authors, ancient and modern, with Dr. Cook's own sentiments; for a particular account whereof I beg to refer the reader to the work itself.

These authorities, though differing from each other in many instances, with regard to the cause, genus, and name of this disease, seem nearly all to be united in the opinion that blood-letting is the only remedy to be depended upon. Some recommend this to excess; others more partially, as requiring a great nicety of judgment to ascertain the exact, proper quantity to be taken, according to the strength of the patient.

Fothergill, Heberden, and Darwin object to bleeding. Many of them are divided in opinion in what organ the apoplectic fit originates. Some say vomiting is the most proper, others object to it, and think emetics pernicious, as forcing more blood to the head.

They prescribe in general, besides bleeding, emetics, white and blue vitriol, tartar emetic, calomel, cathartics, glysters, blisters, foot baths, and cephalics.

Stimulant medicines do not seem much in use, though some recommend them.

The consequences stated as resulting from such treatment are various: to many the disease proves fatal, others are said to recover, that is they do not die immediately; but we all know, the world knows, what this recovery is, after a fit of apoplexy—a state of continued disease, infirmity, and ailing; he remains all his life after under the doctor's hands, without any true enjoyment of life, and subject to a variety of rules and prescriptions so numerous, and all so absurd, except that of keeping the bowels open, as to disgust any man of sense.

Read their works concerning what they call the prophylactic treatment: every thing must be done by rule and measure. No doubt a patient would reconcile himself to this, if productive of any good consequences to him, but we have too frequent occasion to witness the contrary.

Such being the real state and symptoms of the disease, and, as it appears from the different quotations of cases to be found in Dr. Cook's work, there is still much doubt and contradiction of opinion among medical men concerning its cause or origin, and the remedies to be applied, none of which have yet been found truly efficacious; for, although the patient may recover a little from one paroxysm, he continues ever after an object of weakness and infirmity. The treatment I should propose is as follows:—First, when there is only tendency and fullness of the head, giddiness, confusion of mind, and when no stroke has yet taken place, the patient should immediately begin a course

of the vegetable universal medicine, Nos. 1 and 2, and taking them alternately, in doses of 6, 8, or 12 pills, and a dose of the vegetable aperient powders, once or twice throughout the day. This should be continued for some time, till he finds his head free and easy; he may then stop for some days, now and then, but always impressed with the idea that he should begin again, if he wishes to perfect his health; and making most use of No. 2, which, being more efficacious, will carry off the last dregs of it, and he will find benefit in augmenting the doses, and in not forgetting frequent use of the vegetable aperient powders, which cool the blood and prepare the body for the more proper action of the pills.

By this means, if he takes them strong enough, he will be sure to escape any stroke, and renovate his health. No care or attention to diet is necessary; live as usual, and as your appetite inclines you, so that it does not go to great excess. Vary your diet; some days eat and drink more, some days less.

It is absurd to think to cure disease by abstinence, and a denial of those things we like; nature imposes no such restrictions upon us; on the contrary, she delights in variety, and that her children should derive pleasure from every thing she offers them: with the vegetable universal medicines nothing disagrees.

When a fit or stroke has actually taken place, instead of bleeding, cupping, or leeching, I would recommend every exertion to be made to produce vomiting with the vegetable productions, it is immaterial if after a meal or not; this is likely to be brought about by giving a strong dose of the vegetable universal medicine, No. 2, fifteen to eighteen pills, or more; if the power of swallowing is lost, they may be dissolved in a little boiling water, and every endeavour used to get them over. In all probability they will instantly cause nausea, or vomiting, which will greatly relieve, and, in a short time too, they will operate downwards: they require no drink of any kind.

I would propose too, that from the beginning, and as soon as possible, a strong glyster should be given, fifty of the pills or more dissolved, or a strong infusion of senna, (two ounces at least), or of castor oil; the operation of this will probably arouse the patient, and prepare him for swallowing the pills, and there should be no dread of repeating these glysters, if necessary. Evacuations by stool will remove the oppression of the head, or wherever it is seated, sooner than any thing, and not diminish the vital energy of the patient.

According to the state of the patient, a dose of pills should be given twelve hours after the operation of the first, sooner or later; or, if he appears much relieved, an interval of twenty-four hours may be allowed, and to be persevered with, as previously directed, till he is quite well.

The apprehension of vomiting or nausea causing a greater

determination of blood to the head, are quite groundless. Any one may observe from his own experience, that the act of vomiting disengages the head, by the contractions it causes in the stomach, I see plainly, that physicians and doctors have confounded it with, or thought it similar to coughing, choking, suffocating, which latter actions do cause a fulness of the head.

And here an application may be justly made: would not the time and application of the medical student be much better applied in ascertaining what takes place in his own individual body, both in health and sickness, than in turning over old volumes filled with unmeaning absurdities?

I would recommend too, in all cases of apoplexy, friction with the hand or flesh-brush on the region of the heart, stomach, and neck; and the extremities, if cold, to be kept warm. If the case appears very bad, blisters applied to the inside of the thighs, above the knee, can do no harm, only that they add to the torment of the patient; but if the medicines are persevered with vigorously, blisters will not be wanted.

The partiality of medical men for administering mineral preparations surpasses all belief—mercury, antimony, tartar emetic, white and blue vitriol—although they own that calomel is found lying in the stomach, dead and inert like sand, and that there seems but little doubt but the cases of inflammation mentioned as supervening after the use of the mineral emetics, blue and white vitriol, are owing to them; yet they will not discontinue them.

Is it not agreeable to common sense, that these effects should be often produced by such remedies? Are they not of a nature to corrode and harrow up organized matter? Though some escape with impunity, is that a good argument in their favour? The same may be said of arsenic itself, which does not always kill, and is not now foreign even to their practice:—with the vegetable universal medicine no such mishaps can happen.

This seems altogether a controversy between blood-letting and purging by the vegetable productions. The advocates for blood-letting allow that it is an operation which requires the nicest judgment: if you take too little blood, you do no good; if you take too much, you kill the patient. When such great nicety is requisite, does it not show itself to be a very dangerous practice? With the vegetable universal medicine there is no such thing to be apprehended in health or sickness.

To convince the world, I am ready to take them in any doses, and for any length of time, and numbers of other persons have done the same thing, and always to their great benefit—the more they are taken, the greater is the good. Are the blood-letters ready to do the same thing, by having their blood drawn off?

Does not the foaming and froth at the mouth during a fit of apoplexy, shew clearly that the stomach, lungs, and chest are

in a state of fulness and suffocation? Is bleeding the most proper remedy to remove this? Certainly not. By bleeding you bring the patient to his senses, to be sure, but make him a poor disabled creature ever after.

Will any man who is in tolerable health find his spirits, his energy, his composure improved by copious bleeding? I believe not; but he will find all these and his other functions improved by copious purging, without any risk or uneasiness, and at any time; and this will secure him against future diseases; whereas bleeding will only be the means of bringing them on.

How then can the man who is sick support the loss of his best blood; for, remark, it is always the best blood that runs off the first. He has not already too much blood, as the Doctors suppose him to have, but he has in his body too many viscous, tenacious, corrupt humours, which have intercepted and choked up the blood, like drains and water-courses badly kept in repair; if choked up, does not the water break through its embankments, and deluge and destroy the whole? The pure blood is to the animal body what rain and dew are to the earth, or terrestrial body; every thing we see on its surface arises and is produced by them.

The life of man is in the blood, and all our organs, even the brain and spinal marrow, are nourished and kept in action by it.

The learned Doctor prefaces his work on this and on other subjects, (to which I may at some future time return,) by giving it as the opinion of an eminent physician, that more real service may be rendered to medicine by illustrations of what is already known on the subject, than by any attempt to promulgate new theories, or new modes of practice, in which opinion or decision the learned author heartily coincides.

Here then we have a convenient damper thrown at once on all improvement. But it appears to me very doubtful whether the world acquiesces in these sentiments of the great perfection and certainty of the present medical art.

Notwithstanding the appearance exhibited on opening apoplectic bodies, and the dissectors finding therein various morbid humours, pus, excrescences, evased blood, &c., do they think bleeding will drain out or eradicate any of these humours, for they are the real cause of the disease? Certainly not; these humours will all be left behind. Purging by the vegetable universal medicine is exactly to the animal body what draining is to the land. It is not the rain and the dew of heaven which you are to prevent falling upon it, but you are to draw out of it the stagnant, corrupt, sour juices, which are the cause of its infertility. So it is with the vegetable universal medicine: by every dose of them you are draining out of the body some part of its corrupt humours; you are sifting or refining the blood of the dross or lees which encumber it.

Let me ask the world, is this a rational proceeding, or not? If it was merely theoretical, one would say it cannot be so; it is visionary: how should mankind, who have always been in search of health, have overlooked such a sure and effectual way of attaining it? But when we find this theory, rational as it is, corroborated by actual practice, there can be no more doubt.

It is henceforward every man's own fault if he does not enjoy good health.

One hears every day persons who have been purged, but still remain diseased, say, "I have been purged often enough, and it did me no good." But what were they purged with? By chemical preparations, that do more harm than good—salts, calomel, antimony, and worm powders. I myself was tried with all these; and add thereto, salivation, hemlock, foxglove, asafœtida, valerian; the blue pill of one practitioner, the starving system and half an ounce of Epsom salts and cascarilla bark of another; laudanum only once or twice. To this circumstance of taking it so little I perhaps owe my preservation.

The chemical purges have no one healing virtue in them,—they tear and harass the patient: after them he feels sore and weak in body and mind; no appetite nor energy; they tear and wear the stomach and bowels. After the vegetable universal medicines, all your functions are improved; you feel new life and strength: they warm, and comfort, and search the whole body: however briskly they may have operated in the morning, by breakfast time it is all over, and your stomach won't refuse any solid food; and which is even proper, in moderation. How very different from deluging your stomach the whole day after salts and calomel, with tea and broths! Having once made the experiment, one is surprised at the infatuation that prevails for these pernicious drugs. There is no end, neither, to the precautions that must be taken in using them; such as dread of catching cold, abstaining from all fruits and acids, &c. With the vegetable universal medicine nothing of this kind is required: you may take exercise immediately, put yourself in any situation, and eat of any thing with moderation; you will find nothing hurt you.

Among more than fifty first-rate men of the faculty that I had consulted during thirty years, in different countries, (and whose prescriptions I followed strictly,) had I found one true physician, having a knowledge of the human body, at an early period of my disease, he would have cured me in ten days, instead of leaving me worse than when I applied.

Of how many does one hear every day in the same situation, and who have tried every thing in vain, but the right thing! Physicians only think of treating our diseases locally; they do not consider our bodies as one whole. They seem to be ignorant of the rapidity with which humours fly from one part to another.

In my next number, in treating of the EYE, I shall have occasion to give an instance of this, taken from amongst themselves.

I have found too, on turning over one of their volumes (Mr. Ware's works), a doctrine which is worthy of observation. He quotes an authority which says, that in the treatment of any disease, when you do not find the malady yield to this treatment, it is then advisable to apply another mode of treatment, quite the contrary to the former: suppose you have been giving laxatives, you are now to give astringents: if you have been using a softening application, you are now to try a bracing one; if a cold one, now it is to be hot, and so on! Does not this show the uncertainty of their art; and that their reasoning from symptoms is quite fallacious?—that it is all a chance whether right or wrong?—that they have no fixed principle?

If this is the knowledge obtained by the laborious study of medicine, I think any old wife in the country could prescribe just as scientifically.

In a subsequent Number, whilst treating of IRRITATION, I shall put this in a more clear light. Physicians do not know what irritation is, nor what it proceeds from. Irritation is, however, a sanative act of nature, to throw off the morbid humours, which she will always do, if you allow time, or do not check her; and then a natural ease will succeed. No one ever dies of irritation, but thousands are killed every year by applying anodynes to appease irritation.

Besides these misfortunes in the application, read the newspapers, and the list of catastrophes happening from mistakes in apothecaries' shop. Is it possible it should be otherwise, amidst such a number and variety of pernicious, poisonous drugs,—brown mixtures, white powders, innumerable—that fill their shops? How can numerous direful mistakes but happen? The lives of all in the kingdom are every day in the hands of any apothecary's shop boy. One grain more or less, a phial or powder wrong marked, is sufficient. With the vegetable universal medicines no such nicety is requisite: you may swallow one or you may swallow twenty—a double dose: the only difference will be, that in swallowing the twenty you will be the sooner cured.

Mankind should consider that bad health or disease does not arise from the want of any thing that we can add to our bodies, either in the shape of meat, drink, or medicines, or air; but it arises from a cause, that is, a corrupt humour, which we must extract from our bodies, similar to extracting a thorn which gives us pain. This is the case with the most emaciated, weak object you see. The cause of his emaciated weakness is a corrupt tenacious humour, which requires to be eradicated.

I have now under my eye a catalogue of modern medical

works, amounting to more than one thousand volumes, of large sizes and prices, yet will the diseased man be able to say to himself, that by following the prescriptions of any one of them, he is sure to renovate and establish his health? I speak to you from more than thirty years' suffering of disease, and have found them all illusory—but I have at last discovered the TRUTH.

No. II.

ANTI-LANCET,

OR

DOCTORS AND SURGEONS REVIEWED.

THE HYGEIST

TO THOSE

AFFLICTED WITH SORE EYES—AND TO THE BLIND.

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME OF THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS ON THAT SUBJECT BY JOHN STEVENSON, Esq. SIR WILLIAM ADAMS, Mr. WARE, Surgeon, Mr. HEWISON, Mr. WARDROP, F. R. S., Mr. I. C. SAUNDERS, AND Mr. B. TRAVERS, F. R. S.

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All true theories bear investigation; the more they are searched into, the more they are elucidated and become apparent; no stumbling-blocks start up in the way, which destroy all at once the fabric of the speculator. This will be demonstrated in the sequel of this Number, in treating of the absorbing vessels and their uses; or, as the Hygeist has named them, the organization of the human body to be acted upon by the vegetable purgatives, throughout its whole extent, by means of the blood. They have been called by Dr. John Hunter the scavengers of the body: he would have done well to have added, that scavengers require carriers to convey away the impurities or sweepings which they have collected. In the human body, the blood is this carrier, and the bowels are the common sewer to receive and carry off every thing that is collected.

Had Dr. Hunter, clothed as he was with renown, and a medical character too, promulgated this truth to the world, he would have been its greatest benefactor. No doubt, the whole was not yet plain to him: every thing must have its beginning; for he himself died of a disease which required only putting this in practice to have been cured. He had begun, too, his investigations at the wrong end—at the outer extremities, instead of beginning at the centre, (the stomach and bowels,) and prosecuting them to the extremities. If I may use the expression, he appointed and set scavengers to work, without providing them the means to get rid of their sweepings.

It is necessary to speak in strong language; the nature, the importance of the subject, and of this truth, require it. Man, from the beginning of the world till now, has been ignorant of his own nature. The sciences of medicines, anatomy, and dissection, have not advanced it in the least: on the contrary, they have puzzled the world and themselves uselessly, and misled them into a labyrinth of false ideas, systems, and conjectures

which have started up to play their part for a day, and be forgotten.

Read their works, their treatises;—by one learned Doctor on the Brain, by another on the Eye, by a third on the Ear, and so on; upon the stomach, lungs, liver, kidneys, &c. &c.

It is really disgusting to read them and their multitudinous doctrines, to any man of sense who takes a plain view of the human body and its simplicity; and after reading any one of their works, can any man say,—can they themselves say,—that they in the least understand what they have been treating of? Most of them, indeed, have generally the candour to own that they do not understand it;—that the disease and its causes, which they have been so voluminously describing, are both enveloped in great darkness; and that what they have thrown out are merely hints, conjectures, to be worked upon and elucidated by future and abler physiologists.

I defy any man to say that he is a whit the wiser after having read any of their works. He has stored his head with a great many new words and technical terms, conjectures; but that is all.

These physiologists have divided the body into ideal parts or systems; such as nervous system, vascular system, absorbent system, arterial system, veinous system,—all of which is void of common sense: the body consists of but one system, one whole entire. Considered, too, that they think they have discovered drugs, chemical, mineral, preparations to act separately upon each of these systems; and whilst they are remedying by any drug one of these systems, they are injuring some of the others.

Know then that the body or whole system has for its support but two internal powers or organizations; the one for nourishing it, and the other for emptying it. All that you see in the human body is subservient and dependent on these two simple natural functions, carried on by means of the blood, when once set in motion by the breath of life.

Every thing in the body emanates from the blood: the juices for digesting your food, as well as the juices for expelling it when digested; the first of these two internal powers, viz. that of nourishing the body by food, is a knowledge which man, conjointly with animals, has always possessed; but the other, that of emptying it to the extent to which it is susceptible,—even natural, easy, and necessary to it for curing diseases,—is a truth which remains yet to be unfolded.

Physicians have thought that in diseases, it was only necessary to keep the bowels open; to give now and then a cathartic; but of what kind? Chemical preparations, or some insignificant infusion. These will do no good to cure disease. Indeed, too, they are always in their practice counteracting the good benefit that might be expected from them, by adding to them opium, mercury, bark, and other drugs of a pernicious nature. They

do this to act upon their imaginary systems at the same time;—they wish to blow hot and cold together upon the body, which is a folly. They do not know that it is the blood which is the only strengthener of the whole: allow it to circulate without diminishing it, and you immediately cure disease and give strength.

Physicians do not know yet in what part or humour of the human body disease exists; for the satisfaction and good of mankind I will inform them. Every one has seen and knows the humour called serous, that issues from the body after the application of a blister or of a boil: this humour is diffused all over the body, and accompanies the blood; and it is only when this serous humour is over abundant and vitiated, becoming acrimonious, sharp, and putrid, that disease begins and takes place. This is the cause, the root, of the thousand diseases in different degrees, which you see; and notably, of all inflammations, as will be explained in the sequel of this Number. This is the humour which, settling on organs, obstructs the blood, and must therefore be evacuated from the body, to cure disease. The vegetable purgatives, of a certain class act upon it and evacuate it; they alone have that power given them by nature. By a sufficient dose of them, you will evacuate more of the serous humour in two or three hours, than by a blister in the course of ten days; and think not that it will be distressing or disagreeable to you; you never in your life took any kind of medicine that gave you less trouble; you will be appetized for breakfast, and have strength and agility throughout the day, and be ready to recommence. Is this a discovery? Is this rational? Is this more easy and superior to applying blisters, bleeding, leeching, calomel, opium, using operations and incisions? The vegetable universal medicines will, in a week's time, cure a chronic disease which has already baffled all medical skill for years; a disease that would have conducted the sufferer to the grave. How comes it that every one who takes them only a few days, immediately owns that he never yet took any medicine that acted upon him so efficaciously; that is to say, takes so much bad humour out of the body in so short a time, and leaves you quite well immediately? Physicians know no more of the manner in which they act, than if they had fallen from the clouds yesterday; and what is still worse for the human race, they don't wish to know it; nay more, they will do their endeavours to deter their miserable patients from taking them. They will tell them, that they wear the stomach and bowels;—that they weaken, debilitate. Nothing is more false; they are the only strengtheners, by taking disease out of the body, (*See* Dr. Hamilton's work, where a patient required 18 pills to move him, and in a few days half the number had as much effect; and many other instances.)

Blisters, are indeed, of all the practices the only one that does a little good; but you know well the inconvenience and pain they give: besides, they can only have a partial or local effect, and not nearly sufficient to cure a diseased body.

The bowels are the sewer by which all diseases are to be carried off. In the same manner as these humours entered your body, by an organization peculiar to it, in the same manner by another organization peculiar to it, they will come out of it. Reader, let me instruct you: my long sufferings, and unexpected recovery, by adopting a mode different from theirs, give me this right. I am no college doctor, but have myself spent thousands, as you are doing, to fee and follow their useless prescriptions. I have learned a conviction of the fallacy of all they do; and that the present medical profession is the greatest imposture, humbug, and nuisance upon earth, fostering and rivetting disease, instead of curing, and deteriorating the bodily and mental faculties of mankind. This is the consequence of the means they employ—their bleeding, opium, mercury, and bark.

Let me then tell you, all the diseases, frightful, and distressing as you see them, will vanish on pursuing this simple mode, without trouble or restraint to you, and restore to you, good health and long life.

Is this no discovery for the good of mankind? In the same manner as the sour, stagnant waters and juices leave a swampy field which is thoroughly drained, and thereby restored to fertility; on the same sure principle and manner will disease quit and be eradicated from the human body. All the multitude of diseases, symptoms, appearances, with which the doctors and dissectors have filled their volumes, (and the mere recital of them, and the useless tortures and torments they now make you undergo, are appalling,) will vanish and disappear by this one act, and leave the body whole and sane.

I affirm without fear of valid contradiction, that every thing that has been done and used hitherto, has been more pernicious than advantageous for restoring and perfecting the organs of sight. The eyes are subject to many different sorts of affections or diseases, all springing from the same source of vitiated humours, which settling upon them, intercept the blood and juices from penetrating and nourishing them, and bring on the different maladies we see take place.

Unluckily for mankind, powders, washes, and the lancet, have been the only means resorted to by the scientific for displaying their knowledge and dexterity for the cure of them. Dissecting a dozen eyes, however, is not so precious to the community as the perfect cure of one. This comes of the new system, introducing, of having patch-work doctors. It is to be hoped that the good sense of the people at large will see this error, if the d ctors do not.

Long treatises have been written on the subject; dissection and anatomy have done all they could; but what good could be expected from them, in repairing such an organ? With equal expectation of success might these two arts have attempted to lay open the skull, and try their dexterity to remedy and improve the brain, which goes wrong and becomes defective as often as the eye, though not in so apparent and visible a manner. Operations always painful, tedious, uncertain, and even dangerous, have been tried, and various operators have boasted of their success in that way. Read the accounts, of them, what do they amount to? In the most favoured cases only an imperfect vision, after protracted illness and torture, and continually tormented with a dread of relapse.

What are the applications made use of for the eyes? They are either of a styptic, hardening, bracing nature, or emollient and relaxing, or anodyne, and often caustic; for I have not yet heard that ingenuity has carried it the length of having discovered a specific for the eyes, or to cure them by a miracle. How then is the styptic bracing application to take effect, and produce a real good, even when it is used in those cases where there seems the strongest and best founded indications for applying styptics? It can only tighten and compress the outer veins and vessels of the eye and eyelids, which may give a transitory strength and appearance of ease, but which will not be lasting, and will end, in a short time, in producing effects still more calamitous than those it was intended to cure. Even cold spring water itself has no more beneficial effects: these styptic bracing applications harden and contract the parts and veins, which diminish and even interrupt the passages for the blood and juices, and bring on inflammations, blood-shot, blear-eyed, and painfully dimmed sight and even cataract.

If you make use of emollient and softening applications, according to apparent symptoms and indications, your success will not be more fortunate; the veins and vessels will become flaccid and turgid, filled with viscous phlegmy humours; and the eyes will lose all their lustre, beauty, and strength.

Anodyne applications, notwithstanding any momentary relief from pain, will only be the means of making the evil more serious and incurable, bringing on some of the most aggravated cases.

As to caustics, common sense forbids them.

The eye is an organ of too fine and susceptible a nature to admit of being kept in order by such uncertain artificial means. Nothing but the pure blood and the finest juices and spirits emanating from it are adequate to restore and keep them in a sound and perfect state; and the lancet, operations, and all washes should be entirely discarded by those who value their sight.

The oculist has decorated his art with a nomenclature of diseases of the eye, fully as numerous as those of any other part of the human body; and no doubt they have not all yet made their appearance, and that others will be called out on some new extraordinary case, to eternalize the dexterity of some famous oculist. The following is a list of the most remarkable, and their explanations:

Amaurosis - - - -	Blindness
Gutta Serena - - -	Decay of the Optic Nerve
Cataract - - - -	White greyish spot on the Crystalline Lens
Opthalmy - - - -	Inflammation
Psoropthalmy - - -	Inflammation of the Eyelids
Purulent Eyes	
Epiphora - - - -	Watery Eyes
Fistula Lachrymalis -	Ditto with pus
Staphyloma - - -	Diseased state following Operations for Cataract
Closure of the Pupil	
Ectropium - - - -	Eversion of the Eyelids
Weak Sight	

Each of these is subdivided again into many varieties, too minute for insertion here, and which are every day altering and augmenting, according to some new fancy of the Oculist.

Having thus taken a general view of the diseases of the eye, I shall now proceed to examine more minutely into the different symptoms and causes, with the names given thereto by oculists and surgeons; beginning with the work of John Stevenson, Esq., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon Oculist and Aurist to H. R. H. the Duke of York. London, 1824. Price 7*s*. 6*d*.

The learned author, as he informs us in his preface, is the author of a new mode of practice for remedying that disease of the eye called cataract, which had formerly been done by means of the operation which is called couching, or extracting the cataract. For this he substitutes a mode called depression of the cataract. Although a new mode, unluckily it does not exclude the needle or lancet; and I am afraid neither the patient nor his eyes will be great gainers as to the benefit received, nor the anxiety and torment endured. However, there seems something in it like an approach to a more natural and rational method. The just remark, of taking the disease in its beginning or incipient state, cannot but be useful, and superior to the absurd idea of allowing it to form and mature and become ripe, like a pear on a tree. How such theories could enter the mind, shows the slow progress knowledge is destined to make. The idea, too, of dividing and lacerating the filament and its falling into a liquid, where it becomes dissolved and absorbed, is curious and novel, and shows at least the sagacity of leaving

some part of the cure to the operation of nature herself; and is an avowal that nature, by means of what dissectors have named the *absorbing vessels*, has the power of remedying her own defects and especially when assisted thereto in the natural way. The absorbing vessels have been named by a great anatomist, Dr. J. Hunter, "the scavengers of the human body," thereby pointing out their use.

The learned author begins by stating that the organs subservient to vision may be regarded as a compound microscopical or optical instrument, of wonderful adjusting powers; and he goes on to describe the coats or tunics, vessels, humours, and juices, with which they are filled. An instrument is composed of solid substances, and has no power of reforming or remedying itself by means of the blood or its juices and the absorbing vessels,—a power which is given to all the organs of the human body. In so far then, the similitude or comparison is incorrect, and lays the foundation of vulgar errors, the world being made to believe that such an organ really is integral, isolated, and composed of parts to be taken down and dealt with at pleasure; for such is the manner in which oculists treat the eye. They encourage still more this idea, by setting forth the little pain that, they say, is felt when under an operation.

The author conjectures that the humours of the eye, variously transparent and dense, transmits the rays of light to the retina, which is the termination of a nerve called the *optic nerve*. This he considers the mechanism of the power of vision, although in a manner altogether incomprehensible to us.

The author goes on to state the seat of the disease called cataract, which he says consists of an opacity of the central humour, which from its figure has been called the *crystalline lens:* this opacity intercepting the rays of light into the interior, is the cause of the blindness produced by this disease. He next proceeds to describe the different degrees of the disease, from its beginning or incipient state till in a state of perfect maturity, when it becomes hard, ripe, and proper to be operated on. I suppose something like a corn on a toe. Many of these ideas have given way to more enlightened notions, both with regard to this and other diseases, which the faculty considered as not to be touched till they had come to a state of perfect maturity.

The author furnishes us with a numerous nomenclature of the different species of cataract, among which there is one termed congenital cataract. It would be foreign to my purpose, and room will not admit of following the author in all his descriptions and observations. The cause of blindness is allowed to be owing to the opaque state either in the lens or capsule. What produces this opaque state or matter, the author does not clearly explain to us; this, however, would have been very desirable and essential, to form a true knowledge of this or of

any other disease. He thinks sometimes it may proceed from external causes, as blows; sometimes from inflammations, diseased action, and constitutional disposition. Here then we have many causes, producing first this opaque state, and the opaque state producing blindness. He considers true cataract arising from constitution as so truly isolated as to have no connection with surrounding parts; a kind of doctrine this that I am very much inclined to call in question. Although the lens or capsule may be of a nature and texture even insensible, and have no visible connection with the surrounding parts, nor to affect them even whilst it is in a state of disease; yet its connection must no less exist, and its soundness depends on the state of the body. Do not we see by the example of hair and nails, at the extremities; they are insensible, but both become altered by the changes of the body, and none more so than the nails, of which every one may convince himself. Could we suppose any part of the body isolated, it might be good argument for adopting operations of the lancet as the only means of remedying it.

The learned author next proceeds to examine the good and bad success attending the former operations of couching and extracting; their uncertainty, chance of destroying the eye; imperfect vision, even when they do succeed the most favourably; and last of all, the malady returning. The advantages of the mode by absorption he enumerates to be, that it can be performed at an early stage of the disease, before the patient has become quite blind; that the operation is more easy and certain with not so much risk of relapse; but above all, that the instances of destroying the eye are few. It seems, however, that great precautions are sometimes necessary to insure its good result.

Sir William Adams on Ectropium, Artificial Pupil, and Cataract. London, 1812. *Price* 12*s.*

By ectropium is meant the eversion, or turning out of the eyelids; no doubt a very distressing disease, and a great deformity. It proceeds from neglected inflammation of the eye-lids. The learned author quotes some cases of operation which have given some partial relief, but they must have been excruciating.

Contracted or obliterated Pupil.

The learned author says nothing of the predisposing cause or symptoms of this affection, but proceeds at once to the ope-

rative part. It is however to be learned afterwards, from the cases of those patients he operated on, that they all owed their origin to inflammation of the eye, long neglected or badly cured. His success in remedying them has been various, and in most, left vision still imperfect, and the use of glasses required.

Cataract.

He adduces many instances of congenital cataract, and constitutional or running in families. He ranks syphilis too among one of the causes of cataract; this latter has been preceded by inflammation. He thinks no internal or external remedies can be of any use. Mr. Ware, however, is of opinion that ether and other stimulants may. Sir William Adams thinks that in the cases where they have proved so, the disease arose from external violence. He remarks that cataracts are sometimes cured by external blows on the eye. The learned author states the cases he has operated on, and except those termed congenital and constitutional, they seem all to have originated in inflammations which had been neglected: the partial success attending them presents no great encouragement to other sufferers.

The next works I shall examine are those of Mr. Ware, Surgeon, entitled,

Remarks on Opthalmy, Psoropthalmy, Purulent Sore Eyes, Gutta Serena, Epiphora, Scrofulous and Intermittent Opthalmy, and Extraction of the Cataract. Vol. I. price 10*s.* 6*d.*

Remarks on Fistulæ Lachrymalis, with additional Remarks on Opthalmy, and a Translation from the French of Baron de Wentzel's Treatise on Cataract. Vol. II. price 10*s.* 6*d.*

These volumes are of full size, containing each nearly 500 pages of different matter; and the author in his day enjoyed a great celebrity.

Opthalmy is the term used to express an inflammation of the eye generally, though some oculists apply it exclusively to an inflammation of the tunica conjunctiva. He describes many stages of it; several of them attended with great pain, especially when exposed to the light; such pains always indicate great danger of a loss of sight. He assigns various causes for this disease; it frequently comes on suddenly without any apparent cause, and at times is epidemical; a scrofulous habit he thinks may be a cause of opthalmy. He entertains some doubts as to syphilis producing opthalmy till after the venereal

virus has taken possession of the whole system, founding his reason on the distance of the parts affected from the eyes. However, he quotes a case from an authority, where the discharge being suppressed from the penis, passed through the eyes in a short time, staining any linen in the same manner.

As to cure,—bleeding is the first thing recommended, and in some instances, eight or ten times in as many days. Drawing blood from the eye itself he likewise recommends. Blisters are next ordered; but authorities differ as to the part most proper for placing them. Mr. Ware thinks the temple the most advisable, over the orifices made by leeches; and in extreme cases, blistering of the whole head—the cooling antiphlogistic regimen, along with gentle laxatives to keep the body open, is recommended: strong purges, he thinks, are to be guarded against, and hurtful, as he considers them lowering and weakening to the habit. Against this theory, however, he says that Hippocrates found that a strong diarrhœa or flux cured opthalmy. He recommends the thebaic tincture and use of opium: he thinks, however, that it requires great care as to preparation and administering: corrosive sublimate and Peruvian bark are likewise recommended in intermittent opthalmy.

When matter is collected, it will, in his opinion, be necessary to come to an operation, by an incision in the eye.

Psoropthalmy, or Inflammation and Ulceration of the Eyelids; designated by some Opthalmy after Measles or Small Pox.

For this affection hemlock and Peruvian bark have been used. Mr. Ware, however, has not much confidence in them, and relies on external applications and setons; the lapis infernalis he considers too strong a caustic, and he gives the preference to a mercurial ointment instead.

Such is the concise abstract of Mr. Ware's book, and his mode of treatment, which certainly has not been deemed satisfactory, or it would have been followed by others.

It is worthy of remark, that Mr. Ware is of opinion, that when any one mode of treatment has proved ineffectual on trial, that the practitioner should then adopt another mode, quite the contrary; thus, if bracing astringents have been used, you are now to apply laxative emollients; if cold applications, they are now to be hot ones; if great bleeding has not cured (which it seems it does not) I don't know what method is to be adopted to restore the lost blood. There appears great incongruity in such a theory; it shows a want of having investigated the fundamental cause of the disease, for certainly there could not exist two opposite causes for the same effect. How can one reconcile oneself to such a theory and practice? It is giving

up common sense:—you do not investigate what is the real cause of the disease, but you judge from symptoms and appearances; these symptoms deceive you, and you find yourself mistaken, because the same cause produces many different symptoms, and if your application or remedy does not go to remove the cause, the symptoms can never cease.

Observations on Venereal Opthalmy. By Thos. Hewison, A. B. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Irelaud, Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy to the College, and Surgeon to the Meath Hospital, and County of Dublin Infirmary, &c. &c. London, 1824. *Price 7s. 6d.*

Mr. Hewison attributes to himself a good deal of merit from being the first who has added this species to the catalogue of opthalmies; whether this is well founded or not I will neither examine nor dispute, well persuaded that the world will be no gainers by having the list of their diseases augmented; and in this volume I observe two more already on the stage,—rheumatic opthalmy and idiopathic opthalmy; and a third, the arthritic or gouty opthalmy, is preparing to make its appearance.

Mr. Hewison's first observation appears very correct, though differing from other oculists, who have regarded the eye and its diseases as very little depending on the state of the body; and he justly says, there are few parts, the diseases of which are more frequently connected with the morbid state of other organs, or with general constitutional derangement, than the eyes. We have seen, however, that other oculists have regarded them as of an isolated nature.

The author goes on to state the stages and symptoms, &c. of this disease. He observes on constitutional symptoms, that "when they are strongly marked, so likewise will the opthalmy be violent and severe." This is a very natural conclusion. He has remarked, too, that "in those cases where no mercury was used in the primary stages of this disease, that there the opthalmy was the most severe." In a subsequent article, and treating of the exciting causes, he quotes an eminent writer, without naming him, who is of opinion that the constitutional use of mercury creates a predisposition to this disease. He states the difference between this particular venereal inflammation and idiopathic inflammation of the iris, which no doubt requires discernment equal to the author's to distinguish. "These points of difference are not to be drawn or learned from topical appearances, but from the state of the patient's previous health." I presume that by this is meant, that if the patient has ever in his life had a venereal taint, then the opthalmy

is to be put down as a venereal one. He next gives an account of the rheumatic opthalmy, which it seems does not admit of the mercurial treatment.

Ophthalmic Symptoms caused by Mercury.

This is a very curious chapter, well worth scrutinizing. What the learned gentleman has previously prescribed as a preventive and cure, is now found to be a cause, and he himself and others are in doubt, whether to ascribe the diseases to the morbid poisons, or to the mercurial poison. Reader, judge for yourself when such absurdities, issuing from our modern Esculapian sages, are laid before you, or read the passage, from page 44 to 55, and if you can make head or tail of it, you must be very clever. The learned author's mode of treatment is simple—only mercury and opium: corrosive sublimate, which some make use of, he does not much admire. He thinks it has unpleasant effects on the stomach and bowels! The author's practice, according to the cases stated, seems to have been successful: the patients are discharged, no doubt full of mercury, and liable to all the accidents arising from it. I should like to know, too, how long they have remained well, and free from disease.

Essays on the Morbid Anatomy of the Human Eye. By James Wardop, F. R. S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the King. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1820. Price 25s.

This is a work ushered into the medical world with great ostentation, each volume with a separate dedication to a friend or relation. These essays treat little, if at all, on the cure of the eye: they are merely anatomical, or descriptive of the substances of which the eye is composed, with its different appearances during disease. Several splendid engravings of these morbid appearances are given, which no doubt have enhanced the price of the work—they are far from being agreeable to look at: and if the learned author had wished only to convey a useful idea of a diseased eye, he might have told his readers, even the dissectors, merely to take a crumb of bread, press it between their fingers to the shape of an eye, and then throw it upon the table. The learned author begins with some preliminary observations setting forth the nature of his work. From these we learn that he is the disciple of a new sect of physiologists and anatomists, who lay great stress on examining what they call the "elementary texture" of the organs of the human

body. To illustrate the nature and instruction to be gained from these essays, and form an idea of the whole work, I shall go no further than the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd pages :—"The cornea in its natural state possesses properties different from any of those classes of simple textures or membranes into which anatomists have divided the component parts of the human body. Some have conceived that, in structure, the cornea much resembles the nails, but a superficial examination will be sufficient to shew that there is little similarity betwixt the two textures. The nails are not, like the cornea, separated by a particular fluid into distinct layers; they are not endowed with an equal degree of sensibility, nor are they liable to those diseases which affect the cornea: they are not subject to inflammation; tumours are not observed to grow from their surface, neither are they capable of adhesion nor cicatrition: others have attempted to demonstrate that the cornea is merely a continuation of the sclerotic coat; but the functions and diseases of these two membranes differ so much from each other, that they clearly indicate a difference of structure and qualities. The sclerotic coat exhibits all the properties which the fibrous membranes possess; it has a shining opaque white colour; it is composed of numerous filaments running in every direction, which are closely interwoven with one another, and it cannot be divided into layers. The cornea is organized in a manner totally different: it is formed of a determinate number of laminæ, which are easily separable from one another, either by the knife or maceration; they are also occasionally separated in diseases by the effusion of blood or pus. From these circumstances the cornea may be considered as a membrane *sui generis*."

So after a great deal of scientific verbosity the reader is just brought back to the point where he began, by being told that the cornea is a substance *sui generis*: it is neither nail, hair, skin, teeth, nor bone. I believe all the world knew this before.

The only article I think worth detaining my readers with, is of another nature, and affords a useful hint: it is to be found in vol. ii. p. 221, entitled "Squint from chylopoetic Derangement." I am ready to own that the adjective is new to me: but I presume it means a derangement of the stomach and bowels. But names are nothing to the state of the case, which was this, and the doctors may baptize it afresh, when "chylopoetic" is become too vulgar: "A lady, 30 years of age, had been for several years in a bad state of health: stomach and bowels deranged, costive, accompanied with a severe attack of pain in the head, extending to the right eye. At last this eye squinted; but as the functions of the bowels were restored, the squint diminished, and the squint and the state of the bowels kept corresponding one with another.

A Treatise on some Practical Points relating to Diseases of the Eye. By the late John C. Saunders, Demonstrator of Anatomy at St. Thomas's Hospital, Founder and Surgeon of the London Infirmary, for Curing Diseases of the Eye; to which is added, a short Account of the Author's Life. London, 1816; *coloured plates,* 1*l.* 5*s.*

This appears under the shape of a posthumous work, edited by the author's friend and colleague, J. R. Farre, M. D. I find little of novelty in the practice of this gentleman or his editor. Bleeding and mercury are the favourite expedients to stop inflammation, the use of bark inwardly, and a styptic lotion of alum, are more freely recommended than in other authors. The cure of inversion of the upper eyelids, by excision of the tarsus, seems to have been a favourite of this practitioner, and after suffering great agony and pain, the eye still remains an object of great deformity. In this volume the editor has favoured the public with a bioghraphical sketch of Mr. Saunders, from which it appears that he died at the early age of 37, (notwithstanding the precaution of bleeding,) affected with amourosis of one eye, dyspeptic, in dotage, and apoplectic. There is a French proverb, not without its worth, which might be applied here: "Médecin, guèris-toi toi meme."

Synopsis of Diseases of the Eye and their treatment, by Ben. Travers, F. R. S. Surgeon to St. Thomas' Hospital. London, 1824, *Price* 1*l.* 5*s.*

Another large and elaborate volume. The author, at the end of his preface, says, "As I have made little reference to the writings of others, the omission of the synonyma forming the crabbed vocabulary of opthalmologists ancient and modern, will, I hope, need no apology; the nomenclature mania appears to me an evil of encreasing magnitude." The learned oculist and surgeon has, notwithstanding, contrived to fill a large 8vo. volume of 500 pages, with more and new technical terms, repetitions, and distinctions, than are generally to be met with: the different diseases and technicalities respecting the eye. in this volume, seem as difficult to be learned as a Chinese alphabet.

It will be unnecessary to follow the author, and wade through such a compilation, which seems remarkable only for its prolixity, and fitted only for dazzling superficial minds. A physiologist who represents the appearance in a case sometimes as the cause, sometimes as the symptom, cannot be supposed to

have dived very deep into the arcana of nature and of disease. I shall therefore content myself with some extracts, making a few short remarks thereon, leaving it to the curious and indefatigable reader to satisfy himself from the book itself. Note, p. 158: — "The effect of fever upon nervous deafness was strongly evinced in the case of a lady whom I knew. She had been incurably deaf many years, when, during the existence of a puerperal fever, it was remarked that she had discovered distinct and even acute hearing, which again left her after the febrile action had subsided."

In all fevers the blood is exerting itself to purify and cleanse the system, and to restore and regenerate the organs. Had this lady's physicians understood the nature of deafness, and taken advantage of the crisis brought about by the fever, and treated her in a proper manner with the vegetable universal medicine, not with opium, bark, calomel, or bleeding, she would have been cured of her fever and deafness at the same time.

"I was consulted by a gentleman who was the subject of this species of deafness to a painful degree. He informed me that he was in possession of a remedy, but unfortunately it was available only when in actual use, and too severe to be employed incessantly; his object was to ascertain if a less objectionable one were known: it consisted in occasional drastic purging, abstemious diet, and the hard, daily exercise of a man training to walk against time, or fight, or ride a race. Under this alterative plan, he had so excited the action of the extreme vessels as to restore the sentient tone of the nerve. By adopting it he had more than once a perfect state of hearing, which remained while he had resolution to pursue it; but he thought as most others would do, 'Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.'"

This gentleman was benefitted by the active burning medicines, (and perhaps they were not of the most proper kind) by the blood cleansing and regenerating the nerve or organs of hearing, but he was not at all benefitted by the abstemious diet or hard daily exercise: they were both useless, if practised beyond moderation and what is agreeable. These two things were dictated by medical folly. He should have ate to his liking, and taken exercise as agreeable. It shows, however, that he remained capable of making such bodily exertion which would not have been the case under a bleeding, mercurial, or opium treatment. But have we not plain evidence, that the medical faculty, or at least this learned member of it, does not wish that mankind should be put in possession of the only efficient and safe way of curing their diseases; he would otherwise have informed them so? This one note contains more real good to mankind than all his volume. I may be allowed to repay the learned author's French adage by remarking that such is the *esprit du corps* of the medical profession, that it would see the half of mankind

blind, diseased, and at the devil, rather than that it should escape from their trammels.

What does the author mean by "exciting the action of the extreme vessels so as to restore the sentient tone of the nerve?" Is it not a collection of words without any sense? If he had said, "by the action of the purgative medicines, in purifying the blood and drawing out of the body the corrupt acrimonious humours, he had cleansed the organs of hearing,"—then he would have said the truth, and every body would have understood him. His "Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle" is worthy of remark, and shows the cloven foot of the doctor. I suppose he means thereby, that the cure is worse than the disease. Is it more painful, more unpleasant, more irksome, to take some occasional drastic purges, which you are sure will cure you, and occasion no confinement nor constraint, than to subject yourself to incisions, operations, bleeding, the use of mercury, opium, and twenty different things, which in the most favourable cases do no good, but always harm? A physician looks upon it as a favourable issue, if a patient does not die immediately, no matter how miserable an object he remains ever after.

"While upon this subject, I shall take the liberty of still more extending this digression, by adding a much more remarkable proof of the influence of vascular action upon the brain, and its more immediate functions, and leave the reader to form his own conclusions."

"A young woman, who was employed as a domestic servant by the father of the narrator when he was a boy, became insane, and at length sunk into a state of perfect idiotcy. In this condition she remained for many years, when she was attacked by a typhus fever, and my friend, having then practised some time, attended her. He was surprised to find, as the fever advanced, a development of the mental powers; during that period of the fever when others are delirious, this patient was entirely rational. She recognised in the face of her medical attendant the son of her old master, whom she had known so many years before, and she related many circumstances respecting his family and others which had happened to herself in her earlier days. But alas! it was only the gleam of reason: as the fever abated, clouds again enveloped the mind; she sunk into the former deplorable state, and remained in it until her death, which happened a few years afterwards."

In this case the fever had aroused or stirred up the humours, which had settled on the brain, and were the cause of her idiotcy. If the practitioner who attended her had assisted nature, and given her purgatives of a proper nature, she would have been restored to her senses; instead of which it is probable she was treated *secundum artem*, with bleeding, calomel, and opium: and we see the consequence.

Page 166.—"The gout attacks the eye through the medium of the stomach. Vomiting occurs with pain in that organ on the subsidence of an inflammation in the extremities; and is succeeded by violent pain in the head, the loss of sight is sudden and permanent." I would advise the reader to consider well the purport and doctrine of the foregoing paragraph, if it has any.

Had the learned author simply informed the world that the gouty humour, when once established in the system, may settle on the eyes as well as on any other part, it would have been an undeniable truth, and which every one might understand; but, when he says that it settles on the eye, through the medium of the stomach, I deny it, and say it is through the medium of the blood, which deposits it there as it does on any other part of the body.

Page 176—"A gentleman, who died of apoplexy in his 36th year, and who lost eight ounces of blood in the three days preceding his death, had consulted me for depraved sight of one eye, six months before that event." This was wonderful; if more blood had been taken, the work of killing him would, probably, have been achieved in two days or less.

Page 445.—"This case is contradistinguished to that in which the affection of the retina precedes the strabismus. Here it is the symptom, there the cause, of the strabismus."—The learned gentleman thinks to make white black, and black white at pleasure: this might go down, perhaps, in a company of doctors.

Page 447.—Mentions the case of a gentleman who had recovered from convulsions and sudden blindness after turpentine glyster, which procured evacuations. This gentleman, however, soon died: doubtless from the same salutary means not being employed. On dissection, a tumour, the size of a man's double fist, was found at the head of the colon. If his physicians had known their art, they would have purged it away by the universal medicines whilst he was alive.

Page 461,—Note *n*, ending with *obscurum per obscurius*. Although the learned author has found out and given names to a multitude of diseases of the eye, far surpassing in number what imagination could have supposed, it seems he has not succeeded in baptizing them all yet, and that there are still left symptoms which baffle his invention to give names to. In this note he emphatically exclaims, "What is this disease?" I will tell him in a few lines what it is, as well as the other diseases and symptoms of the eye, about which he has taken such laborious ill-spent trouble to himself and caused it to others, only to render the subject more confused. It arises from the actual, the material disposition of a humour, conveyed there in the blood, this humour varying in its qualities in a thousand

degrees of acrimony and corruption; but, in all its state and degrees inimical, and preventing the healthy state of the organ or the minutest part thereof upon which it settles. This is the cause; and the cure or recovery of this organ can only be effected by evacuating the cause. Physicians may puzzle their brains to eternity, misleading mankind, and torturing them thereby; they are like a man in the mire, the more they advance the greater their perplexity: their only safe way is to turn back at once.

Having thus examined into the works of authors which treat of the eye scientifically, as it is called, I shall now lay before the reader some remarks on a book, published in 1817, entitled, *The Art of Preserving the Sight. By an Experienced Oculist:* but who does not favour us with his name. He offers it, he prefaces, simply as a manual of general utility, not for professional men, but suited for the understanding of all. It appears to me, that if this learned oculist expected that the community was to derive any benefit from his labours, it would have been necessary to have modelled mankind anew, or put them all in the same affluent circumstances as himself, to be able to reduce to practice the corollary of foolish practices and precautions which he prescribes.

According to him, the man who values his sight, is to avoid both darkness and light. He is to sleep to the light of a wax taper by night, and avoid the glare of the sun, or of a white wall by day. Your bed or bed-chamber must not have an eastern exposure, for fear of disturbing the repose of your eyes. Rubbing them in the morning is prohibited, even if that should be your inclination; and they are to undergo a gradual process of being introduced to the light. A cold and humid air is to be avoided: the furniture and painting of our rooms are to be uniform, and free from gilding and gaudy colours. (The eye, however, delights in a parterre of flowers, with all their variety.) Obnoxious vapours and high winds he esteems injurious to the eyes. With such observations and precautions, the author has filled a duodecimo volume of two hundred pages: and he insists much on the necessity of consulting the oculist, when any thing is the matter with the eyes. No man of sense, who is acquainted with the real cause of the diseases of the eye, would ever think of putting one of them into execution; and if he did, his eyes would not be any the better for it. According to the ideas of this family oculist, a man would require to be shut up in a bandbox: nature requires nothing of this—she is even injured by it. Variety, and the exercise of our organs, at all times, are what she delights in. He is the true physician, who knows how to render all our organs capable of bearing the vicissitudes of life in the most easy manner.

Allow me now to state my sentiments concerning the cure

of the diseases of the eye. What shall I say? What shall I do? Shall I say that the medical profession is altogether on the wrong scent? Shall I therefore fall to, pull down and destroy at once a baseless fabric of systems and conjectures, propped up and supported by ignorance on the one hand, and self-interest on the other?

From the foregoing analysis and extracts from different authors, you no doubt will have seen the incongruities, the absurdities of every thing that they advance with regard to the diseases of the eye. Their operations of all kinds, painful, harassing, never fully efficient, nor producing a perfect cure, but leaving some blemish or deformity to last through life. In instances, death, insanity, are the consequences, from their not knowing how to ease the organs of the head from the malignant humours that are oppressing them. You have seen it in evidence, that the syphilitic humour passes in a short time from the parts to the eyes. A learned oculist has told us, that the gouty humour attacks the eyes through the medium of the stomach. We have thus surgical proof, (if common sense required any proof of it,) that all diseases of the eye proceed from vitiated humours.

The diseases of the eye may be simply divided into two classes, chronic and acute: under the title chronic, I comprehend all those of a slow nature, beginning without pain, but making imperceptible progress, till some of the functions of the eye or lids are materially affected: to this belongs what oculists term congenital and constitutional opthalmy. The acute make themselves felt at once, and there are few, or none, that do not begin, or have not been preceded by inflammations, but which very often have been unattended to: here, then, instead of one hundred causes, we have them reduced to two, and it will be very easy to reduce these two to one, namely, to a humour, but a humour of two different qualities. In the congenital and constitutional state, called chronic, this humour is of a comparatively mild, slow, torpid nature, depending on the hereditary state of the blood, the same as in scrofula. It seems it begins even in the womb, for there the fœtus is nourished by blood, and makes slow but insidious progress, unless rational means are adapted for stopping and eradicating it, by purifying the blood. In the acute or inflammatory state, the humour is active, of a biting acrimonious corroding nature, settles on all, or any one of the finest parts of the eye, sometimes inwardly, sometimes outwardly, occasioning all the mischief we see. And here it may not be amiss to fulfil my promise of explaining what inflammation is. Physicians, doctors, physiologists, pathologists, &c. &c. term inflammation a diseased state, arising from the morbid action of the vessels, veins, arteries, or parts. They talk of it as if it were something like a spirit, indefinite, as they use the terms

"healthy action," "morbid action," "inflammatory action;" in fine, they would make these vessels, veins, or arteries produce an inflammatory action of themselves, without giving them the materials wherewith to do it; for such is all the meaning, when you hear the expression inflammation, inflammatory state, made use of; they think it is a spirit or state that is to be frightened away, converted, or absorbed by lotions, bleeding, cold application, antiphlogistic regimen, in the same manner as those, who complain of head aches, think to frighten them away with a smelling bottle, or a glass of bitters—in which they never succeed: these head aches are caused by the actual pressure of a humour on some of the finest parts of the brain. Know then, that all inflammations in the eye, and other parts, are owing to the acrimonious biting quality of the serous and other humours in the blood, as you see in a boil or inflamed sore; there, from the great passage of blood and quantity of humours collected, it soon shows itself—by what? by throwing off a part of its malignant humours, converted into pus, in which all inflammations end, if not checked. In the eye, from the fineness of the veins and vessels, and small quantity of blood, it is not so apparent, but it is the same thing; the blood is depositing upon the parts slight acrimonious humours, which are always ready to break forth. Oculists never think of carrying them radically off, and know not how to do so.

This ends in all the diseases and deformities you see in these organs. In this manner, too, you will be rationally able to understand why inflammations are attributed to catching, or being exposed to cold; if cold were a real cause of inflammation, would not every body, who is exposed to that cold, be affected alike? The cold is not the cause, it is only in such cases the agent, which makes the cause sooner take effect, by compressing the minute veins and vessels of the eye, already filled with these sharp biting humours, which naturally interrupt the free circulation of its fine juices, and are the cause why inflammation so often takes place after exposure to cold: but it is no less true, that this inflammation would have come on in a short time of itself, without the exposure to cold: but people have always been anxious to attribute disease to every kind of external cause, and not to the real one, which is within themselves.

I believe it will be difficult to contradict the above positions, in a theoretical view; and if experience and practice coincide with it, it is entitled to the approbation of the world. That bleeding will not cure inflammation, you have many proofs; that mercury will do it neither, nor absorbents, nor antiphlogistic regimen, nor cold effusion; but purifying the blood always will, when persevered in by the vegetable universal medicines.

I shall now select from a late medical publication some pas-

sages, to show that a professional gentleman has begun to entertain many well-founded doubts as to the treatment generally followed; not as to the diseases of the eye, but of many other diseases, and that he has, with justice, called their practice in question, and proposes one which has been found successful. To be sure, he is still far from seeing the thing in its full and perfect light, or from knowing the proper means or remedies, and one could scarcely expect him to be able all at once to shake off the old trammels of his profession. The work is by a Dr. Hamilton, of Edinburgh, on purgatives, printed in 1823, price 7*s*. 6*d*. I would advise the curious readers to consult the work itself, as containing some sounder principles than are to be met with in medical books; and observe, that the author thinks some apology necessary for his thus deviating from the usual college theories of his brethren, having been guided therein by his own observation and common sense. What a heinous offence, to have discovered a sure means of curiug the diseases of mankind.

He has found purging beneficial, or the only cure, in the following diseases: — Typhus fever, scarlet fever, cynanche maligna, or putrid sore throat, marasmus, chlorosis, vomiting of blood, hysterics, St. Vitus's dance, tetanus, or locked jaw, chorea, and, I believe, convulsions. From him we learn, that this was a new and successful practice; these diseases having been usually treated by bleeding, febrifuges, stimulating antispasmodics, and anodynes.

Reader, are you not astonished at what has been going on in the medical world? The nation has been trusting to them from their ostentatious display of vain knowledge, and they have been pursuing the direct contrary means that nature indicates for curing disease; they were treating you according to their college theories, and these theories are false. The nation is fallen into a state of apathy with regard to this; it considers all the diseases with which our country is assailed, and our hospitals filled, as the infliction of Providence. It does not know that it is the medical profession that kills, fosters, and protracts our diseases.

Space will not permit my entering, at present, more into the detail of the author's sound reasoning; I shall only select some causes taken from the Appendix, p. 173.

"Edinburgh, October, 1805.

"A young woman of delicate constitution, but not liable to general bad health, was seized with frequent violent and hectic cough, attended with pain of breast, dyspnœa, quickness of pulse, and heat of the face. In order to mitigate the cough, the severity of which excited much alarm, lest rupture of vessels and hemoptisis should ensue, blood-letting was practised once and again, and a blister applied to the breast, while a low regimen was enjoined, and laudanum was given to procure sleep, which the cough had altogether banished:

these means, so likely to have procured relief, were of no avail; the experience of the effects of some purgative medicines which had been given in the course of the disease, proved that the patient was either of a peculiarly constipated habit of body, or laboured under temporary constipation. It seemed, therefore, reasonable to me, as well as to another medical gentleman in attendance, to force the alvine evacuations by more powerful medicines than we had as yet employed, We succeeded, but not without difficulty, in obtaining the object in view; the appearance and odour of the fæces evinced its morbid state, while the quantity dislodged proved that the feculent accumulation had been great, and there was no doubt of these circumstances having been the cause of the ailment; for the cessation of the cough, and the progress of convalescence, kept pace with the gradual unloading of the bowels. Our patient was so satisfied with this, that she readily agreed to follow up a course of purgative medicines, in order to preserve her bowels in regular state of daily and full evacuation.

"This patient four months after, had another attack of pectoral symptoms, different, however, from the former one. She now complained of acute fixed pain across the lower part of the sternum, aggravated by the gentlest bodily exertion, and attended with great langour and feebleness; her appetite was altogether gone, she passed sleepless nights, her countenance betokened much distress, her cheeks were alternately flushed and pale: with these symptoms she had no cough, and when completely at rest, even in the recumbent posture, no dyspnœa.

"On the first attack, the pain was so violent as to threaten instant suffocation, which appeared to have been averted only by a prompt and copious bleeding. Blood-letting was afterwards repeated, which, as well as blistering, was of no use. The application of leeches seemed to mitigate the pain, and on account of it low diet was enjoined. The other medical gentleman and I, trusting to the account of our patient, and to the appearance of one alvine evacuation, were satisfied that the belly was regular, and we were the more readily so, as our patient, ever since her former indisposition, had been accustomed to pay attention to this circumstance.

Disappointed in our expectation of relief, we now became seriously alarmed, dreading the existence of vomica, with which we connected apprehensions of impending phthisis. These fears were not altogether concealed from the friends of our patient, who immediately asked the assistance of another medical gentleman.

Our joint opinion now turned upon the probability that the disease might depend upon nervous irritation. Exercise in the open air, a fuller diet, and a tonic powder and mixture were proposed. The patient's inability to bear the slightest motion, and her total want of appetite, precluded compliance with the two first proposals; and the tonic medicines. taken with great reluctance, were scarcely in use, when a copious, fluid, dark-coloured, and peculiarly fetid stool arrested our attention. The previous history of this patient's health, and the present occurrence, indicated clearly our line of practice. Much fetid, feculent matter was brought off by appropriate purgative medicines: immediate abatement of pain took place, and complete relief in all respects ensued. In eight or ten days, no vestige of complaint remained; and the patient is now perfectly well."

This patient would have been saved much pain and sickness, if the evacuating plan had heen properly conducted from the beginning, and thereby avoided a relapse. No doubt the purgative medicines were likewise of an inefficient kind, and not long enough persevered in. We see, however, that though this patient had many various different symptoms, that it was only through the purgatives that she obtained relief. There were here many symptoms which these learned doctors quite misunderstood, indeed were training quite contrary to what they should have done; instead of evacuating, they were for stuffing and bracing.

I have often said, that merely keeping the bowels regular will not cure disease when once begun. There seemed even in this case a reluctance to use the purgatives; the physicians were only forced to it after trying every other thing in vain. So it is with the world: the good must be forced upon them; and it is probable that under any other care but that of Dr. Hamilton, the young woman would have died.

I cannot take leave of this Author, however, without transcribing the concluding paragraph of his work, in which he seems to foresee the present era, and the simplicity and certainty of which the Hygeian art is capable, compared with the present erroneous absurd theories, and the amendment that it would in such a state bring to the human race.

"To conclude: the reader must have observed the beneficial effects of purgative medicines, in diseases apparently different, and incident to people at various periods of life; the facts are undeniable, and serve to prove the extent and importance of the subject; but of those I do not feel it to be incumbent on me to give any explanation at present. I am satisfied to have opened views which, if prosecuted as they ought, must give an opportunity to extend our knowledge respecting the utility and administration of purgative medicines. It will then be time to generalize the facts, and to form a system of medical doctrines at once clear and comprehensive, and thence to deduce practical precepts, useful in proportion as they will be simple and precise. When these expectations are fulfilled, deceptive reasoning, how ingenuous soever, will be banished from the schools of medicine, and the practice of the healing art freed from a multifarious prescription of inert and nauseous medicines.

No man of sense can refuse his approbation to the above sentiments. But allow me to ask our College of Physicians, the guardians of the public health, that *sanctum sanctorum*, the sapients of Epidaurus, what have they been doing since Dr. Hamilton published his work? Have they been slumbering over the public good? Have they yet thought proper to recommend the investigation of this important fact to the colleges, the hospitals? It seems to me this would have been a part of the duty reposed in them by the public. If it had been some useless, outlandish quackery, such as acu-puncturation, galvanism,

metallic tractors, mineral vapour baths, lichen of Iceland, or iodine, the world would not have failed to have had it laid before them in some ostentatious shape or other, in treatises innumerable, by learned doctors.

But it is now time, reader, to make you acquainted with this wonderful panacea, which will keep your eyes in perfection and beauty, and cure them if any disease has gained upon them, without employing the lancet, operations, washes, lotions, or regimen. I do not except any, unless the eye be already dead to all sensation; nature's regenerating powers are great, when properly applied. All disease has its beginning; and the world should be informed, that diseases which proceed only from the growing accumulation of humours will never cure themselves unless assisted. The only exception I know to this would be a case of acute fever followed by natural diarrhœa; but even then the cure will be made more perfect by the use of the vegetable universal medicine.

When the eyes begin to be affected, in young or old, there is no use for consultation or hesitation. Recourse must immediately be had to the vegetable universal medicines, using Nos. 1 and 2 alternately, beginning with doses of five or six pills, and increasing every night a pill or two, till you reach to twelve or more. Two doses of the vegetable aperient powders should be taken throughout the day, at any time; they soften and attenuate the humours, and render the purging more efficacious; afterwards increases the doses, and make use of the pills No. 2, in the proportion of two doses to one dose of the pills No. 1, and so on till well.

You must observe, that in all disorders of the head, the greatest relief is to be expected from the pills No. 2.

A fortnight of this course will generally be sufficient to remove radically all slight disease or inflammation: if it should not, and the patient has any such suspicion, he must only continue, observing the same method, and prosecute it till perfectly cured. In doing this, he will find his general health and all his other functions whatsoever improved; no confinement, no privations are necessary. If, from previous neglect or other causes, the attack of inflammation is very severe, and attended with fever and other derangement of health, I would recommend stronger doses of No. 2, eighteen to twenty pills. They will go immediately to allay all dangerous symptoms, by causing a little vomiting and speedy evacuations, which may be pursued for a night or two; and when the violence of the derangement is abated, the patient may reduce the doses if he pleases.

Having said that these medicines will sometimes cause vomiting, it may be well to explain a little on this head, as many people have an ill-grounded prejudice against it. Vomiting, however,

is always highly salutary when it takes place naturally, or is brought on by an innocent agent: this appears from sea-sickness, when it lasts long, and always beneficially. Vomiting seldom occurs, but on taking No. 2 of the vegetable universal medicine; with them, if there is fever, derangement, the stomach irritable, and encumbered with viscous, phlegmy, humours,—this vomiting will take place for two or three minutes, immediately on swallowing them: it will do much good, and give immediately some relief. Physicians, from the erroneous ideas they have promulgated, have made people believe that when the stomach is irritable, they must give an anodyne to calm it—which means to deaden it and rivet it in more; they do not consider that the stomach is at all times irritable only when its fibres and tunics are imbrued with acrid, acrimonious humours: and that by taking away these humours you restore it to calmness: thus, when the stomach is in a sound, healthy state, it is owing only to its having mild, innocent humours; in fine, of that nature which they should have when healthy; therefore, do nothing for this vomiting; do not take any thing—it will be over in a few minutes.

Again, with others, vomiting will sometimes occur after a lapse of from three to five hours after taking them, when they are about to operate. In this case there will be some nausea; and the vomiting will consist of some mouthfuls of acrid corrupt bile. Think nothing of it, and take nothing; it will pass off very shortly, or as soon as an evacuation downwards has taken place, and give you great relief. Afterwards, as the stomach and system get cleaner, this will cease altogether. This process, depending on the state of the stomach, is uniform, and all the inconvenience they ever give, and not equal to the tenth part of ipecacuanha, or of emetic tartar, or even of a dose of salts; and I will thank any gentleman who has ever taken them for some time, to state to me the least deviation from this way of acting, and that he was not the very same day re-established beyond his expectations, and that even by breakfast time.

There is likewise another circumstance of which I have often admonished the patient, which it is well to keep always before the mind, so that when it occurs it may not give any surprise, as he finds it foreseen: this is, that a chronic subject, who has taken them for two or three weeks, and is already much improved, will, perhaps, for a day or two, have a little fever: this is what the Hygeist has named the "fever of health;" and is the regenerating action of the blood showing itself. Do nothing for it but keep the house; drink any warm liquid,—warm lemonade, and take the pills at night, a large dose. It is the best thing that could befal you, and will pass off in a day or two, if you take the pills. It is owing to the latent humours that have been stirred up, and are then flowing towards the stomach,

bowels, and urinary passages; therefore do not neglect to evacuate them—it will advance your cure by a month.

To assist and co-operate with the vegetable universal medicines, I would recommend considerable friction with the flesh-brush all over the body, the neck, behind the ears, arm pits, stomach, abdomen, and all the joints: this facilitates the extraction or pumping out of old, tenacious, viscous humours, and becomes highly salutary, and even pleasant, fortifying and embellishing the skin in an amazing degree. It is agreeable to reason and common sense too.

I shall conclude this my advice respecting the eyes, by relating the joke of a famous oculist and operator, who is reported to have expressed himself (in his hours of mirth, no doubt,) "that he had spoiled a hat-full of eyes before he cured one." He could not impart his manual dexterity to his disciples—that died with him; therefore we may suppose that every new operator spoils as many. Consider the risk you run!

No. III.

ANTI-LANCET,

OR

DOCTORS AND SURGEONS REVIEWED.

THE HYGEIST

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH GOUT.

CONTAINING

AN EXAMINATION OF THE WORKS OF THE MOST EMINENT AUTHORS ON THAT DISEASE.

WITH

AN INQUIRY INTO THE EFFICACY OF THE MOST ESTEEMED GOUT SPECIFICS, EAU MEDICINALE, WILSON's TINCTURE, COLCHICUM, WINE, &c.

LONDON.

1825.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

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WITH

AN INQUIRY INTO THE EFFICACY OF THE MOST CELEBRATED QUACK SPECIFICS AND RATIONAL METHODS OF CURE RECOMMENDED.

LONDON.

1824.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

ANTI-LANCET.

No. III.

The Hygeist to the afflicted with Gout.

Had the Hygeist consulted only his own private advantage, he would have published to the world that his medicines were absolute *specifics* for the above disease. The word *specific* carries great weight along with it; it excites the immediate curiosity of all those who are anywise affected with the disease specified; it agrees too with the prejudices of the age, and with the absurdities of the medical profession in having given names, and divided our diseases into classes—similar to their mode of classing books on their shelves. The true hygeian art knows no such classification; she has penetrated much farther, and knows that there is but one root, and that all the different varieties and multitudes of our diseases are but branches springing from that root. What a simple and sublime theory compared to that with which the world is now overrun, and which has produced nothing but doubt, confusion, perplexity, and disease. All this evil, and the mistakes into which mankind have been led, have originated from two causes; the first, from their not having paid sufficient attention to the high and exalted nature of the blood, and that life, health, and strength emanate from it; and secondly, from their being ignorant of the true organization of the human body, to be acted upon by the vegetable purgatives. Had they done this, there is no doubt but the races of mankind would have been exempt from infirmities, and their natures elevated beyond what we have at present any idea of.

There is no need to point out the inroads made by hereditary disease, and the extinction of families occasioned thereby: every one is aware of this; but no one ever yet thought of indicating the sure means by which such degeneracy might be prevented.

We must all be sensible, too, that if a sure means has been found out, which improves the constitution (that is, eradicated diseased humours) when we are grown up, how much more beneficial effects this same means would have produced, is applied to us from our infancy. This is the season for the Hygeian art to show itself in all its perfection and simplicity, and to lay the foundation of a healthy body free from the attacks of disease. An infant or young person, treated in this manner, will bid defiance to disease; and all those scourges of youth—measles, small pox, hooping cough, and consumption, will vanish.

The nation, in its liberality, has lately paid a high premium for the introduction of a sanative practice; whether this practice will be beneficial to mankind or not in its final results, appears to me problematical: I am afraid that the reasoning on this point has been erroneous, and not carried to the depth it should have been. I allude to the introduction of vaccination. I observe that other diseases are breaking out and showing themselves in a more mortal manner: that is what was to have been expected. Disease, like all the other elements of nature, can only be subdued in one way—by eradicating it; but it cannot be stifled; if it is, it shows itself in another quarter. The nation will, perhaps, turn its thoughts to this; amidst its other improvements, it will not forget this one—the knowledge of what true health, and the means of attaining it, consists in. It will be found much more easy than the plan they are now pursuing.

The true hygeian art disdains prescribing any restrictions as to diet or drink. She knows well that health and strength are attainable with all kinds of food. She therefore puts no reliance in the absurd idea that beef, bacon, cheese, and porter, give more strength than any other diet; nay, she is persuaded that their constant use is very injurious.

Till of late date, it seems, the medical profession did not venture on prescribing for the gout: they considered it as a disease above their range, unavoidable, and of a nature not to be meddled with without the greatest risk of doing more harm than good. They looked upon the gout as a physician, sent by nature to torture the poor patient, but at the same time to destroy and devour all the other diseases of this poor mortal.

Reader, do not you admire this very great perfection of the collective knowledge of medical men through ages? Do the savages of Africa or America furnish us with greater absurdities than these? Read, too, what a learned doctor has lately written on the subject of the gout. Dr. Sutton, at the end of his work, and after going over the disease with all the bombast of scientific nomenclature, owns that the advance made in any knowledge of the treatment in gout has been obtained

lately, in a few years, from the introduction of quack medicines; that is to say the quacks, charlatans, and empirics, have led the way to physicians, doctors, physiologists, and pathologists! That being the case, one naturally asks, What have the boasted sciences of anatomy, dissection, surgery, and pathology, been about? Was it not their province to have found out and discovered this organization of the human body, by means of which the treatment applied by the quacks has been of service, and cured the disease. For of what service is it to the patient to have the minutest parts of his joints, tendons, muscles, explained and expatiated upon, if it does not lead to the beneficial result of curing him of his disease. The time is fast approaching, when those bastard sciences, anatomy and dissection, will be laid aside, and looked upon as mere things of curiosity for the museums. The world will be more and more convinced of the erroneous and pernicious lengths they have been led by a set of men wishing to substitute theories for truth—artificial means for natural ones.

The Hygeist, viewing all disease in its simple, natural light, which accounts for and explains all phenomena, thinks proper to transcribe here what he has written concerning gout, in his work "Important Advice," and at a period before he had applied himself to the investigation of this particular disease, or looked into the works of authors who treat of it alone: and he is proud to say, that every thing he meets in them, corroborates the justness of his then remarks, and bears him out in all the assertions he has made.

"Gout is generally thought the attendant of riches, and the martyrdom and end of the hard liver: sad present of fortune, which gives wealth with one hand, and inflicts malady with the other; but the malady is surer to make its appearance than the treasure. The gout is said to be hereditary; and there may be a predisposition in the constitution to generate the gouty humour; but the neglect of the body contributes most to it. In this disease, the gouty burning humours are, by the vital force, in the beginning, kept in the extremities, where it shows itself first by pains and inflammations, and turns at last to substances hard as chalk. The human stomach may then be compared to a fort or citadel, besieged and warring with its foe; it must submit to take in plenty of brandy, restorers, spices, which are become its means of defence to keep the besieging enemy at arm's length, and prevent his approach to the fort. That it does not long succeed in this mode of defence, we know too well. If gouty patients, aware of their situation, and of that they cannot plead ignorance, had had recourse from the beginning to these vegetable universal medicines, which at the same time strengthen the stomach and digestion, they would have found another result—the burning, acrimonious, gouty humours, would be mitigated by degrees, and finally purged off through the bowels, which would not fear their effects when assisted by the purgatives. The only things the bowels dread, are corruption and stagnation."

The reader, if he weighs well, and understands the purport of the above, will have a clearer idea of the nature of the disease called gout, than by perusing a volume of five hundred pages. He will understand that the gout only comes on at a period of life when the body, having been neglected, the humours become of an acrimonious burning nature, are propelled by the vital force, which is the blood, to the extremities, principally at first to the foot, where they settle, accumulate, and at length invade the internal vital organs. This is the theory both of the gout and erisypelas; their nature is the same, the only difference is the part where they settle.

It may be said, why should burning acrimonious humours settle on the foot in one individual and not in another? I will tell them why: if they look into the authors who give an account of gouty persons, they will find that they are generally people of robust make, broad deep chests, &c. This certainly indicates a strength of the vital organs, heart, stomach, &c.: this strength of the organs of circulation naturally tends to keep these parts themselves free of disease; therefore, every thing that is burning and acrimonious in the blood or system is propelled to some distant part; and had not the individual been possessed of vital organs of such strength and texture, these burning acrimonious humours, instead of forming this disease called gout, would have settled much earlier on some other of the vital organs: for example, on the lungs, causing consumption, or on the liver, kidneys, abdomen, or stomach itself. You perceive from this the diversity of diseases, but all originating in the same cause or root.

Having thus put in a simple clear light, the cause of gout, namely, a deposit of burning acrimonious humours, propelled to the extremities by the vital force, and if neglected, accumulating, and every day making rapid encroachment on the whole system, till, at length, the limbs and joints being full of it, the vital energy diminished, it seizes on some of the most important organs, and very soon destroys life. This is a simple picture of the disease called gout, which has but a small beginning, till the whole system becomes stuffed with it.

I shall now examine what the latest medical authors have written upon it.

Practical Researches on the Nature, Cure, and Prevention of Gout, with a Critical Examination of some celebrated Remedies and Modes of Treatment employed in the Disease. By James Johnson, Esq. Surgeon to his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, Author of the Influence of the Atmosphere on the Health and Functions of the Human Body: of the Influence of Civil Life, Sedentary Habits, and Intel-

lectual Refinement on Human Health and Human Happiness; and Editor of the Medico-Chirurgical Journal. London, 1819.

The author, in his preface, informs us, that he is indebted to the researches of two foreign physicians, Messrs. Guilbert and Hallè; as to the other sentiments expressed in his preface, I do not find much to alter.

One of his expressions, however, I cannot pass over without notice. It is in passing his opinion on Eau Medicinale and Colchicum Wine; he admits that they have the power of checking the gouty paroxysm, or external form of the disease, but firmly denies their diminishing the sum total of *gouty action* in the system. I wish to know what he means by gouty action. Does he not know that there exists in the body but one action, that of the heart or blood? Does he wish to diminish this action? If he had said that these medicines do not diminish this gouty humour, or evacuate it from the body, then he would have been expressing a comprehensive tangible thing; but to use the expression *gouty action*, is without meaning. Does he means to say that this gouty action can take place without a cause;—must there not be a foreign vitiated humour, which is the cause of this morbid action? Does he assert that there is no humour attending a fit of the gout? What else inflames the part and shows itself afterwards in concrete substances, in chalk stones? Is it proper in men of science to use such vague and inappropriate language—to talk of diminishing an action, when they should have said diminishing a humour? What would you think of an hydraulic engineer, who should propose altering the action of his pump, when the valves, suckers, and pipes were filled only with dust and sand? Would you not say that he did not understand his business, if he did not immediately begin to clean them out?

I come now to the work itself, which is divided into fifty-six sections, which are not, however, so prolix as in many other authors. We find therein the following gouty denominations:—

Regular or Acute Gout of the Joints.
Chronic Gout.
Fixed Gout in the Joints.
Primitive Fixed Gout.
Conversion of other Diseases into Gout.
Gout Critical.
Gout by Translation.
Gout by the Extension of another Disease.
Gout situated in other Parts than the Joints.
Conversions of Gout into the Forms of other Diseases.
Nervous or Spasmodic Gout.
Gouty Cutaneous Inflammation.
Gouty Inflammation affecting the Mucous Membranes.

Gout under the form of Inflammation of the Serous Membranes.
Gouty Inflammation affecting Muscular Tissues.
Connection between Gout and Hemorrhoidal Discharge.
Gout as connected with Age.
Gout as connected with Sex.
Gout as connected with Profession.
Gout as connected with the Seasons.
Gout as affecting different Classes of Society.
Gout in relation with other Diseases and with itself.
Chronic Gout.
Primitive Gout.
Sciatic Gout.
Misplaced Gout.
Gout under the Spasmodic Form.
Gouty Apoplexy.
Gouty Hypochondriasis and Hysteria.
Spasmodic Gout of the Heart and Lungs.
Irregular Gout under the Inflammatory Form.
Wandering or Imperfect Gout.

All these distinctions are given and treated of under different heads; and in the course of the work, I find—Gouty Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Gout, and Gout Epilepsy.

Reader, are you not surprised from this catalogue, at the attempts of medical men to make the world their dupes? Mr. Johnson, or the author whom he translates, seems to be a physician of the old school, more rigid than often to be met with. He seldom appears himself, except in some notes as editor, or to pay encomiums to another learned goutist, Dr. Scudamore. Patience and flannel, topical remedies; even the new-flayed skin of a beast appear to him very rational remedies. Sometimes cold water, drop by drop, at other times warm infusions. In such cases cold cloths are to be applied to the head, and at the same time the feet kept in warm water. He does not approve of cathartics. Sometimes the part affected is to be leeched, and great nicety is to be observed in selecting the best breed of leeches! Bark, camphire, and assafœtida, have beeen tried. The author does not seem to prescribe any decided plan of treatment. I shall therefore transcribe a case of morbid anatomy, to show the appearances found on dissection, from which the reader may form his own judgment of gout.

Page 40.—"Lieutaud observes, that the joints of gouty subjects present, on dissection, a chalky substance, surrounding and covering not only the tendons and ligaments, but the bones themselves, which are sometimes displaced thereby. He adds, however, that this substance is not found within the capsular ligaments.—Bonetus Schneider and Fernelius have made the same remark: and these authorities are brought forward in support of the doctrine (held by many) that the seat of gout is

exclusively in the fibrous tissues which surround the joints. Nevertheless, there are not wanting facts to prove that the serous or synovial membranes are not exempt from the disorganizing ravages of the disease. Portal has seen the synovial liquor in a gouty subject, as thick as jelly, and also concreted to the consistence of plaster of Paris. He, as well as Morgagne and Dobrenski, has observed in patients long tormented with gout, the bones of the feet forcibly separated by these concretions, which resembled so many wedges.

"The following dissection, in which, says Guilbert, we were assisted by M. Dalidé, a young but distinguished physician, presents a train of varied and important results, that must prove highly illustrative of the lesions occasioned by gout in the joints, and serve to check the adoption of a theory which confines its action to particular structures.

Case. "This unfortunate subject, though not far advanced in life, had nevertheless been long a sufferer from gout in the joints. It had begun to assume the tophous character, when under the direful influence of a sudden and overwhelming mental affliction, the unhappy patient expired in the very middle of a paroxysm of gout. The disease at this time was seated in the left foot and right hand. The metatarsal joint of the great toe presented itself, surrounded with this chalky concretion of a very light rose colour. It extended itself irregularly over, and enveloped the bony extremities composing the joint. On the inner side of the foot, and near the joint in question, was a small abscess filled with pus, mixed with the chalky concretion, communicated into such extremely fine particles that they appeared capable, under favourable circumstances, of escaping through the pores of the skin. The neighbouring parts were in a high state of vascularity, the synovial membrane itself was lightly but completely injected, the bony articulating surfaces were incrusted with a thin layer of white substance, differing from the above mentioned concretion in colour, and also in the grain, which appeared much finer, the articulating surfaces being not the less smooth and polished on account of this incrustation. The rest of the interior surface of the synovial membrane was covered with the same kind of chalky concretion which enveloped the exterior of the joint, but in a smaller quantity. At this moment we observed, that the articulating surfaces of the wrist joint (where we had amputated the hand for the sake of a more deliberate dissection) although they exhibited nothing unusual at the time of amputation, had assumed, in the space of two hours, the appearance of a white and polished crust, like the boiled white of an egg. We now examined the other joint of the same great toe, which had been slightly engaged in the gouty paroxysm, and found the interior of the articulation very slightly inflamed; this inflammation

also was less sensible on the bony surfaces, than on the other portions of the synovial membrane.

"On the back of the hand was a kind of gangleon, situated at the point where the common extensor divides into the different tendons of the fingers. The integument being removed, we observed a small cyst of a deep red colour, which could uot be separated from the tendon. It was filled with a bloody fluid, mixed wish fine grains of the same chalky matter found in the abscess on the foot. The tendon itself, when split up longitudinally, displayed very visibly between the fibres of which it was composed, a quantity of the same chalky matter, in the form of exceedingly fine sand, penetrating throughout the whole of its interior structure for more than an inch. The separate tendons going to each finger presented the same phenomena; and under the common extensor was found a slip, as it were, of this concretion, loose and detached from the tendinous fibres. On turning up the hand, we found underneath the skin, between it and the flexor tendon of the thumb, a chalky concretion, of the same kind as the preceding, but quite unattached to any fibrous or serous tissue, and surrounded with fat. This surface of the hand presented no other trace of present or previous disease. We next examined the other joints of the hand affected with gout, and found the same state of inflammation, exterior and interior, with similar depositions, &c. as above narrated. We then opened various other joints unaffected by gout, and found them present the most perfect and healthy contrast to those which had felt the disorganizing ravages of the disease. Such then were the important results of this minute and careful dissection. They fully prove that gout is not exclusively seated in this or that tissue, but that it may affect them all, either separately or collectively.

"In respect to the ravages of misplaced gout, they are as diversified as the symptoms themselves. Lieutaud enumerates among others—effusion of blood into the ventricles of the brain; lungs infracted, inflamed, putrid, and eroded; stony concretions in the brain, heart, lungs, &c.; gravel and calculi in all the urinary recepticles; kidneys corrugated, spleen obstructed and indurated, liver granulated, inflamed and putrid, pyloris indurated, prostrate gland enlarged, &c. &c. In short, as misplaced gout transforms itself into the similitude of almost every other disease, so its disorganizations are similar to those resulting from maladies which it imitates."

Another Case. "Portal relates the following instances:—A man 40 years of age, who had been imprudently freed from gout in the feet, by sponging them with cold vinegar and water, experienced soon afterwards a great sense of constriction in the inferior part of the chest, with retraction of the hypochondria, difficult respiration, and acute fever. He died in a few days.

On dissection, the right wing of the diaphragm and a portion of its tendinous centre were found very red and swelled; the lungs were soft and flabby, as in the commencement of gangrene.

"In two patients who died of apoplexy, succeeding retroceded gout, the same author found in the lateral ventricles of the brain, two white concretions of considerable hardness."

What need has the world for more dissections? Do not the above cases speak volumes? Yet the anatomists are always crying out for subjects for dissection! But of what use are dissections to medical men? They don't seem to have profited or learnt one single thing, from this ocular demonstration of the cause of gout? Does not the dullest comprehension here perceive how the gouty affection begins to act, and ends in death? First, humours are deposited on the extreme joints; these are slight at first, but are neglected to be evacuated, and become hard and concrete; these humours accumulate still more; till the whole body is filled, and then an emanation or subtle fluid from these gouty humours flies to the brain, the heart, the lungs, stomach, or liver, and by its acrimonious nature palsies and corrodes, or inflames them. There is but one sure way to have got easily rid of all this, that is, by the vegetable universal medicines; they would have pumped them from all parts of the body, and delivered the patient.

Before taking leave of this author, I beg leave to insert another case, as contained in a letter to Dr. Lickson, of Clifton. It is interesting, and illustrative of the protracted tortures and direful consequences arising from the erroneous medical treatment of Gout. I shall only say, that this patient, who seems to have possessed an excellent constitution, would have been eased of such a variety of protracted sufferings had his advisers adopted the rational system of freely evacuating his bowels.

"Dear Sir,

"I mentioned to you the other day, that an incident or two had occurred to me in the early part of my practice, which, if not singular in their nature, are, at least out of the ordinary practice.

"Mr. Gottoch, a country gentleman 70 years of age, of a full, corpulent habit, but enjoying general good health, excepting annual fits of the gout, which had regularly recurred for several years, and which he jocosely called his 'doctor,' was laid up with a paroxysm of the above-mentioned disease, at Christmas, 1787. Having occasion to pass through his domain, I made a friendly call, and found the old gentleman comfortably flannelled and bolstered up in bed. He was in high spirits, and said he had never before had so *agreeable a fit*, and insisted on my seeing his *rosy feet*. I remonstrated with him on the danger of exposure, as the weather was cold, with a severe frost on the ground; but he would have his way, and the feet were exhibited in a state of *gouty perfection*. The inspection was not long, and I soon afterwards quitted him, promising to return to dinner. I was back within the hour, and went up stairs to chat with my old friend,

till dinner should be announced. He was still sitting up in bed, and we resumed our conversation; but I now observed him put his hand once or twice to his left side, and I at length asked him if he felt any uneasiness there. He said he believed he was a little tired, and would lie down. His servant was accordingly called to assist him; but he had scarcely lain down, when he was seized with so pungent a pain in the side, that he was obliged instantly to get up again. This did not afford relief; the pain increased; his breathing became difficult; and, in short, in a few minutes there was every appearance of the most acute pleurisy. The face became flushed; the pulse rose strong. On turning up the bed-clothes, and removing the flannels, I found, to my astonishment, the swelling totally subsided; the redness gone; and the old gentleman's feet perfectly free from pain. The dinner had just been taken up, and as it was a family Christmas fete, plenty reigned in all parts. As every copper, boiler, and pot had been put in requisition, there was no want of warm liquids; and therefore a large washing-tub was ordered up, into which I had poured decoction of ham, beef, &c. without any regard to the quality but the temperature of the ingredients. Into this heterogenous mixture the old gentleman was immersed as high as the hips, and while there I opened a vein and suffered him to bleed till he could breathe with freedom. By these prompt means I think his life was saved; but the case proved troublesome and tedious; the gouty affections of the extremities were very partially and slowly brought back, and his *regular* attacks of gout for ever after suspended.

"This retrocession, or translation of gouty matter or action, was certainly very sudden and strongly marked. From the time that his feet were shown to me till my being obliged to take the blood from the arm, two hours had not quite elapsed. Perhaps, however, the instance is not very singular or unfrequent; but it is a necessary prelude to what follows. In short, it was the first link in a train of curious and anomalous symptoms which well deserve the attention of the pathologist and the practical physician.

"The recovery of Mr. G. was slow, and his convalescence lengthened through the winter; but as the summer advanced, he gradually recruited, and to a certain degree regained his usual health and spirits. His *regular* doctor, however, returned no more, or paid him but hasty and unsatisfactory visits. About the close of the year 1788, he requested me to visit him, in order to consult me on a subject that had for some time given him much uneasiness, but which he had hitherto concealed. After much circumlocution, he unfolded this secret mischief, which turned out to be a well-marked hydrocele. After various consultations and explanations, he consented only to the palliative operation, which was performed, and full a quart of water was drawn off. As may be supposed, the serous collection returned, and the patient was urged to allow the radical cure to be effected: but he begged to have the temporary operation once more performed, promising that when the scrotum a third time filled, he would permit the injection to be employed for a permanent cure.

"When the tumour had a third time attained nearly its usual maximum size, I examined it particularly, late one evening, and appointed the next morning for the operation. On arriving, I found him in bed, and having spread the necessary apparatus on a table, I removed the

bed-clothes, and exposed the scrotum; when, to my unspeakable surprise, as well as to the utter astonishment of my patient, not a vestige of the hydrocele remained!—the scrotum was corrugated to its natural healthy size! Nothing particular had occurred during the night, which he passed in a souud sleep, to account for the sudden disappearance of the tumour. He had voided no more urine than usual, nor had he had any evacuation from the bowels, during the preceding twenty-four hours. However this might be, my patient expressed himself right glad that nature had saved me the trouble, and him the pain of the intended operation.

"No perceptible effects immediately followed this extraordinary absorption; but, after a few weeks, marks of general constitutional disorder began to manifest themselves. He became dyspeptic; complained of wandering pains, a short cough, and some difficulty in breathing on walking up a hill, or going up stairs, his arms were particularly affected with pain, and by degrees, he lost almost entirely the power of using them. At this time there was no swelling of the feet or ancles; but he constantly observed, that the greater the pain in his arms, the more free was the chest. It would be tiresome to narrate the various remedial measures pursued during a long period of suffering; suffice it to say, that the affection of the chest finally swallowed up all other complaints, and hydrothorax became strongly and unequivocally developed. For a long time medicine kept this distressing and dangerous disease in check; but at length, the constitution appeared to sink beneath its pressure, and his family were prepared for his decease—an event he himself fully expected; for which he had made due preparation, by arranging all his temporal and spiritual concerns.

"One night, when the last scene, appeared to be closing, I was requested by the family to wait till the mournful event was over, with which solicitation I complied, as every phenomenon indicated that dissolution was at hand. Through the day the patient had been entirely deprived of speech. I sat up with him till late, and then prevailed on the family to retire to rest, promising to have them called when the awful moment of our friend's departure arrived. Finding that he still held out, I lay down about two o'clock in the morning in an adjoining room, desiring the nurse to call me if any change took place. About seven she awoke me, to say that the patient was dying. I hastily repaired to the sick man's chamber, where I found the whole family assembled round his bed to witness the last scene. Placing myself at the bed-side I took his arm; but, instead of a pulse, an indistinct flutter only was occasionally perceptible. His eyes were fixed and inanimate; a dewy sweat stood on his forehead, his breathing was laboured, and at long intervals, in short, he exhibited a perfect picture of a person in *articulo mortis*. In this state, he continued upwards of half an hour. during which I kept my finger on his wrist, expecting the final stop, and thinking every attempt at respiration would be the last. During this distressing scene, he, to my astonishment—I may truly say *alarm*, opened his eyes, and starting suddenly up in the bed, fixed them, for several seconds, with fierceness on one of his daughters, who sat petrified with fear near the bed-side, and then sprang violently out, as if with intent to seize her, without my having the power, or the thought of preventing him! he fell all along, however, and then we recovered

sufficient presence of mind to hurry to his assistance, and re-convey him to his bed. From this moment his breathing became free; his pulse returned; his speech was restored; but he was completely *deranged*, and continued so till his death, which did not take place till *fourteen months* after this eventful period.

"During this long state of hallucination, I had constant opportunities of observing this unfortunate patient. The mental derangement varied much in character. At the commencement it seemed more like delirium than mania; as it advanced, it often betrayed traits of whimsicality, often of fury. The first hallucination was an idea that he was at a particular inn, in a distant part of the country; and this impression he retained for some time, talking incessantly night and day: yet he exhibited no symptoms of pyrexia, or increased vascular action of any kind. After some months he was attacked with *prurigo*, which proved very troubelsome, but, during its continuance, there was an evident improvement in his general health. When this cutaneous eruption disappeared, anasarca supervened, and at length he died of general dropsy.

"I leave you, Sir, to make your own comments on this remarkable series of conversions, assuring you only, of the fidelity of the statement and authenticity of the facts. I have seldom related the case, because, in general, it was listened to with an air of scepticism when detailed; but I cannot help thinking that it is not unworthy of record or devoid of interest, both in a pathological and therapeutic point of view.

"I am, &c.

"MATHIAS FELIX, M. D.

"*To Dr. Dickson, &c.*"

A Treatise on the Gout, containing the Opinions of the most celebrated Ancient and Modern Physicians on that Disease; and Observations on the Eau Medicinale. *By John Ring, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and of the Medical Societies of London and Paris.* London, 1811. Price 6s,

Mr. Ring is, by his writings a staunch supporter of the ancient but tottering throne of Esculapius. His work is more remarkable, as containing some violent diatribes on the theories and systems of his dissenting brethren, than by any new light thrown by him on the subject. The systems of Dr. Brown, Dr. Lathom, and Dr. Kinglake do not escape him; indeed, there would be wonder if they did, filled as they are with absurdities. Mr. Ring recapitulates the opinions of ancient and modern physicians of celebrity, and finishes with a discussion on the "Eau Medicinale." he amuses the reader with a long account of a Mr. Wood, Miller, at Billericay, whose case was laid before the College of Physicians. This Mr. Wood had been a free liver till his 44th year, and grew corpulent: when

disease coming on, he began to alter his manner of life: this he did on a friend suggesting to him the life of Carnaro, as a salutary course. By degrees he brought himself to live in the abstemious manner of an anchorite. His mode of life was this: going to bed at eight or nine: up by one or two; breakfast on pudding at five; and dinner on the same at noon; no drink and no more food taken that day; he visited the temple of Cloacina once in two days. Notwithstanding all this, he died at the age of 64, of inflammation in his bowels. Some of the vegetable universal medicines would have kept his bowels free and easy, and he might have ate and drank like other people, without giving all this trouble to himself and others. All these eccentricities and whims proceed from people not knowing the cause of disease.

In the case of Lord Byron, as mentioned in "Important Advice," we have seen him living at one time on a cup of tea, and a biscuit at noon. Why did he do this, but because he felt a morbid humour sticking to him in some part; and he adopted this absurd erroneous way, held up by physicians, of getting rid of it. All the eccentricities you see in life arise from the same physical cause.

Mr. Ring afterwards enters upon the merits of the "Eau Medicinale," He supposes the chief ingredient to be white hellebore, and some anodyne. He allows it to possess the virtue of easing the pain in the paroxysm, but thinks it occasions a speedier return of the disease. Mr. Ring, however, informs the public, that he shall in future use a tincture of white hellebore, of his own, and some of Sydenham's laudanum. He likewise admonishes his gouty patients to depend on diet and exercise, to obtain relief in this disease. I suppose he wishes them to imitate Carnaro or Mr. Wood.

It is evident that this is a treatise, written by a violent doctor, to cry down the "Eau Medicinale." I know nothing of the "Eau Medicinale," or its virtues; but what I see of a case where death ensued after black vomiting, and the body was opened: they say that marks of inflammation were found in the stomach. Is it reasonable to suppose that this inflammation was owing to the "Eau Medicinale," which, it seems, so many others had taken without producing inflammation? Is it not more likely that this inflammation was owing to the morbid, acrid humours of the individual? Does inflammation never take place in the stomach and bowels, under the hands of the doctors, without the "Eau Medicinale," and though they use all their efforts to avert inflammation? Does not this *black vomiting* show that the system was full of these putrid mordicant humours? And if they made use of opium (which is probable) to stop the vomiting, it was the likeliest thing to bring on inflammaiion.

But how happens it that it is thought all quack medicines should be infallible? If one patient dies the medicine is cried down for ever; whereas the physicians and doctors kill thousands and tens of thousands from their prescriptions, and not a word is said. Read Dr. Ainslie's Letter on the Cholera Morbus, or Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh's work. In many diseases do they not plainly tell you, that by bleeding, laudanum, camphor, bark, stimulants, &c. many patients have been sent to a premature grave. And will not every candid physician or doctor own the same thing? I say the inflammation in this case did not arise from the medicine, but from the corrupt humours of the patient. I know the absurd reasoning, in such cases, of the professors of this detestable, ignorant trade. How many instances are there of bodies opened, where calomel, found in the stomach, has been the cause of death? How many, after blue and white vitriol emetics, where inflammation has taken place? How many have died, or become objects of insanity or imbecility, from having an opiate prescribed for them, when it should have been a brisk purgative? How many have been stuffed with bark and steel, bringing on dropsy or consumption, when they too would have been relieved by some purgatives? And because one or two instances of death have happened among thousands that have used it, the learned doctor thinks he has found great cause to cry it down, though at the same time, he says, he intends making use of it in another way himself.

A Treatise on the Nature and Cure of Gout and Gravel, with General Observations on Morbid States of the Digestive Organs, and on Regimen. By Charles Scudamore, M. D. *&c. &c.*

In this treatise, we find gout and gravel conjoined; in others, it is gout and rheumatism, and gout and erysipelas. The reason why pathologists should have made this new conjunction, I know not, unless it was from a loss they were at to distinguish the one from the other; so that after taking a great deal of trouble to divide our diseases into innumerable classes, they are now condensing them again, which is equally sensible, and agrees with the Hygeist's sentiments—that they all spring from one root.

This is a ponderous volume, no less than 700 pages, price 20s. The learned Author, in his four prefaces, gives us his general notions with regard to gout and gout specifics. Differing from his predecessors, he informs us that gout is a disease like any other disease, and curable if the proper means are taken; denies its being beneficial to health, but the contrary, and disorganizing

to the system. So far, I am happy to find a return to some rationality. He objects to the specific called "Eau Medicinale," Reynolds' Specific, Wilson's Tincture, on this principle, that though they may check the paroxysm, yet, as they do not evacuate it from the body, this check is more likely to be injurious and debilitating to the system; and that from having its seat in the abdominal viscera, and only produced by length of time, it is not probable that it should yield to any sudden action of medicine. This is certainly very rational; and, viewing disease in its proper light, there is nothing to be said against it. With regard to the colchicum, which forms the basis of the gout specifics, he acquaints us, that it is even his own favourite medicine in this disease, but of a mild preparation, and in combination with other drugs. This author's arrangement is short, and therefore likely to be the more correct. He divides the stages of it into acute, chronic, and retrocedent gout. Such a simple classification as this is fully comprehensible and quite sufficient. Acute gout may be said to be the first attack, whilst the individual's constitution is yet strong and robust. It is chronic, when the frame is shattered and broken down, and when the patient is continually suffering. Neither of these may be said to be mortal; but they lead to the retrocedent or last stage, when, the system being full of the gouty fluid, and the vital energy diminished, some of the internal organs are attacked, their play or functions become paralyzed, and death ensues.

The premonitory symptoms, he informs us, are, depression of spirits, drowsiness, restless sleep, heart-burn, acidity, flatulence, hiccough, soreness at the epigastric region, costive bowels, sometimes diarrhœa, urine deep-coloured and scanty, sometimes the reverse, pricking and numbness in the feet, chillings, rigors, sometimes profound sleep, feverish pains, vertigo, flushings, stomach disordered, irritable, retching; with some, an excessive appetite for several days though attended with nausea, in others an excessive discharge of saliva, as if under mercury; lassitude, agitation of the mind, and palpitation of the heart; tremors, internal flutterings, horrid dreams, and many other feelings. Now, I beg leave to call the attention of the reflecting reader to this catalogue of symptoms, all precursors of a fit of gout. Is it possible for any human being to determine, from symptoms, the real cause of any disease? Is not this agreeable to what the Hygeist has always inculcated; that it was impossible to judge of disease by symptoms; that the same disease puts on a hundred different appearances? Here we have a number of opposite symptoms, arising from the same cause—profound sleep, want of sleep, costiveness, and diarrhœa; scanty urine, copious urine, deep-coloured urine, pale urine, disordered stomach, sometimes voracious appetite. Well, reader, to instruct you still more—an instruction which Dr. Scudamore, in his voluminous work of

seven hundred pages, has forgotten to give you—any patient, or every patient, afflicted with the foregoing symptoms, or diseased morbid states, would have found all of them, or any of them, vanish, by taking the vegetable universal medicines for two or three nights, and no attack or fit of the gout would have taken place? Is this no comforting information to the gouty?

Now, as it seems, the medical profession have learned a new light, and thrown aside the absurd ideas of their learned predecessors, that the gout was not to be meddled with; and, instead of wishing to avert a paroxysm of it, they did all in their power to court it, thinking thereby to benefit the constitution. But to put this still in a stronger light, I would beg leave to ask Dr. Scudamore, who has informed him that the foregoing symptoms are precursors of gout only? I believe they are the premonitory symptoms, or precursors of other violent diseases; such as fevers, both inflammatory and scarlet; measles, small-pox, gravel, pleurisies, &c.; and that all these serious diseases would be easily warded off by a speedy application to the vegetable universal medicines.

The learned author next proceeds to describe the paroxysm. With regard to this part of the work I have not much to say; and, according to my manner of treating it, there will be no mistake committed, whether the doctors are pleased to call the disease hereditary gout, rheumatic gout, gravelly gout, or should it even be erysipelas. The author describes the intense pain the patient labours under, from the words of the sufferers themselves, and makes this just remark: "Such is the melancholy but faithful picture of the disease when it is permitted to pursue its natural course: such is the sad and certain tyranny of neglected and encouraged gout." Treating of sequels of gout, Sydenham says, the gout breeds the stone in the kidneys of many subjects; and Morgagni says the calculi of the kidneys are often joined with the gout: he describes an arthritic, gravelly patient, who died apoplectic. So that the opinion of medical sages, that the gout devours other diseases, falls to the ground.

I shall here insert a case of dissection, by Mr. Watson, to show what the gouty humour consists of:—"On the middle of the right tibia there appeared an oblong humour, resembling a node, over which the integuments were very thin and ready to burst; it was a mere deposition of chalk-like matter between the skin and periosteum, and, though thick and large, had not as yet done any injury to the bone. One of the great toes was found to be much enlarged; and, upon dissection, the first joint of it was found to be enclosed in a bed of chalky matter like a fossil shell; but the bone itself was neither increased in size nor altered in its texture."

The learned author seems very much surprised that youth should be exempt from gout. This does not surprise me at all,

nor do I think it should any pathologist. I can see in it only the common natural course of cause and effect. The gout proceeding only from an accumulation of burning, acrimonious humours, it is natural we should not find it in very young subjects, any more than we do apoplexy and gravel.

Predisposing Causes.—The author, with justice, considers a disordered state of the digestive and abdominal functions as the principal. He thinks corpulence about the abdomen as a sure forerunner. Thus, he says, it sometimes happens to the gouty patient, that when he is most complimented on his florid looks and good appearance, the disease is making its insidious approach. This is very just.

Exciting Causes.—No doubt intemperance in eating and drinking, especially if habitual, will dispose to the gout as well as to many other diseases. An accumulation of vitiated humour must show itself somewhere. Champaigne and malt liquors, according to the learned Doctor, come in for their full share of guilt on this score.

The learned goutist comes next to examine the proximate cause, giving the hypotheses, theories and conjectures, of many learned pathologists. He details at length many experiments on gouty urine, as to its sediment, uric acid, phosphoric acid, and specific gravity, and after all, leaves the question in a very undetermined state. It seems to me, that the appearances, on dissection, of gouty bodies, might have more satisfactorily resolved this. We have seen that, between the joints of the great toe, a whitish, glutinous, gritty matter was found;—that as the disease advances, this becomes concrete and chalky. Doubtless, in the first gouty attacks, this glutinous, gritty matter was very slight, and deposited there by the blood. I can conceive it similar to the sediment in turbid urine, which in a short time becomes like powdered chalk or flour at the bottom of the pot, with a chrystalization often adhering to the sides. This is the cause, the proximate cause, of the pain in a fit of gout; and the source or origin of this cause is in the impurity of the blood, arising from vitiated humours existing in the stomach and bowels. This can only be cured by evacuating, by purging them off. In vain have physicians and chemists invented alkalies, acids, and other preparations to change, to neutralize these humours, or what they are pleased to call the morbid secretion or action. Notwithstanding their specious reasoning, have they not all been found illusory, deceptive? But what do they mean by "morbid action," "diseased action," of the vessels or parts of the body?

It will be easy to demonstrate, in two lines, that these pathologists, physiologists, and what other "gists" you please, have been amusing us with ingenious nonsense for two hundred years. What action is there in any part or vessel, but the

action it receives from the heart and blood? These vessels are merely skins, teguments, bags, valves, devoid of all action but by the movement of the blood. Thus in all inflammations, boils, &c. they arise only from a deposition of this humour or matter, which obstructs, impedes, and ruffles the free and easy course of the blood. Let us hear no more about morbid action or inflammatory action of parts.

Treatment of Gout generally considered.

Under this head, I cannot forbear making one remark, with regard to the authority of Sydenham, of whom I find so much mention made in medical authors. In many cases, although they themselves allow him to be wrong—to have taken an erroneous view of the nature of the disease, yet they cannot forbear making quotations from him. If they are convinced he is in error, what matters it to us now that he was a man of an amiable disposition? It shows only that the renown he acquired was falsely gained. But as he was once looked up to as an oracle in the healing art, medical men in general cannot lay him aside. I am happy, however, to acquit Dr. Scudamore on this head, who judiciously says, the medical profession should no longer be fettered by him.

Treatment of the Premonitory Symptoms.

I consider Dr, Scudamore's ideas on this head (with the exception of the cupping, for which there appears no necessity,) as tending to a correct point, though insufficient: more active purgations would carry all off, without disgusting the patient with a variety of medicines, and the tediousness of his prophylactic regimen as to diet and exercise.

Treatment of the Paroxysm.

This consists of bleeding, administering emetics, cathartics, and diuretics, mercurial preparations, a mild preparation of colchicum, combined with other drugs, appears as one of his prescriptions. Dr. Scudamore thinks all the specifics dangerous, and at best only palliative, and states several cases to that effect. In addition to the foregoing medicines, the following are likewise recommended in some stages:—bark, narcotics, of different descriptions, pediluvium, and fomentations, heated air, poultices, Kinglake's treatment, evaporating lotion, tonics, chalybeates, bitters, and strict attention to diet and regularity.

In all stages, Dr. Scudamore recommends great attention to the state of the bowels, and keeping them open.

Chronic Gout.

This is treated of in a very long chapter of 113 pages, through which it would be useless to follow the learned author; suffice it to say, that Dr. Scudamore considers internal visceral defects as most contributing to this stage of gout. I shall merely transcribe one case:—"A gentleman of full habit, and for many years subject to gout, occasionally experiences a spasmodic constriction at the pit of the stomach, attended with a feeling of languor and inertia in the whole frame; he is so listless that he seems to lose his mental powers. In the same proportion that he regulates or neglects his bowels, he is well or ill: when they are restrained, he suffers torpor of mind and body, and walks with difficulty and pain, like a crippled person; but this is quite reversed when the alvine functions are in due performance." At the conclusion of this chapter, there is a dissertation on gouty concretions, which ends thus—Sydenham, when treating on this part of the subject, makes the following observation, which, though not founded on correct pathology, deserves considerate attention:—'I have experienced in my own particular case that the generation of these concretions may be prevented by daily and long-continued exercise, which duly distributes the gouty humours through the whole body, that otherwise attack a particular part; and that it also dissolves old and indurated concretions, provided they do not come to such a degree as to change the external skin into their substance.'"

If, as the learned Doctor gives us to understand, this regenerating action of the blood is not agreeable to the science of pathology, I can assure the world it is agreeable to nature; and that Sydenham's idea, though not carried to any great length—nor had he either a complete understanding of this physical process, is correct. Abstemious diet and daily exercise will in length of time restore the functions of the stomach and bowels to a healthy state; this, by degrees, renovates and purifies the blood; the blood in its purer state takes every day something away from these concretions. This is the operation which Sydenham did not clearly see into, and which modern pathologists have entirely lost sight of, by the introduction of their ideal theory of morbid action of the extreme vessels. In my work, "Important Advice," I have said that abstinence was nature's first mode of purging; and in young people, or incipient disease, a day's abstinence will do wonders. But in a disease like the gout, as contemplated by Sydenham, it could only be the work of great length of time, combined with daily exercise. By the

use of the vegetable universal medicines, for one month, the gouty patient will find more benefit in ridding himself of all these concretions and distortions of his hands and feet, than by a plan of abstinence and labour persevered in for twelve months.

Retrocedent Gout,

This state of the disease, arising out of the former, is very easily understood, and there can be hardly much difference of opinion as to the nature of it. Under this head I shall content myself with making some extracts:—

"A gentleman of highly irritable constitution, after an exposure of some hours to wet and cold, was attacked with erysipelas in his face. The symptoms were severe for a few days; but yielded quickly to the gout, which took place in the feet."

Had this gentleman been treated in the manner that Nature directs, by the vegetable universal medicines, they would have carried off the erysipelas from the face, without allowing it to turn into the gout.

"A gentleman for many years subject to the gout was exposed to cold on the 4th of the month. He soon suffered from severe pains in the chest, with difficulty of breathing: on the 6th, the gout began in one foot, which increased on the following day to a great degree, and his chest became entirely relieved."

This gentleman would have been saved this double disease in the same manner as the former.

"J. B. has long been subject to a purulent secretion of the ear: an attack of gout, which he lately had, for the first time, wholly suspended the discharge, but it returned as soon as the gout quitted."

No doubt this gentleman was under the care of some celebrated aurist, who attempted the cure of his ears by injections, &c. According to the old pathology, of gout devouring other diseases, he was taken in hand by Doctor Gout, who cured his ears during the stay, but sent the disease back again on his departure:—the vegetable universal medicines would have saved the gentlemen from the torments of both these alternate visitors.

"A gentleman who has suffered from gout for many years, informs me, that in the early part of his life he had occasional attacks of erysipelas, but that, since the gout, he has been free from this complaint."

A similar case to this gentleman's has already been noticed.

"A gentleman was subject to gout during several years, but for the last seven he has been affected with asthma, which succeeded the gout."

This sort of succession seems different to the general outline;

however, if his gout had been cured by the vegetable universal medicines, the asthma would never have taken place. The above are sufficient to show the nature of diseases; and, agreeable to the Hygeist's theory, they may with propriety be compared to the branches of a stately tree, all springing from the same root.

The causes of retrocedent gout, the author considers to be exposure to cold; improper local applications; sometimes from the use of "Eau Medicinale," sometimes from indigestible food. He seems to consider it very difficult for the practitioner to determine whether this retrocession has occasioned inflammation or spasm, which will depend on the temperament of the individual. Now this is a very nice consideration, and the life of the patient depends upon it. If you are to treat them in different ways, you may as easily be wrong as right. These two states arise from the same cause—from the presence of the gouty humour: in the one from predisposition, it causes inflammation in some vital organ; in another spasms—which means, it palsies or cramps some vital organ. The universal medicines will effectually carry off both these, so that there can be no mistakes.

Treatment.

The learned author informs us, that he differs from Dr. Cullen, who proposes a treatment entirely stimulating; and which he supposes is the doctrine prevalent in schools of medicine. They may in truth be called schools, and they remain schoolboys all their lives, since they have not yet learned the true theory of such a disease, and are thus in opposition to one another. I find that Dr. Scudamore's treatment is a blended one, consisting of vomiting, bleeding, purging, opium, fomentations, &c. &c. with other auxiliaries, and sometimes brandy.

The following remark is found scattered through this work, viz. "We should not be afraid of acting upon the bowels;" which implies that the practitioner is not to be afraid of supercatharsis or super-purgation, which in other treatises you find designated as highly injurious.

This volume likewise contains a long dissertation on gravelly complaints, urine, urea and uric acid, on which the author has instituted many experiments, hoping to learn thereby a perfect chemical knowledge of them, as connected with gout.

I shall in this place state my sentiments with regard to urine and urinary complaints. I know but of three states of the urine to be considered. The first is a sound, healthy state, both as to colour and smell, and should deposit some sediment. The second when it is limpid and clear, and passes off in great quantity, which is generally the case on using diuretic medi-

cines; such a state is always the invariable precursor of much evil. It may, notwithstanding the copious discharge of clear urine, be called a costive state of the kidneys and bladder, because the urinary substances or concretions are left behind, to produce gravel, stone, and nephritic colics. The third state, is when the urine is of high colour, depositing at the bottom and sides, resembling flour or cream of tartar, mixed with small beer. This, to the superficial observer, may appear disease, but it is the source of health, and preventive of the disorders which there take place. The universal medicines are the only thing which act powerfully and salutarily in promoting this discharge; any person persevering with them for some time will find his urine assuming this sediment and colour: let him rejoice therein; it is the most favourable thing that could happen to him. The universal medicines are digested, and pass into the blood; they excite all the organs to clear themselves, by all the excrementary passages,—by expectoration, by urine, and by the great alvine dejections:—they do all this at the same time, invariably producing health and energy when persevered in.

All diuretic and sudorific medicines are highly pernicious; they weaken, because they do not relieve the organs and blood from these concrete substances.

Allow me here to relate a case which I had from the gentleman himself, when he was 70. When a young man, he was in the West Indies, and became attacked with tenesmus. This, notwithstanding all kinds of remedies, grew worse instead of better, and became insupportable. He happened to fall in with an old negro woman, who said she would cure him, provided he had sufficient fortitude to take the remedy, which was highly nauseous and disagreeable. He jumped at this, saying he would take any thing, even poison, sooner than remain as he was. She proved his resolution in this way for several days before consenting to give it him: at last he took it in the morning, and it operated so powerfully downwards on his bowels, that he remained in bed the whole day, thinking (to use his own expression) to render soul and body. Reader, mark the consequence: next morning, he was quite well, and walked out to an estate in the country, and had no more tenesmus! We see in this case a most violent super-purgation, brought on by an innocent agent: that it carried off the disease as if by enchantment; and that no debility, weakness, nor injury to the bowels, ensued. So it will always be, when an innocent agent is employed: the purging, then, cannot be too strong; the patient is only the sooner relieved, especially in all bowel complaints. Physicians and doctors will tell you, that you destroy the *coats* of the stomach; that you carry off the strong mucous *linings* of the bowels. Not so; they are in error—they are egregiously mistaken. The stomach and bowels should have no such linings;

the more a person is free from them, the better will be his health and strength. It is their mineral, chemical preparations—mercury, antimony, salts, vitriol, &c. that do real injury to the intestines themselves.

I have said in my work, "Important Advice," that bowel complaints are almost instantaneously relieved, when a proper agent is employed: with old chronic complaints, such as gout, that have entered the system, it cannot be so;—then the universal medicines must be persevered in for some time, as it is only by the revolving motion of the blood, which brings the morbid humours, by degrees, to the centre—the stomach and bowels—that disease can be eradicated from the body. But does not the medical profession itself furnish us with sufficient proofs that they are ignorant of the real nature of the stomach and bowels, since they are now prescribing for and curing diseases by purgatives which, twenty years ago, they said it was death to use purgatives for? If, then, they were mistaken so long, why may not they be so still? Every thing in their writings tends to show it.

Observations on Gout and Rheumatism, including an Account of a speedy, safe, and effectual Remedy for those Diseases. By Charles Wilson, M.D., Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and Graduate of that University.

This author appears before us under an amphibious or hermaphrodite character—what may be called a medico-quack, or quack-medicus; and consequently he has drawn on himself the wrath of his medical brethren: of this, however, he does not seem to feel much concern, and tells them, in round terms, that they are all quacks, even the college of physicians, since they make use of ingredients they know not whence they come; and all that physicians and patients should require, is to be speedily cured by a safe means.

Dr. Wilson is the proprietor of a quack medicine, or gout specific, called Wilson's Tincture. I shall examine Dr. Wilson's work with regard to gout, and afterwards make some observations on his tincture, "eau medicinale," and Reynold's Specific.

This gentleman's theory, treatment, and prevention, with regard to gout, so much resemble that of other modern practitioners (except prescribing his tincture) that it would be a useless loss of time to recapitulate them. We find the same restrictions with regard to diet, drink, cold, exercise, and the histories of Cornaro, and Wood the miller, at full length. I shall, there-

fore, merely point out such passages in Mr. Wilson's work as may appear remarkable from their tendency.

Page 18.—*Of Chronic Gout.*—"It is usually attended with deranged digestion, nervous irritability, a languid and labouring pulse, and oppression of the spirit—some of which symptoms are perhaps as much the cause as the consequence of the disease."—Here is a specimen of medical academical reasoning for you—four different morbid states are assigned as cause or consequence, as it pleases you! Is it possible to imagine any thing more superficial? Can a languid pulse be the cause of gout, and at the same time a consequence of it? If the learned gentleman had said that the morbid gouty material humour was the cause of gout, and this languid pulse only a symptom or consequence, it would have been comprehensible, and according to truth.

Page 23.—*Of Retrocedent Gout.*—"This form of the disease most commonly occurs in feeble and debilitated constitutions, which are liable to be affected by spasmodic rather than by inflammatory action. The stomach and intestines, from a sympathetic connexion existing between them and the extremities, are the organs most commonly affected by the retrocession."

Reader, pause upon this. Physicians, as the word implies, have only to do with the organic physical body; but when corporeal matter does not suit their purpose, they call in the assistance of an invented agent of theirs, called sympathy; this sympathy implies, as they give it out, a kind of hocus-pocus feeling, going on from one part to another without any cause. It is according to them entirely mental, ethereal. It would be just as philosophical to suppose the clouds in the air were moving without a cause, because we don't perceive this cause. Have we not seen the gouty, the syphilitic humour, passing to the eyes? This sympathy, which the learned doctor speaks of, is a real humour or fluid, which may be either inflammatory, or spasmodic or crampy, according to the predisposition of the individual.

Page 56.—*Consequences of Gout.*—"The formation of these uric concretions, or chalk-stones, as they are improperly called, has tended much to confirm the opinion, that there is a certain morbific matter always present in the habits of gouty persons. It is imagined, too, that unless this matter is thrown off by the joints, or other parts, in an uninterrupted paroxysm of gout, it will in all probability affect the vital organs, occasioning grievous mischief. This hypothesis, Dr. Cullen has ably confuted, by proving it to be altogether inconsistent with chemical philosophy, and the laws of the animal economy. The fact is, however, that physiologists have long since proved, that the materials of which chalk-stones are composed are not more abundant in the habits of gouty persons than in those of other people: but that

they were occasioned by the mere local action of the inflamed parts, in which action the system does not participate."

If this is an exact exposure of the sentiments of Dr. Cullen and other physiologists, they seem more fitted for Bedlam than to instruct their fellow creatures, do they think we are to put more confidence in their chemical philosophy and conjectures, than in our own senses: What furnishes the matter for these concretions, but the system—the blood. As well might they tell you that a stone in the bladder, or a boil in the flesh, are not in the system. Such absurdities would be incredible, did we not find them in the writings of medical men.

If these concretions are merely local, why don't they extirpate them with the lancet, or cut off the leg at once?—as many would prefer a wooden leg that gave them no pain, to a gouty foot. Dr, Cullen did not know the human organization, and that all morbid humours may be drawn out through the bowels.

I could select many more like reasonings and contradictions, or, what may be called driving through thick and thin. I have to observe in favour of Dr. Wilson's treatment, that it seems to consist entirely of his tincture, aided with purgatives, aperients; and as the virtue of the tincture is principally in its action on the bowels and sedative qualities, it turns out to be all purgatives.

The world has thus gained one great step, in being released from bleeding, opium, mercury, &c., patience and flannel.

As to the convalescent state, there seems to be as many prescriptions and restrictions as to diet, drink, and exercise, as is to be found in other medical books. Upon the whole it appears that eau medicinale, Reynolds' specific, and Wilson's tincture, are all brethren; they are a compound of cathartics, and some deleterious sedative ingredient: the only virtue they have is in their purgative quality, the other might have been left out. Wilson's tincture must be preceded by purgatives, assisted by purgatives and followed by purgatives.

The Hygeist's Treatment of Gout.

The gouty subject has great reason to rejoice: his torments are now about easily to cease, if he arms himself with confidence, reflects on the foregoing, and what has been going on in the world, and perseveres in the only true remedy. He runs no risks, if he once begins and continues: the resources of his own blood—its powers of renovation when once set in action, assisted by the universal medicines, will carry him through every thing.

Is this a sublime and simple theory of medicine, or, is it not? To find that it is from your blood within you, that you are to expect a cure, and an end to your sufferings—from that blood

which physicians, doctors, and surgeons have been lavishly spilling and staining the earth with? So it is, however; and although I should be the only man who has at present this conviction, yet in a short time thousands will have the same. No—the blood should never be spilt.

The gouty patient may now throw aside his flannels, and fleecy-hosiery, and burn his gouty-shoes—he will no longer be afraid of catching cold in any situation; he may with moderation eat what he pleases; he need not restrict himself to dry toast, light pudding, sago, or a mealy potatoe, the agreeable fruits of the earth will do no harm—he may treat himself with a glass of champaigne, cider, or malt liquor, and lemonade, if he likes it, will be highly salutary to him: he need not tease his brain in finding out whether it be tea, coffee, or cocoa, that will best suit him, and least irritate his nerves; he will no longer be the slave of his stomach, and think that it requires food every three hours to keep him from inanition. By using the universal medicines, he will soon find out that it is his blood alone which gives him spirits, energy, strength, alacrity,—health: and that two meals a day are more conducive to his real enjoyment then five palled ones; he will soon learn that good digestion does not depend on any mascular force or tonic power of the stomach, but on the purity and healthy state of its juices—juices or fluids are the only agents employed by nature, she carries on none of her operations by corporeal organic means, this will deliver him from the tyrannical custom of swallowing bitters, tonics, steel, spirits, bark, &c. to act upon his fibres; and sea-bathing, all of which not only do no good, but a great deal of harm: even wine itself he will only prize in the hours of conviviality. In fine, the gouty man will find himself easily delivered from the tormenting pitiable situation to which he is now reduced.

We have now gone through the works of modern authors on gout: you have seen what they consist of—what this regular scientific treatment is, as well as the operation of what are called specifics, or quack medicines. All the success derivable from either of them is merely owing to the purging quality they may contain—now lately introduced to cure this disease: but you must be aware how much this salutary beneficial act is prostituted, nay even rendered nugatory, by the inadequate manner in which it is prescribed and carried on—generally by improper chemical preparations being used, and these combined with other drugs, which destroy their beneficial effects, and disgust the patient, The physician gives with one hand a cathartic, a purgative, and with the other an opiate; that is to say, with one hand he is giving a remedy to cleanse and draw out of your body all acrimonious vitiated humours, and with the other hand he gives you a remedy to keep these acrimo-

nious humours back, and rivet them in your body. Are you then surprised that in thus drawing two opposite ways there should be so little good effected? Would it not be more surprising were it otherwise?

Here it is necessary to keep before the reader's mind two truths, with regard to the organization of the human body, of which the physicians and doctors are ignorant;—the first is, that as there is an organization for taking up our food and nourishing the whole body from it when digested, so there is another organization (or sluices they may be called) for emptying all its impurities into the bowels. The second truth is, that the bowels have no lining, coating, or humours, of which they can be deprived by the vegetable productions, properly purgative, but by the ridding them of which, the stomach and bowels are so much the better, being relieved and strengthened. Is it bilious acrid burning humours, sharp watery humours, pus, viscous phlegmy humours, jellies, skins, bloated corrupt blood?—all these may and must be evacuated to cure disease; and you will always find yourself the better for it, and that your stomach and bowels, instead of being irritated, are thereby soothed and calmed, and that your digestion and appetite for proper food are improved, and remain good during this process.

The reader having a knowledge and conviction of this, can no longer err. It only remains, to display the treatment and plan to be pursued. For the sake of perspicuity, I shall divide the subject into four stages,—namely—incipient gout (or what physicians call premonitory symptoms), acute gout, chronic gout, and retrocedent gout.

Incipient Gout.

You have already seen the list of premonitory symptoms, and their number might still be augmented. Any person having any one of these symptoms about him, is certainly far from being in a state of health, and he may be assured that disease is breeding; that is, vitiated humours are accumulating, proceeding from derangement in the stomach and bowels; therefore, if he has divested his mind of the old prejudice, that it is improper to meddle with gout, and does not wish to see himself attacked with a serious fit, he should lose no time in using the vegetable universal medicines. Some days, then, will prevent a month's use hereafter, if the disease be allowed to come on. Physicians themselves now tell you, that this is the proper salutary mode to be pursued. They did not do so twenty years ago, from which it is but fair to infer that they were then viewing the disease in an erroneous light.

The patient, in this stage of the disease, will take of No. 1, in doses commencing with five or six pills the first night, and

increasing a pill or two each night for nine or ten nights; taking, likewise, every morning, a dose of the vegetable aperient powders. If he should choose to stop during this time, he will then take only a dose of four pills, No. 1, early in the morning, for a day or two, and begin again taking large doses at night as before. After this preparatory course of ten days, the patient will begin with No. 2, in like doses, of from eight to sixteen pills, and using them on alternate nights with No. 1, and doses of the powders, as often as he pleases, and continue them in this manner till he feels perfectly free and easy; and to conclude, he may take some large doses of No. 2, for several nights running, which will effectually carry off every thing. During this he will make no alteration as to diet or regimen, but eat and drink of any thing, with moderation; fruits and vegetable acids will be highly beneficial to him, provided he takes the pills.

The patient will judge for himself of the disappearance of all painful symptoms, but I would counsel him to continue them some days more, rather than less, and to consider that if he once eradicates disease from his body, it will be a work done for life, and only require slight applications of the medicines afterwards, now and then; for one must always bear in view, that from our manner of living, disease is constantly breeding, if not checked. All costiveness in gouty habits must be carefully avoided—therefore a daily use should be made of 3 or 4 pills No. 1, taken either night or morning this gives no trouble or uneasiness, and will prevent his losing ground, but such doses are not efficacious enough to cure disease. In this manner his improvement will go on gradually and with comfort, for it is the beauty of these medicines, that they may be taken in any doses, from 2 to 4, or from 15 to 20, or more.

Paroxysm of Gout.

The patient who has neglected to take warning from the symptoms in the incipient state, must be reconciled to the painful state he has brought upon himself. However, if he follows the directions now given, he will find them disappear sooner than he imagines. In this stage of the disease, the patient must begin with a dose of No. 2 of the universal medicine, from 13 to 18 pills. If there be fever and inflammation, they will go speedily to give relief, probably causing some bilious ejections from the stomach, and, if in sufficient doses, evacuate copiously downwards. They may be taken at any hour, but on going to bed is the most convenient time: a dose of the vegetable aperient powders should be taken as soon as the pills begin to operate downwards. It is probable that the first operation will have

greatly alleviated both fever and inflammation: the patient may take any little thing as food that he pleases; and if thirsty drink lemonade or any weak liquid, oranges or fruits, or some doses of the powders throughout the day. Should the fever and pain still run high, a similar dose should be repeated at night, or sooner if he pleases, as in all cases attended with delirium, oppression, or any dangerous symptom, it would be wrong to delay, but strong doses must be given every twelve hours, till some ease takes place. The second day, the patient, if he has taken sufficient doses will not only be much easier, but able to quit his bed if he kept it before. I would then recommend a dose of No. 1, alternating so with Nos. 1 and 2, for some days 15 pills; when he feels fatigued he may stop for a night or two, making use of five pills of No. 1, taken early in the morning, which will keep up an easy evacuation, and prevent a relapse. But it will not do to stop here: a perfect cure in this disease is only to be accomplished by copious evacuations. The patient therefore will begin again using the medicines according to his own discretion, and always well convinced, that the larger doses he takes, the better and the sooner he will be cured. Fever and inflammation will, by this treatment, disappear sooner than you have any conception of, with perhaps not two days confinement, and without the affected part suffering any debility. No outward applications will be of any service; keep the affected part at the temperature that is most agreeable to you. Friction with the hand, flannel, or flesh-brush, will be useful, when it can be borne, and even though very painful to you at first, will be of much use.—Remember Admiral Henry's case as before narrated.

The longer you persevere in the plan here recommended, the more perfect will be your cure, and less the liability of a relapse; indeed, there can be no relapse, unless you neglect yourself, if it be not a brush of the fever of health, and it will do you much good.

Chronic Gout.

This stage of the disease,—which is only the consequence of imperfect treatment of a paroxysm, cured by patience and flannel, bleeding, and opiates, instead of evacuating, must be treated in the same manner as the incipient stage, by using Nos. 1 and 2, and the powders, in a manner agreeable and comfortable to the feelings of the patient.

I would never recommend tonics or bitters of any kind. The universal medicines will soon restore both stomach and bowels to their proper functions. The patient under chronic gout must make a daily use of them in large or small doses for a length

of time, before he gets the old corrupt humours out of his body; but he will succeed by perseverance, and daily friction will much assist.

Retrocedent Gout.

This is the mortal stage of the gout. The morbid humours having been merely dallied with, and not evacuated or diminished, the vital organs become debilitated. This is the cause of retrocedent gout, but which is generally erroneously attributed to cold, eating something that disagrees, or the like. Instead of the bleeding, the warm brandy, wine, and spices, or anti-spasmodics, I think it much more agreeable to a true theory, to endeavour to ease the attacked organs of the humour which is overwhelming them, than thus to tamper with so formidable an enemy.

There is no doubt but that Dr. Cullen had an erroneous notion of gout. Why then should his opinions be considered a rule now? His prescriptions appear to me the sure road to death. I think procuring evacuations upwards and downwards the only way to ease the organs, which will be effected by a strong dose of No. 2 of the universal medicines. One should be well assured that the patient has swallowed them properly, to this end they may be dissolved in a little warm water and drank. Blisters and sinapisms in this stage of the disorder should be made use of, and strong glisters; in short, every thing that will speedily evacuate and ease the heart and other vitals. If, however, evacuations downwards have been once procured by the medicines, and they are persevered in, blisters and sinapisms may be dispensed with, as they are such disagreeable things, and only necessary when the medicines have been too long neglected to be applied to.

The universal medicines possess the quality, in an amazing degree, of attracting to them or pumping out the morbid and corrupt humours, wherever they are situate, and of immediately discharging them by the bowels.

I observe that Dr. Wilson does not prescribe his tincture for this stage of gout, though he mentions a case or two of its having been useful. This appears to me to be showing a distrust of his medicine somewhat incomprehensible: for if it possesses the virtue of controlling the gouty paroxysm when in the foot, why should it not do the same when this gouty affection is so much nearer to it,—in the stomach, heart, or lungs? This very much strengthens me in the opinion, that all the virtue of Dr. Wilson's Tincture is in the purgatives which he prescribes to accompany it.

The patient from retrocedent gout should use the universal medicines with all diligence, till dangerous symptoms are

removed; and then pursue at leisure a course as prescribed for Chronic and Incipient Gout.*

Such is the mode of treatment I recommend for all stages of gout, and which, if prosecuted according to the foregoing directions, will be found the speediest alleviator of the tortures of this disease. The debility and weakness, and swelling of the affected parts will quickly disappear.

Reflecting on the operation of all the medicines dignified with the name of gout specifics, such as "Eau Medicinale," Reynolds's Specific, Wilson's Tincture, &c. one cannot divest oneself of the idea that they all contain some ingredient highly deleterious—be it hellebore, colchicum, or opium. To these they owe their stupifying, deadening quality, and the uncertainty of their action,—in some cases causing vomiting twenty-four hours, and even longer, after taking them; and after all, no good is produced, till, by the assistance of purgatives, the bowels are evacuated. This may well account for the debility and irritable state which ensues, even granting that the frequent cases of inflammation are not owing to these medicines.

With the universal medicines nothing of this kind takes place: they do not keep the patient in a state of protracted anxiety; if the stomach require it, they either cause some watery ejections, immediately on swallowing them, or some acrid, bilious ones from three to five hours afterwards, previous to easy evacuations downwards. If the patient likes them in a liquid state, in preference to that of pills, the dose may be dissolved in a little boiling water—half a wine-glass full; in this case, a pill or two more should be added, to make up for any thing that may be left in the glass.

I may be allowed to state here my opinion regarding magnesia, which is resorted to by people for all complaints, and even for the gout, under the idea of its being an *innocent* preparation. It may be innocent for a few doses, but at the same time useless: it has no quality in it to do any good, and if persevered in, does a great deal of harm, causing diseases worse than it was intended to cure; it is indigestible, and remains and accumulates in the stomach and intestines, where it has been found in solid masses! Magnesia only acts chemically on the juices of the stomach and intestines. That is not what nature requires, nor the effect produced by the vegetable purgatives of a certain class; they are digested, enter the blood, and have the property of draining or pumping out of it every thing that is noxious and corrupt, thereby relieving all the organs of the body at the

* Some gentlemen have informed me that they prefer taking the pills early in the morning on waking, at four or five o'clock. There can be no objection to such a method—any time that suits and is most agreeable; the desired thing is, to induce copious evacuations.

same time. Innumerable bad effects, of which you have no idea, follow the use of magnesia; remember this!

I shall now say something on what is called by physicians the "predisposing or constitutional cause of gout." We have seen, from their description of athritic subjects—that is, persons liable to be attacked with gout—that such are in general persons of a strong conformation, with wide and deep chests, full veins. This denotes strength of the vital organs,—the heart, stomach, and lungs,—which naturally causes a strong circulation of the blood. It is the nature and characteristic of the blood to rid itself of all morbid humours when it can; that means, to drive them from the centre to the extremities, thus preserving the grand vital organ sound. This is what takes place in the gouty subjects; and had they not from nature been endowed with vital organs of such strength, the same morbid humour which has settled on the joints of the foot, would, in weaker constitutions, have settled much earlier on some vital part, such as the heart, lungs, liver, stomach and bowels, or kidneys, causing all the varieties of disease with which those organs are affected, either chronic or acute.

We thus arrive at the true principle of all medical knowledge, that *all disease proceeds from one source*—vitiated humours surcharging and impeding the blood, and which can only be evacuated through the bowels, in conjunction with the urinary passages.

Such I look upon to be a satisfactory explanation of what is called "constitutional predisposition," which is brought into action by circumstances and the habits of life of the individual. Happy the man who, from nature or by an acquired knowledge, has early known how to counteract this predisposition which all mankind have, some more and some less, to one disease or another. When I say from nature, I mean those highly-favoured constitutions where diarrhœa, in health, occasionally takes place, and thus carries off the seeds or material of all disease.

The Hygeist congratulates the world on one happy occurrence. A learned anatomical lecturer (Dr. Nuttall, of Little Windmill-street, has proclaimed to his pupils, that the system and classification of diseases by Cullen is fallacious, and substitutes a new one of his own. In our next Number, we shall examines if it bears the test any better. Thus, then, is already verified what the Hygeist has predicted; and one of the pillars of a baseless structure is destroyed. Dr. Nuttall ended his discourse amidst the applauses of his surrounding pupils.

The Hygeist cannot close the present Number without calling the attention of parents to three cases of croup, reported in the "London Medical and Physical Journal," for October, in which a widow lost three children in that disease in the course of three weeks. The vegetable universal medicine would have cured them in the course of three days. Examination, after death took place, from which the Hygeist will show the cause of the disease, and the reality of his sentiments. It is to be regretted that the practitioner, in this instance, had not imbibed some of the ideas of Dr. Hamilton, of Edinburgh respecting the utility of purgatives. This disease is by no means contagious, but arises from a long neglected and foul state of body. As well might this learned practitioner call a tumour contagious. These cases will be given at length in the next Number.

No. IV.

ANTI-LANCET,

OR

DOCTORS AND SURGEONS REVIEWED.

THE HYGEIST

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH STRICTURE, AND ALL GRAVELLY COMPLAINTS.

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS ON SOME RECENT WORKS ON THAT DISEASE, BY CHARLES BELL, Esq., SIR E. HOME, G. MACELWAINE, Esq. & Dr. CORTENAY.

LONDON.

DECEMBER, 1825.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

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SECOND ADDRESS TO THE WORLD.

THE Hygeist thinks proper to make known his views to the world. Every one will then be able to judge of their correctness or not, and be made sensible whether he himself has not often turned his thoughts to something similar, and lamented the unhappy situation of mankind. It is not from want of moral instruction that the community, both high and low, is addicted to the most degrading, degenerating vices, corrupting both body and mind; religious influence has been tried, and individuals of elevated rank have formed themselves into associations to enlighten and direct the people in their way to happiness; but, alas! it must be obvious to every one how much these efforts have failed, and the observer or philanthrophist is led to ask himself—Has the community at large, have individuals been improved and made happier.

It is not, either, from the want of political institutions—they are certainly sufficient; protecting from any violence of any kind, and guaranteeing to every one the exercise of his rights and faculties. It is not from want of the necessaries of life, or even riches—the country, the world, abound in both; and we see instances without end, where neither competency nor riches ensure to their possessors a state of happiness and contentment. What, then is to be done to stop this mass of general misery, keeping every one, more or less, upon the sick list, except a very few individuals, favoured by nature and chance. Disease, and physical misery, present themselves in all our dwellings, and baffle even the alleviation which riches and affluence might be supposed to bestow.

A celebrated philanthrophist has lately embarked for the western world to form a colony regulated by a commonalty of interests, with a view to bring man back to a state of happiness and contentment—very justly considering these as the grand end of life: without them, it may be said, that life is a misery, and has been given in vain. Disease begets in man all the immoralities and crimes we witness, in addition to the wretchedness of the invalid.

This philanthrophist deserves the greatest praise for his endeavours. It shows a mind replete with an elevated idea of the

nature of man, and impressed with a conviction that the present state of the world or society, after all our boasts of improvement and wealth has added nothing to individual happiness. What does it profit to the crippled, diseased citizen, or manufacturer, that his country is every year adding hundreds of millions to its capital, whilst he himself is the victim of disease and wretchedness, without one day's real enjoyment? The negro of Africa, or wandering Tartar of Russia, enjoys a state of felicity unknown to him.

Mr. Owen, has, no doubt, seen and deplored this state. He thinks to remedy it by moral and politic institutions, by a commonalty of interests, exacting from all an easy portion of labour, for the benefit of the whole. The idea is very philanthrophic; but I am afraid it is not going to the root of the evil.

All the miseries of mankind arise from physical causes, which undermine the felicity of individuals and of families, and which they alone can easily preserve themselves from, when once put in the right way. This way is sure and easy, and applicable from the cradle to the grave, from the beggar to the throne. Let Hygeian Associations be formed to put this in practice, and the face of the country will be found to alter in a short time. Those innumerable instances of disease, misery, and horror—sudden death, insanity, suicide, melancholy, drunkenness will be eradicated. Many will, no doubt, startle at this; they do so because they do not know—they have not made the experiment. It is, however, a thing well worth trying, to bring man back to a state of health and happiness—they will find nothing visionary in it. Is it not daily to be remarked, that health creates happiness, let the situation of the individual be what it may?

ANTI-LANCET.

No. IV.

The Hygeist to those suffering from Strictures.

What a world of woes mankind have brought upon themselves, from mistaking the nature of disease, and launching out into the delusions and errors that took place through Europe in the middle centuries, when the human understanding, reviving from its long lethargy, among other topics of barbarous learning, introduced that of alchemy. In those days the alchemist gave himself up to the most flattering delusions. In his crucibles, he conceived himself as forging both health and riches, and with the philosopher's stone, golden elixirs, or other preparations, thought himself capable even of subduing Nature. But the riches did not appear—*that* was a thing soon decided and laughed at. Not so with regard to health: the wrong impulse once given, and seized upon with avidity, in those dark ages, by a set of men always prone to adopt what is novel, has descended to us like a rolling current, bearing down every thing in its way. From such a source are deducible the many physical evils now pressing upon mankind. The same delirium that seized them with the hope of turning every thing into gold, made them think that the humours of the human body might easily be brought under their control, and undergo what changes they pleased.

I do not say that mankind, prior to this period, enjoyed an exemption from disease; if they had done that, they would not have thought of applying alchemy to the body—no, they were in search of something to stop the ravages of disease: but not having a knowledge of the true organization of the human frame, they stumbled on the wrong means.

The erroneous is always more apparent than the true: this has been fully exemplified by the numerous planetary or solar systems, that have appeared in different ages, till at last one was

discovered, which, in the simplest manner, accounts for every thing. So it has been with the human body: man, taking his own artificial handicraft works as a model, has supposed that Nature worked in the same way. He has never had sufficient depth of investigation to discover the nature of his body, and has looked upon it as a frail machine, to be propped up and supported by a variety of artificial means. He has never seen it as it really is—a body, having the stomach and bowels for centre, with the blood revolving round and round about this centre, the *primum mobile* and support of the whole. In this, its constant motion, drawing from the stomach, through various passages and ways, its supply of nourishment, and at the same time through other passages and ways, bringing to the bowels every thing that is morbid and impure, to be carried off. Here is the error that makind has committed, by thinking that the bowels required only to be evacuated of their actual contents; it was not known that there were innumerable sluices, gates, opening into the bowels, which drain off every thing that is bad, and nothing but the bad; they trusted to anatomy and to dissection, that they would have found out these sluices, or gates, and have given them names, comparable to the rivers in a country. That they will never be able to do, for they are innumerable, and no doubt imperceptible, especially after death: and the living inward machine no man has ever yet seen.

The blood, then, is comparable to a running stream, that is continually washing its banks. Does not this stream, if muddy and choked up, deposit all its sediment in various places, best suited to its localities? And will it not at last become entirely choked up, unless means be taken to free it?

I am not aware that the foregoing exordium is more applicable to the malady now to be treated of, than to any other; it is applicable to all of them. Simplicity runs through all the works of nature.

The disease now under consideration—strictures of the urethra—may be called a *surgical* disease; it very rarely proceeding from any other cause. Yes; it is to the bastard science of surgery, the mania for making operations and incisions in the human body, that we are indebted for this and many other of our ailings; and praise and renown have been bestowed on men who were, in fact, the butchers and tormentors of their fellows.

Have we not, in all ages of the world, innumerable instances of the credulity and folly of mankind, to be worked upon under the guise of science? Because they were ignorant that disease always proceeded from vitiated humours, (which could be carried off only by the bowels;) when they found it assuming a local situation, they set to work with their knives to cut it out: thus they have made incisions into the bladder, to cut out the stone that gathers there. They have operated on a dis-

cased liver. Besides their fruitles attempts of tapping for the dropsy, they have tortured men, but cutting for fistula in ano, when no such thing existed. A learned practitioner has attempted to cut out the croup from children's throats, and expects still to succeed. They have made more lame men by cutting off limbs for the simple disease of white swellings, than would have been produced by a perpetual state of war—not to mention their operations for cancer, for diseases of the eye, and for many others.

Now, if you are convinced that all these operations were pernicious, useless, and that these diseases would have been radically cured by a fortnight's course of the proper purging medicines, have they not been working on the credulity of mankind, and torturing them in vain? Are we not much obliged to them for their anatomical researches, and dexterity in dissection.

But what do I say? Am I not myself a living example of their nefariously bold darings, since they attempted to cut out an aneurism or palpitation at the pit of my stomach, which palpitation, after thirty years' standing of medical mistreatment, yielded to a course of the natural purgative medicines, in an easy manner? Judge, then, how much we are indebted to them for their scientific proceedings.

Let me then tell you, that strictures would never take place were the vegetable universal medicines made use of; and should you have the misfortune already to be afflicted with them, they will easily disappear and be smoothed off, as it were, and the parts resume their natural tone: they search and cleanse every part. Your strictures arise either from local applications, or from the use of improper medicines, which purge without cleansing, as calomel and salts.

It is much easier to conceive, than to give a description of stricture. It is a hardening or callosity of membranes and teguments of the greatest sensibility, by which their action or play becomes deranged. It no doubt proceeds from the morbid state of a very fine fluid appropriated to these parts. Nothing but cleansing, by purifying the blood, can radically cure them. Consider the torment, the anxiety, you have already endured; for nothing sooner unhinges the man, and cuts up all his enjoyment, than any derangement of the urinary functions.

I shall now lay before the reader some short account of what is to be found in the works of the latest surgical writers on the subject.

A Treatise on the Diseases of the Urethra, Vesica Urinaria, Prostate, and Rectum. By Charles Bell, Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy in the School of Great Windmill Street. London, 1822, price 13s. 6d.

As to theory in surgery, it appears to me altogether out of the question, and that there can be none. Their art consists alone, or should do, in actual survey and manual dexterity, and treating every thing as it occurs or springs up. Drying up the source would therefore at once cut short their trade, except in broken dislocations, and tooth-mending: and even these, it is well known, when the habit is in a good state, seldom occur; and when they do, require very little attention,—so beneficial are the results arising from a pure state of the blood. Bones easily broken, joints dislocated, sinews and tendons easily sprained; all these are owing to a vitiated state of the humours.

This work begins with a description of the urethra, and neck of the bladder. Although I have read over this chapter repeatedly, and granting that the description there given may be very correct, I am, notwithstanding, at a loss to discover my way clearly. I see an assemblage of vessels, veins, membranes, of the greatest sensibility, so minute as to escape notice, except when in a state of inflammation; yet all of these, from whatever source they come, are necessary for the play and performance of the functions of the whole. It seems surgeons are still at variance as to the existence and nature of some of these membranes, whether they are mucous or possessed of muscular fibres; and this is a very important consideration, as on it depends the rule of practice.

One must be sensible from this, of the great hazard the patient always runs. Notwithstanding all investigation, ingenuity, and dexterity, the essential point is not yet determined, namely, the nature or quality of this membrane that you are to act upon. Even the nails of your hand, that are every instant before you, have you found out yet their true nature and quality, or that by any artificial preparations or operations you can restore them to beauty and perfection? The nails, to be sure, may be reckoned an insignificant part of the body, but if they in a short time can be embellished and strengthened by the use of the universal medicines, we may be well assured that organs of such importance as the urinary ones will be much sooner acted upon, cleansed, and strengthened. If then the texture of the nails of your fingers is still a mystery to you, why imagine that science or any ingenuity can ever make any progress in determining the nature and quality of the texture of the various membranes of the urethra? Why adopt such excruciating processes, whilst nature presents you with a safe and easy one? All that can be said is, that the natural process was not before known, or that

it was kept in the back-ground by doctors: and that man will always seek relief from disease at any risk.

"The peculiar sensibility of the neck of the bladder, and the continued irritation of the muscles, occasion abscesses around the prostrate."

I cannot better illustrate to the reader the futility of all surgical operations on the urethra, than transcribe the author's words under this head.

"An inflammation of the membrane of the fauces will cause suppuration in the duplicature of the arches of the throat; a long continued inflammation in the membrane of the larynx will produce very dangerous suppurations about the cartilages of the larynx; irritations long continued at the anus, will produce abscesses and fistula, external to the coats of the gut. Now the natural susceptibility of the spot behind the orifice of the bladder is very great, and in its morbid condition that sensibility becomes more exquisite. The consequences are sometimes very alarming, and always exceedingly distressing,—I mean the formation of abscesses around the prostrate gland and the vesculæ seminales. I do not know a complaint more painful and distressing than this, or one which we are more apt to mistake, or which it is more difficult to remove. How frequent and destructive the complaint is, may appear from the specimens in my collection."

"This disease is marked by painful and frequent calls to make water, by a burning sensation, attended with violent spasms, after the urine has been discharged: there is also pain in the extremity of the penis, as in the case of stone. It is accompanied with a purulent discharge from the urethra, not continually and in small quantities, but at irregular periods and copiously. The patient is subject to cold shivering and fever, and is pale, harassed, and wasted. On introducing a bougie, there is violent pain as it enters the neck of the bladder, and it comes out smeared with matter, and perhaps blood. On examining *per anum*, a thickening is felt around the prostrate gland or vesiculæ, and the patient experiences pain when you press against the part."

"The causes of this complaint are, violent inflammations in the urethra, aggravated by free living and debauchery. It may be brought on by irritating injections, the improper use of the bougie, severe applications of caustic, the internal use of cantharides, or whatever produces violent inflammation at the neck of the bladder. It is most apt to take place in scrofulous constitutions, and then I most dread the complaint. Indeed, in these cases, the patient may be exhausted by hectic, as in pthisis."

Treatment.

"The treatment of this complaint must be on the principle of diminishing inflammation, for which purpose we must lessen the irritability of the parts, diminish the vascular action, and dilute and change the quality of the urine, so that it shall be less stimulating and acrid.

"The means are laxatives, the application of leeches to the verge of the anus, emollient and anodyne clysters, mucilaginous drink, to dilute the salt of the urine,—as decoctions of althea, infusion of linseed or of the gums, with emulsions; to which may be added, the

alkalies and opiates. I have sometimes ordered with advantage the introduction, by the patient's finger, of a mercurial cerate, which is to be rubbed upon the anterior part of the rectum; but all these are of less consequence than *the injection of the bladder*."

"Owing to circumstances, to which it is needless now to revert, the practice of injecting the bladder was not favourably recommended to the English surgeon. I have found it a very great means of relieving the irritation at the neck of the bladder."

"1. In stricture of the urethra, it is well known that sometimes the unfortunate patient cannot make a drop of water without introducing a bougie into the passage. This occasion recurs sometimes so often, that the canal is hurt by it. A patient has been known to thrust a straw into his urethra: and thus, by the substitution of actual pain, to relieve himself from a morbid irritation: on most occasions, but especially in this condition of the neck of the bladder, the bougie is a dangerous instrument in the hands of the patient. It is sufficient on these occasions to throw up a little tepid water into the urethra. The presence of the injection brings on the consent of the parts, and is followed by discharge of water, with relief. Instead of putting bougies into the hands of a patient, I have made him furnish himself with a small elastic gum bottle, with which he could inject two ounces of tepid water into the urinary canal, when suffering irritation and retention.

"2. During a fit of the stone, by injecting tepid water, the bladder may be distended, and the stone removed from the sensible spot of the neck of the bladder. If two or three ounces of fluid be very slowly injected into the bladder, the excess of pain will be immediately mitigated."

"3. But it is in the case of inflammation and irritation within the neck of the bladder, that this injection is of the most essential service; and I much wonder that the practice has obtained so little. During last year, I have used it in five cases: two of these were old gentlemen who had symptoms of stone, and who had been repeatedly sounded without detecting the stone. The bladder was regularly injected, and their pains were sensibly relieved, but not permanently; however, in both these cases, after using the injetion, the stone was detected by sounding, and they afterwards submitted to the operation of lithotomy. Two of these patients were boys, who suffered cruelly, with all the symptoms of stone. The first of these was a dwarfish boy, who was brought into the hospital with the suspicion of stone; he was sounded twice, and no stone discovered. Some months after, he returned with the same complaint—a painful and frequent call to make water, with pain at the extremity of the penis, He was put under the charge of a dresser, to have the bladder injected; he expressed himself relieved from the first—gradually more and more water was admitted into the bladder; every day the bladder could contain an increased quantity of water; and after some weeks, he was dismissed well. Soon after, I put a patient under the care of the same apprentice, who had occasionally injected the former; this was a boy of twelve years of age; he also had been sounded: his complaints were pain in the bladder, frequent and uncontrolable desire to make water, and pain in the extremity of the penis; he was pale, and had a face of suffering. I was tempted to sound him, but found no stone; I therefore ordered the bladder to be injected every morning. In a short time the

bladder could contain more water, and the frequent and urgent calls to make water diminished daily; the bladder, from being incapable of containing a wine glass full, came to hold more than a pound—the boy slept the whole night without making water; and, in the end, the father brought him to make his acknowledgment for the cure."

"This boy continued well for some time, but the irritation returned and was accompanied with great pain in the loins. It was now evident from the purulent matter which the boy passed with the urine, and from other symptoms, that he had abscess in the kidneys. The injection of warm water still gave him so much relief, that although his mother could not induce him to move from his chair, he of his own accord continued to come from Oxford-street to Windmill-street, twice a day, to have his bladder injected. But the scrofulous disease of the kidney continued, and at last wore him out. The kidney gave an extraordinary example of the destruction of the gland by abscess; and so much had the bladder been irritated by the lodgment of the matter, that there was actually an enlargement of the middle part of the prostate, which is generally considered to be a disease incident only to old men."—*Note T. S.*

"The fifth case furnished an instance of those extensive suppurations around the neck of the bladder, which we see in scrofulous habits. The patient was thin, pale, exhausted, and hectic—for the disease was as much consumption as if the suppurations were in the lungs. A thin copious purulent discharge came at all times from the urethra; he was not benefitted by the use of injections, but he came from a distance, and probably did not execute my instructions.

"4. Above all, I recommend the injection of the bladder in the commencement of the disease called *uvula vesicæ*. When there is an inordinate irritation of the sensible spot at the neck of the bladder, nothing is so likely to allay the irritation.

"The *rationale* here is obvious enough. We soothe the irritability of the part, by substituting the tepid water for the acrid urine. In the natural state of the bladder, the surface is not susceptible of the stimulus of the urine, or only in a due degree; but when inflammation attacks this sensible spot, the acrid urine becomes a continual source of excitement, and the muscles have no rest to recover themselves. By gently and gradully filling the bladder with tepid water, a longer interval of rest is afforded, and the detrusor urinæ relaxes; and when the urine, filtering from the ureters, distend the bladder, in addition to the fluid already in it, the urine is so much diluted, and so much less acrid than usual, that the bladder is only stimulated to contraction by distention, and not by the presence of the acrid urine. Besides, by this injection of the bladder the ropy mucous and the purulent secretion, when there is any, is washed away, and that sort of tenesmus vesicæ caused by its presence is relieved.

5. "The injection of the bladder will also afford relief in violent and painful nocturnal priapism when it proceeds from irritation in the posterior portion of the urethra."

Let us now pass in review the contents of the foregoing chapter.

Divested of all technical phraseology, the above disease is

simply an inflammation of the neck of the bladder, extending to the adjacent parts; and upon the whole, I cannot accuse the present author, though his volume extends to near 500 pages) of indulging so largely in technicalities as many of his cotemporaries. Let me now ask the intelligent reader if, from the above narration he has gained a precise, perfect knowledge, of the disease in question, so as to assure himself satisfactorily and conclusively of the real cause of this disease. Passing over and taking for granted all the symptoms, appearances, and sensations enumerated, the author says, "the causes of this complaint are violent inflammations in the urethra, aggravated by free living and debauchery, &c. &c. Now, reader, mark the profundity of the scientific reasoning learned in colleges; the disease is inflammation, and it is also stated that the cause is inflammation! Is it possible, is it credible, that such a jargon of gross absurdities and nonsense should so long have been obtruded on, and fostered by, an enlightened nation—enlightened in every other science but this? An inflammation of the neck of the bladder differs not from any other inflammation—nor from that of the eyes, the lungs, or any other part. The cause of all inflammation is the same; the only difference is the part in which it settles—it is owing to the corrupt, acrid, acrimonious quality of the humours in the blood, which irritate and inflame the veins, membranes, and at last turn into pus or matter, forming abscesses. This is the cause, the only cause; and every thing else is only symptomatic of a diseased morbid state of the body. That irritating injections, caustic applications, may have hastened the production of the disease is very natural, because they have injured the healthy play of those organs; and every injured or weak organ is more apt to receive the deposition of injurious, acrid humours, than a stronger one.

Having thus established a rational comprehensive cause, instead of the phraseology of the Pathologists, who state inflammation to be the cause of inflammation, or briefly content themselves with saying "inflammatory state," "inflammatory secretion,"—I come now to the treatment and cases introduced. The author says the principle of treatment is to diminish inflammation, irritability, and vascular action, and change the quality of the urine. The means are laxatives, leeches, clysters, mucilaginous drinks, and, above all, injections of tepid water into the bladder. Of all these prescriptions, I do not see one of them, except the laxatives, that could in the least remove the cause: a laxative which only means keeping the bowels open, can be of little efficacy in such a disease; and as to leeching mucilaginous drinks, and tepid water injections, they are highly injurious: they may have lulled and softened the pain for a few days, to lead to the inevitable destruction of the patient.

Let us now examine the cases stated and their consequences. The dwarfish boy, in a short time, returned with the same complaint: he was treated afresh, and got better in a few weeks, and was dismissed well. But here is the question—was he well, or could he have been really cured? I doubt much whether on investigation this would have been found to be the case.

The next was a boy, twelve years of age. He got better, and the father even made his acknowledgments for the cure; but a note informs us that this cure was of short duration, and the boy soon fell a sacrifice to an abscess in the kidneys. A week's course of the vegetable universal medicines would have effectually cleansed the kidneys and bladder of these acrimonious humours, which had been allowed to settle and fester there.

The fifth case shows that the patient received no benefit. The two old gentlemen were lulled by the injections into some momentary ease, which ended in being cut for the stone; whereas a treatment by the vegetable universal medicines would have gradually removed this stone. As to the *rationale*, and substituting the tepid water for the acrid urine, it may be termed the *irrationale*. Could it in any wise alter the acrid nature of the humours in the blood? for it is from them the quality of the urine draws its source. The only real good these injections could do, was by carrying off some of the superficial, ropy, mucous, purulent secretions. The universal medicines act very differently; they are digested and enter the blood, and excite the organs themselves to throw off corrupt, acrimonious humour, or matter from the most inward parts.

And here it is impossible to overlook the manner in which these cases are got up and narrated by practitioners. If doctors or surgeons, by various silly palliative means, such as operations, injections, abstemiousness, strict attention to rules, bring a patient a little round, so that he can leave a digusting hospital, it is set down as a cure; no matter how soon he falls ill again! I venture to say, that out of these five cases, not one of them enjoyed six months' health afterwards: indeed, in the case that was the most promising, the same page informs us of his cure and of his death!

The author next treats of "Retention of Urine, and Instruments used for drawing it off." It would be useless, and waste of time, to follow an author through a large volume full of confusion, merely indicating various unnecessary modes of torturing and tormenting his patients—they are all useless and pernicious.

With regard to strictures, I am glad to see he has assigned them to their true cause, namely, inflammation; and I hope the reader will always bear in mind what inflammation is. One chapter treats of puncturation of the bladder. I shall content myself with selecting a few cases, illustrative of the torments and

bad treatment which a deluded *scientific* surgery has imposed upon mankind, as also of its egregious mistakes.

Case requiring the Bladder of Urine to be punctured.

"22nd May.—Williams, aged 77. He was brought into the hospital under great suffering from obstruction of urine. He reminds me of his being under my care two years ago, and states the circumstances very distinctly. He has had strictures for many years, and has suffered a great deal from temporary obstructions. On the occasion alluded to, the belly was much distended, and he thought he must have died, not being able to make a drop of urine. He states that I introduced a small bougie, not into the bladder, but into the stricture, that he was then made to strain, and at the same time the bougie was withdrawn, and a little urine flowed; that after this he was put into a warm bath, and got an opiate, and that by little and little he had more perfect relief. Since that time he has been very careful, and has had no severe attack till the present.

"He thinks the present difficulty has proceeded from cold, and not from excess of any kind. The obstruction came on gradually; he came to make water in smaller and smaller quantity, and with increasing pain and difficulty, until now that, for forty-four hours, not a drop has passed.

"He is in a situation of great danger. He has been bled and put into the warm bath, and has had opiate clysters. An attempt has been made to pass a small wax bougie into the stricture; it has failed; neither has the attempt with a smooth catgut bougie succeeded. He has been in great agony, and is now exhausted with continual suffering, and although distinct when roused, he is fast falling into a lathargic state. The bladder is very much distended and tense, and rises to the umbilicus. It is not only to be felt, but is distinctly visible, and the form is an irregular cone.

"At two o'clock, the operation of puncturing the bladder, through the rectum, was performed, and the reasons given to the pupils were these:—

"1. The distention of the bladder is so great, that we may expect a rupture, and the discharge of urine into the cavity of the abdomen.

"2. The patient is in the state that will soon be succeeded by delirium.

"3. Were he now to be relieved by the discharge of a few ounces of urine, it would not be effectual; nothing will save him but so free a passage as will remove all irritation, and all occasion for painful exertion.

"4. He is now nearly exhausted. Further attempts, or a protracted operation, would only hasten on more unfavourable symptoms. The puncture of the bladder, through the rectum, offers the hope of immediate relief, without a possibility of increasing the danger. Unless he has twelve hours' rest, and cessation of irritation, he will be inevitably lost.

"The bladder was punctured through the rectum, and four pints of urine were drawn off, to the inexpressible relief of the patient.

"23d. The house-surgeon having neglected to retain the elastic gum catheta in the canula, the canula is found to have slipped from the

orifice in the bladder, while the patient was at stool. It has been withdrawn from the rectum.

"24th. He continues better. He passes the urine by the urethra. There is blood in the urine, as if from the dissolving of a coagulum in the bladder.

"25th. There is a considerable swelling round the lower part of the belly near the pubes. There is fullness in the perineum, and along the track of the urethra; pulse 100 and full. The laxative to be continued until he has a full evacuation, after which the opiate and fomentation are to be resumed.

"30th. The obstruction of the urethra has returned. The swelling in the perineum has subsided. The urine comes freely by the rectum.

"1st June. Pulse 100. The patient quite sensible; the belly is soft; the urine comes by the urethra; he has hiccough. Urine still bloody.

"2d. He has been convulsed in the night; he is now free from suffering, but low and cold, and his features shrunk.

"Died the succeeding evening.

"The friends did not permit the examination of the body, but the bladder was taken from the lower opening of the pelvis, and is in the Museum. The coats were thickened, and the inner surface was studded with white spots of coagulable lymph, like many of the specimens which are exhibited beside it, and which are a consequence of stricture, and independant of the operation. A bloody and ropy fluid was contained in the bladder. The prostrate gland was surrounded with abscesses, from which thick white pus was forced out. The urethra was largely ulcerated, so as to be rendered quite irregular; and the ulcerations had a hardened base, indicating that they had been of some standing."

A full examination of the body was not here allowed; but still enough was apparent to open the eyes of any man but of a doctor or a surgeon: thickened coats, coagulated lymph, bloody ropy fluid, abscesses and ulcerations, with a hardened base: all these were found, and yet doctors think of every thing else but of the sure way of curing them, which would have been by purging them off, if they knew the proper medicine.

Another Case, where the Urethra was opened.

"July 16th. ———, 46 years of age. He has had difficulty of passing his water for many years, and for the last seven years he has been liable to frequent and alarming attacks of retention of urine. For three years he has not made a stream of urine, but has had constant stillicidium urinæ.

"He has twice changed his surgeon before he came to me. Under the first, he underwent several severe applications of the caustic, the consequence of which alarmed him exceedingly. He retains a more favourable opinion of his second surgeon; for, by his assistance, he can pass a large-sized bougie nine inches into the urethra; but still he does not pass his water better than he did before the instrument was passed thus far.

"On examining the position of this bougie, when he introduces it, I find the point near the verge of the anus! On passing down a small bougie slightly curved, I find it obstructed six inches down;

and on pressing it further, I find it wedged and held, proving that it is in a stricture, and not in a lacuna. I am satisfied that the passage of nine inches in depth is a false one.

"I proceeded very cautiously to dilate the stricture by passing small bougies; occasionally I touched the stricture with the caustic bougie, and by thus persevering in a mild practice, and attending to his health, which was in a wretched state, in the course of two months his condition was very much improved. His bladder was able to contain a considerable quantity of urine; he had regained the power of throwing it out with a jerk. His greatest distress was a complaint in the lower part of his intestine, particularly in the rectum. Mr. Bell saw him at this time; he advised him to go into the country. But he had been twice dismissed to the country, and was now resolved to remain in town and prosecute the cure. On the 9th of October, I applied the caustic, in the manner as I had often given before, and hitherto with uniform advantage; the bougie passed farther than usual. In the night I was called to him. He now told me he had been out at dinner, and had taken wine;—that in the evening he found himself so well, that he had taken porter at his supper. The urine was obstructed. He would not suffer himself to be bled. I gave him anodyne clysters, and afterwards put him into the bath. Here, after a very considerable time, some ropy mucus began to flow from the penis. This I assisted by introducing a bougie, and, upon the whole he voided a considerable quantity of mucus and urine. He passed the next day in a very restless manner, but the urine flowed, and his spasms were relieved by repeated doses of an antimonial mixture.

"Saturday.—Mr. Bell visited him to day at my request. The patient had passed a great quantity of urine mixed with mucus. His bowels are in a distressing state; his stools are white; he has pain and tenderness of the belly; he has had twelve leeches applied to the lower part of his belly, and is taking Hoffman's anodyne and laudanum in the camphor mixture. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the symptoms continued more favourable. He passed his urine more freely, and his chief distress was tenesmus in passing glairy mucus from the rectum. On Thursday, the irritation in his rectum was excessive; and on Friday the retention of uriue returned, with a fulness in the perineum. Leeches were applied, and he was afterwards put into the tepid bath. On Saturday morning it was found that he had passed a very restless night. He complained of scalding when making water; his penis was slightly distended. I brought Mr. Bell to see him at eleven o'clock. He deferred the operation till after his lecture."

"[I shall here introduce a passage from my own Note-book.]

"In the morning of Saturday, I was about to open the perineum; but I reflected, that although I could by this relieve him from the present urgent symptoms, I should not have it in my power to lay the foundation of a permanent cure. I therefore deferred the operation till I should have the proper instruments by me. I confess, too, that I wished to see the case a little more distinctly marked. The integuments were full, and the preputium quite distended; but this alone did not authorize the operation, since I have seen a crystalline state of the preputium nearly as large from inflammation. But this swelling of the penis coming after violent straining, where there was a stricture so narrow, that the patient had not made a tolerable stream

of water for years, confirmed me in the propriety of operating, since the dangers of delay were much greater than those of the operation.

"At four o'clock he had further calls to make urine, without a drop escaping, and the penis was more distended, and a slight fulness of the scrotum showed what would be the consequence of delay.

"I introduced a catheter, down to the stricture; I then made an incision into the perineum; no urine flowed. I pushed the point of the knife towards the extremity of the catheter, and when I had pierced the fascia of the perineum, a jet of pure urine followed, sufficiently demonstrating the necessity of the operation. Not satisfied with this, I cut into the urethra, near the point of the catheter, and then taking a common trochar, I pushed it slowly backward, so as to pierce the stricture. In doing this, I introduced the finger of the left hand into the rectum, to be an additional guide. It was not my purpose to pierce the bladder, but only the stricture, and to lodge the canula in the urethra behind it, I therefore two or three times withdrew the stilette. When I saw the urine flow through the canula, I was satisfied, and let the canula remain. The result of the operation was a free exit for the extravasated urine, and a free discharge from the bladder.

"[The attending Surgeon's Journal resumed.]—'Ten at night. He feels very well. Sunday—he is easy, but for his bowels, which continue to tease him. Monday—he proceeds well; the penis inflamed, but the scrotum has regained its natural appearance. He continues to pass a great quantity of mucus like jelly, by the anus. A large clyster of warm water has brought away fæces. The urine is discharged by the canula. He is taking small doses of rhubarb and opium with the chalk mixture. An abscess in the penis has been opened and has discharged matter and slough.

"Thursday.—He continues to suffer from something wrong in the rectum, although the tenesmus be diminished.

"'On Saturday and Sunday he was worse, and Dr. Southey and Mr. Bell were called to him. The canula was withdrawn, and a carrot poultice applied to the penis. As opiates seemed only to increase the irritation, he was ordered a pill of conium, hyoscyamus, and ipecacuhan, with the continuance of the emollient clysters. For some days he continued in this state, but declining. His tongue was red at the point, and black on the back part; his pulse weaker; and still he was passing glairy mucus. After the operation, the urine gave him no uneasiness. He was put on more nourishing diet, with bark and wine.'—[The report here is full of minute matters, which it is not necessary to give. He had hiccough on the Monday, and continued sinking.]

"*Dissection.*

"A small abscess had formed under the pubes. The appearance of the abdominal viscera was natural. The bladder was contracted and thickened.

"On drawing up the bladder, an abscess burst, which was situated betwixt the bladder and the rectum. This abscess communicated with the rectum. The prostrate gland had almost entirely disappeared, for nothing remained but its walls forming the sac of a large abscess. The inside of the bladder was not inflamed, but the inner coat had formed several pouches, which were full of ropy matter,

like that which had come from the penis. The rectum was found to be extensively ulcerated; and about four inches up, the coats had a scirrhous hardness, and a large hole communicating with the abscesses before described. The kidney of the left side was enlarged and full of pus."

What does the dissection in this case present different from the former? Abscesses, ulcerations, pus, ropy fluid, are found in both, and they would find them in all the abdominal diseased bodies in the kingdom, if the doctors chose to open them. One would think they took pleasure in thus prying into a mass of corruption no better than a dunghill. What knowledge is to be learnt from it, ye insensates? You have allowed it, from your nefarious practices, to become corrupt, stinking, overflowing with pus, matter of all kinds, and ye come after death, to investigate the same, and carry off some of these diseased organs to ornament your temples of butchery. Would you wish to see what the abdominal viscera are in a state of health, go and dissect the buck or the hare from the forest; you will from them discover what kind of abdominal viscera man should have, when his blood is purified, and these gross humours carried away, and he has ceased to be the bloated, unhappy being which your pernicious practices have contributed to make him.

"Somewhat connected with this statement is the fate of a patient, on whose case I was very lately consulted. He had an old and obstinate stricture; then came an absolute retention of urine with shivering, which made him believe that he had got cold. The catheter was repeatedly attempted to be passed, and, as it afterwards appeared, much violence was done. When I first saw him he was in an agony of suffering, with the bladder risen above the umbilicus. I advised that the bladder should be punctured immediately, conceiving that nothing else could save him from the impending danger. Circumstances prevented me meeting the attending surgeons, and they did did not perform the operation. Next day, when we met, matters were in a very different condition: the bladder was no longer distended; a full pint of urine had flowed by the penis into the urinal; it continued to drop freely into it. In my mind, the fate of the patient was determined; and I could neither urge the operation of puncturing the bladder, when it was no longer to be felt, nor the incision into the perineum, in the condition in which I now saw the patient. His countenance was natural in colour, rather a little flushed; it had in it the expression of great anxiety; he breathed high and irregularly; when you approached him, he lifted up his eyes heavily, as if rousing himself from sleep; he moaned, and spoke often, but not intelligibly. I thought him dying, but he lived four days in this condition, presenting the most painful struggle of a powerful man, in the prime of life, oppressed and dying of an inflamed bladder. His features at las shrunk—his eyes were fixed in distortion—the angles of his mouth were drawn down, as I believe, by the continued agony—his countenance was of a cadaverous and yellow hue, and his teeth were covered with sordes; he breathed at this time twenty-eight times in the minute; yet two days after I saw him in this condition, he still breathed.

This painful picture I present to my reader, to prove to him the importance of an early and free evacuation of the bladder. He died of obstruction with his bladder empty!

"It was discovered that the surgeon who was first consulted, had driven the catheter through the urethra, just anterior to the stricture; that it had passed betwixt the bladder and the rectum, making a false passage nearly four inches in length, and parallel to the course of the urinary canal. The stricture was the extent of half an inch, hard as cartilage, very narrow, and quite choked up with lymph. There was an ulcerated passage behind the stricture, communicating with that which the catheter had made; and by this circuitous route the urine had drained off during the last two days he lived. The bladder was in the highest state of inflammation I have ever seen it. The outer coat had a high vermilion colour; the colour was suffused and no distinct vessels were visible. The substance of the bladder was full half an inch in thickness, and, when cut, felt like cartilage under the scissors; and when the section was completed, the bladder remained open. The inner surface was coated with a thick crust of coagulable lymph, which extended from the fundus of the bladder to the stricture. Coagulable lymph was even deposited in the urethra anterior to the stricture, though not in the same degree. A remarkable occurrence took place here, which I have hinted at in a former part of the volume: the crust of coagulable lymph had been formed so rapidly, that it covered the opening of the ducts of the vesiculæ seminales with so thick a coat, that their secretion was retained; at least, I cannot otherwise account for the most remarkable distention of those receptacles that I have ever witnessed."

Reader, I need not fatigue your patience with more cases, a repetition of the same thing. It is sickening to think of them, and the scene of misery that is going on throughout the kingdom, arising chiefly from your own credulity and besotted confidence in the medical profession; but it is pardonable—you know no better. I, too, was long their victim, and have acquired my knowledge from trial and experience. It is very easy to explain the cause of the tyranny of the medical profession, and of the obedience and subserviency of the community thereto; they have never met with any solid opposition, grounded on facts and natural reasoning. It has been customary, for ages past, to inveigh against the fallacious practices of the medical profession; but no one having any thing better to offer in its stead, the world was obliged to be contented. "What can't be cured must be endured" was thought a prudent course. Owing to this, a great many people adopted the principle of not taking medicines of any kind: that was also an error, and they fared no better than their fellows. Man, in all situations, both civilized and savage, requires medicine; but he requires only a medicine to cleanse his body and keep his blood pure. Admire, too, the kindness of Nature;—she has stored the earth with an innumerable variety for man's support and enjoyment, but placed his cure only in one class. Mankind has always felt that

something was wanting to the medical profession;—that they were in search of something that had not yet been found, to render life, I may say, certain and permanent, and strip it of its physical miseries: that something is now found out.

Practical Observations on the Treatment of Strictures in the Urethra, and in the Œsophagus. By Sir E. Home, 2 vols. London, 1805. Price 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

This work may be said to be the mountain in labour: large volumes written, explaining nothing—bougies and caustic applied, very much resembling a carpenter with his plane—only smooth off the excrescences, and all will be well.

I too in my time carried my mite, thirty years ago, to the shrine of this Esculapian Vulcan, who thinks nothing of introducing the searing-iron into your most sensible parts. My disease was then dignified by the sages of medicine with the exalted title of organic disease; and what do you think the prescription was? Only to drink boiling water on going to bed! He failed not to illustrate that the stomach could bear water of a higher temperature than the palate. All this appeared very scientific and deep to me, poor ignorant creature! but no benefit arose from following the prescription. I now suppose his intention was to scald it out. This knight of the lancet, although he does not explain a primary cause for stricture, does not, however, hesitate in reckoning strictures a cause of other diseases. Thus, if you have erisypelas, hydrocele, pain in the stomach, or other diseases, with stricture, you must get your stricture burned out, and those diseases will cease. Here is science! Here is depth of investigation for you!

Disease, wherever it begins, wherever it is seated, does not long remain stationary; other parts soon begin to be affected in some way or other—it being a vitiated state of the humours which is the cause of them all. Only in one passage do I find any mention in this author of a predisposing cause which leads to the return of this disease when it has once taken place, owing to improper applications—this is the root of all—notwithstanding that strictures owe their origin to surgical applications,—without them the disease would be unknown; yet the individual attacked with them has a predisposing cause within him; that is, his humours are corrupt, and tend to the formation of this disease, whilst another man would undergo the same operations without such bad consequences. It is here that it may be affirmed that the cure is worse than the disease. The only excuse for mankind ever adopting such preposterous proceedings for strictures must be, that they have been hitherto ignorant of

the natural and easy way of both preventing and curing them, judge then, of the sum of misery that has been inflicted on the human race, by that barbarous, cruel science, called surgery.

I shall here narrate a case, communicated to me by the person himself, to whom reference may be had, if there are any who admire the benefits received from surgery. This gentleman had a disease in the rectum: his physician, doctor, or surgeon found out that it was a fistula in ano; therefore, the very trifling operation of *cutting* was resorted to: this confined him to bed for six weeks, under unspeakable torments. After some time the rectum grew diseased again, and the gentleman applied to another learned and dexterous hand, who, on an inspection of the parts, informed him that he had been operated on for a disease that he never had had. I pronounce all surgery as useless, and highly pernicious; and that this handicraft only originated in the ignorance and insufficiency of physicians and doctors who did not know the natural and easy way of ridding the human body of all its diseases; and thus they play into one another's hands. It must be so: consider the regulations under which they derive their emoluments: instead of being paid when we are sick, they should be paid when we are well. We all know, how much the world, in its present state, is acted upon by self-interest: they are trusted to, as an honourable profession, to do their best; but it must be evident, that protracting our diseases, or not ridding us of them in the speediest and surest way, and even occasioning their return, must be an object with all of them, their existence in society depending upon it. From hence have arisen their multitudinous scientific doctrines, as they are called, which they have imposed upon the world, till time and experience may have detected their fallacy. They then turn their thoughts to something new, another nostrum, equally absurd and destructive of the well-being and happiness of mankind, is brought forth. In this way the world goes on accumulating on their own heads a mass of errors of the most pernicious kind.

A Treatise on Strictures of the Urethra, &c. &c. By George Macelwain, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to the Finsbury Dispensary, Member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, and late Surgeon to the City of London Truss Society. London, 1824. Price 6s.

This volume is introduced by a short but eulogistic dedication to John Abernethy, Esq., F. R. S., informing the world that the author has been his pupil. I suppose he presumes much on the weight this circumstance is to carry along with it among his medical brethren. We learn from the preface the object of

this gentleman's work to be, not the introduction of any new theory, but a proper selection of the modes of practice already in existence,—observing that it has been the custom of surgeons, his predecessors, to adopt one mode of treatment which they had once embraced in all cases. This Mr. Macelwain condemns, and rests his claim to utility on pointing out the particular treatment applicable to cases of certain classes. This appears all very specious and rational in print, but it requires the learned, scientific discrimination of the author, and a few of his brethren to put it in practice: and the world finds, to its cost, that when two of them are consulted they are never found to agree.

We have heard the boast made that anatomy and surgery are the two real sciences, and superior to that of the physician; that they never do any thing by chance, and without investigating to the bottom. To me it appears that this reputation has been falsely acquired, and has arisen purely from the ignorance of physicians. For example, a man had the stone in his bladder, and it puzzled his physicians very much to think how it came there, and it puzzled them still more how to get it out: they therefore call in the surgeon, who at once surmounts all difficulties, and with knife in hand finds no part inaccessible to him. Is it your eyes, your throat, your liver, or penis, he is ready to cut into all of them. But it is certain if your physicians had known that there was an easy and natural certain means of dissolving this stone and evacuating it, and even of preventing its return, no one would have ever thought of allowing the unhallowed hands of a surgeon to approach him. So it is with phlebotomy or bleeding, in all cases. Had physicians known that there was a fluid (not the blood), corrupt and acrimonious, which was the cause of the stagnation or overflowing of the blood, and that there existed a sure way of getting rid of this morbid, acrimonious fluid—and that when it is purged off, then the blood on which strength and health depends, flows easily and pleasantly through the whole body;—I say, if physicians had had this knowledge, and acted upon it, surgery to the manifest benefit of mankind, would never have been known, and ought now to be consigned to oblivion and contempt.

Reader, think, ponder, consider within yourself, call all the occurrences of life to your assistance; it is a subject well worthy your attention. Do not think it quackery. It is, on the contrary, a natural physical truth. Consider, that a new egress is discovered for emptying the human body of all its corrupt, acrimonious humours, which never was thought of before; that every thing pernicious which is in it, in your head, your feet, your breast, your belly, your abdomen can be loosened and carried off—that, by this egress, nothing is ever carried off but what is hurtful, superabundant, and pernicious: that even the bones

themselves are subject to the wholesome regenerating action of his means, by virtue of the pure blood.

Do you think, then, that with this new view of things, this knowledge before you, any mortal would have ever dared to make incisions, cauterize, and harrow up the human body? Do you think that physicians and surgeons to whom you have been accustomed to look up for instruction in such cases, will ever inform you of the truth and advise you to follow it? Nothing but the good sense of the community, arising from the constant spectacle of misery before their eyes, and the formation of associations, will ever succeed in enlightening the people and beating down such a hydra monopoly. Consider the case of the gentleman before alluded to, who suffered a six week's operation, for a disease that he had not: was it for the sure science of surgery to make such a mistake as that? A few day's use of the universal medicines would have carried it off at once. The world, the town is full of such cases, if they were collected and a channel known to present them to the public; but no, individual suffering is thought a subject too trifling. Whilst the press is overflowing with medical ingenuities and tortures, the cause of reason and humanity has been overlooked, and the field left undisputed to professional absurdity and ignorance. Am not I myself a living instance of their temerity? Can I forget the tortures I have undergone in their attempt to cut out a palpitation from the pit of the thorax—at another time putting me into steel bandages to spread out the bones of my chest? Can I forget the idle prophylactic regimen prescribed by a notorious eccentric practitioner both doctor and surgeon, restricting my stomach to a cup-full of bread and milk at breakfast, a plate full of soup and bouille at dinner, half-an ounce of Epsom-salts and cascarilla bark as medicines—and this to be accompanied with stated hours for sitting still and stated hours for taking exercise? Is it not proper that the world should know by what insignificant ways and means such persons acquire an unmerited celebrity—amassing wealth, and imposing upon credulity?

Reader, the learned work before us seems merely to make it a disputed point, whether your stricture, your urethra, your bladder, is to be burnt with kali purum or argenti nitras; or whether an incision is to be made in your penis, to cut the stricture out. Some would as soon think of going to Constantinople there to be made a fit member for the Sultan's seraglio at once.

Practical Observations on Strictures of the Urethra and Rectum, recommending an improved System for their Treatment and Cure; illustrating its efficacy by numerous remarkable and highly important Cases, on some of which Strictures of from ten to twenty years duration, have been totally removed in a few weeks, and its superiority thereby fully established over other methods hitherto practised. By C. B. Courtenay, M. D. 1825, Price 3*s*.

The present work consists almost entirely of cases, only sixteen pages of it being appropriated to some general preliminary remarks. This learned member of the medical fraternity forms another example similar to that of Dr. Wilson with his gout tincture, of seceding fom the general rules of the profession, and keeping his stricture remedy, be it good or bad, only known to himself. There can be no harm in that, and every medicine should be known and judged by its effects. The learned author furnishes us with a number of cases, from which I find that the same patient had been previously under the care of other eminent Surgeons, where, no doubt they exhibited as favourable cases of these practitioners' dexterity. Cline, Heaviside, Home, Blizard, and others, are mentioned as having thus only temporarily relieved the patients from their complaints ; and no doubt some other learned stricture doctor will soon start up to take in charge those who have been only superficially remedied by Dr. Courtenay. In this manner do poor patients run the gauntlet from one to another. I shall here transcribe a case of dissection, to illustrate that the bodies, upon examination all present the same appearance ; namely, matter, concretions, pus, indurations, &c. &c. and make some comments thereon, conscientiously recommending to surgeons, anatomists, and dissectors, to leave off tormenting the world about finding subjects for dissection, they will from it learn nothing more.—See page 82 of Dr. C's work to the end.

We see the complaint originated in a diseased state of the rectum, and urethra and kidneys : this diseased state proceeded from an accumulation of viscous, phlegmy, and acrimonious humours producing the symptoms you find described. The physicians or surgeons never thought of radically carrying off these humours but they were allowed to settle and concrete in the kidneys, and the rectum had thickened and hardened to an amazing degree ; all this tormenting, excruciating state arose from neglecting to evacuate and cleanse the body in the beginning which would have prevented every thing—and when the disease is formed, a steady perseverence in the right road will soon begin to give relief ; but if, instead of following the right road pointed out by nature, practitioners persist in nothing but cutting and tormenting their patients, and use superficial

topical means, you must expect the consequences you experience—misery and death !

The Hygeist's Treatment of Strictures.

We have seen enough from the foregoing to be able to form a correct idea of the cause and nature of strictures, and other diseases of the bladder and urethra. The primary cause, is a depraved state of the humours, and the proximate cause, improper applications, which have hurt and irritated the fine texture of those parts; this produces a thickness or rigidity of the membranes. Don't we see in every part of the skin that, when it is hurt, a similar process takes place, and in the tendons the same thing—as in drawn-up joints of the fingers, which takes place even without a previous injury ? This is the simple state and cause of what surgeons call fixed or permanent strictures; they represent it as nearly similar to a pack-thread inside the orifice. Another species of stricture, termed spasmodic, or proceeding from cramp, arises from the same cause as cramp in other parts of the body; which is owing to an acrimonious humour palsifying and stopping the action of the muscles, webs, or tendons. These are the only two species of what are called strictures. To cure the first, or permanent stricture, surgeons make use of caustic applications to destroy them. Is not every body aware, however, that besides the torture and trouble they make you undergo, attended with strict rules as to regimen and mode of life, that this can only be a temporary, insufficient cure; and that it has only been resorted to from ignorance of the organization of the human body, and of the natural mode of radically preventing and curing them, so that they never return, if due care is used ?

As to the other species called *spasmodic*, it may be called in question whether the denomination stricture is properly applicable to it. It is temporary, and does not present any of the fixed appearance of the former, although producing the same result, namely, a diminution and stoppage of the urine. It is a crampy or convulsive action of the muscles of the urethra. excited thereto by morbid, acrimonious humours, as experienced in many other similar membranes of the body. The usual mode of treating them by tepid baths, warm injections, &c. by relaxing the parts, may give ease for once or twice; but is any one so short-sighted as not to foresee that such a mode can only have a temporary effect, and is in nowise calculated to remove the cause, or prove a radical cure ? This is the great opprobrium of physicians and surgeons—they merely think of relieving symptoms; they neglect or forget the cause. Every mind, endued with investigation, must be sensible of this defect in all medical knowledge, and physicians themselves are conscious of it; for, after researches during three thousand

years, they own that all the phenomena of health and disease are hidden from them. Is not this evident from their introducing new modes of practice, and now ordering treatment diametrically opposite to what their predecessors prescribed for the like disease, and for which they can assign no better reason than their predecessors did?

The treatment, then, for strictures, will be thus, as soon as any inconvenience or pain is felt in these parts—(The patient requires no consultation, nor should there be hesitation of any kind;—the cause of his pain is clear, evident; so it is likewise that they can only be eradicated in one way,—namely, by the vegetable universal medicines.)—Begin with No. 1, taking from 6 to 12 pills, and a dose of the vegetable aperient powders in the morning; continue this for a week or ten days, and if they do not act briskly and pleasantly, so as to be soon over, increase the dose every night a couple of pills. After this course of ten days, make use of No. 2, alternate nights with No. 1, taking a dose of the powders as often as you please; and continue till you feel every thing perfectly free and easy. Should you choose to desist for a day or two, take on these mornings 5 pills of No. 1, early on getting up; they will favour and keep up wholesome evacuations; but fail not to begin again with Nos. 1 and 2, if you wish to get radically well: they will scour the whole of the urinary passages, kidneys, bladder, &c., preventing incontinence as well as retention of urine.

If the patient has neglected himself, no mattter from what cause; if he is seized with nephritic colic, inflammation, or retention of urine, he must then take a strong dose, 15 or 20 pills of No. 2, and a dose of the powders as soon as the pills begin to operate. This will give immediate relief in the most violent cases. I know of nothing else that can be of any such service in this distressing situation, unless it were a strong glyster of infusion of senna, which would assist the speedy operation of the pills, or in cases of violent pain, inflammation, retention of urine, or colics, the warm bath, taken hot, will be of much service in allaying the spasmodic tightness, and allow the pills to operate. This might not be absolutely necessary; but, in such cases of pain, one should omit nothing that will give relief.

Any patient afflicted with these distressing diseases will, in a short time, be sensible of the salutary effects of these medicines on all the urinary organs, and that disease of every kind will be speedily removed from the body. Diseases of the rectum, piles, and fistulas, proceed from the ignorant and improper treatment of physicians, doctors, and surgeons, by giving calomel and salts, or an insignificant pill or two, just sufficient to keep the bowels open. These are the causes of this class of disorders, because they merely skim over and do not enter the circulation, as the

universal medicines do, and make the masses or viscera squeeze out the acrimonious humours which irritate and inflame them.

I am therefore at issue on this point with the doctors and surgeons, and posterity will judge between us, if the present day does not. Perhaps some persons will think this discovery of more importance to the nation than that of the North-western Passage, even if it had succeeded.

Having thus given my opinion with regard to all diseases of these parts, I shall now, before closing the present Number, say something of that state called DEBILITY, which is so prevalent, nay, almost universal. Debility is entirely owing to the treatment you have been made to undergo by physicians, doctors, and surgeons: they have, on all occasions, diminished your blood, which is the strength, and they have left your body full of the acrimonious, corrupt, serous fluid which should have been evacuated. The debilitated man is weak in his head, his hand shakes, and his legs and knees are too weak to carry him. In vain have they attempted to cure you with tonics, bitters, steel, cold bath, good food, country air, or even training and riding from morning till night; but three weeks' use of the universal medicines will. If you prefer diseases, misery in all its shapes during life, to swallowing from fourteen to twenty small pills, or the same dissolved into a small potion, then you need not apply to me, but continue as you are; I can do you no good, if you reject the medicines.

REVIEW OF MEDICAL LECTURES.

DR. NUTTALL.—*New Anatomical Theatre, Little Windmill-street.*—"*Introductory Address to a Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic.*" (*See* Lancet, vol. ix. Oct. 15.)

This learned Lecturer begins with some very proper admonitions to his pupils to trust to their own industry and talents for advancement in their pursuits, rather than to the assistance of patronage. He proclaims the fallacy of Cullen's theory with regard to diseases, and substitutes one of his own in its stead. That they are alike equally erroneous and absurd, no man with plain sense, except a doctor, will deny. Indeed, you may read his lecture, over and over, and not be able to make out what he would be at, nor in what respect he differs from the system he opposes. He marshals his diseases on a sheet of paper, in the manner that a general does his phalanxes, and, supplying them with arms, such as morbid action, sympathy, &c. they are made to go from one organ to another, laying the whole body in a state of devastation. The trifling diseases of chronic syphilis, scorbutics,

funguses, hematides, cancer, and inflammation do not find a place in his ranks: but if I may be allowed to give him advice, it would be to promote these diseases immediately to the rank of field officers—they are full worthy of this distinction.

I do not find in the whole lecture one just idea: the whole is a rhapsody of words and professional theory-building. Not one word said of the cause of this legion of diseases which he lets loose upon mankind like so many devouring monsters, and against which he leaves them to defend themselves as they best can. At the conclusion, we learn that he is one of the "elementary texture" physicians. He invites his pupils to the minute investigation of the texture of the part in which diseased action may arise: that is, patients, if you are suffering under consumption, die, and let Dr. Nuttall open your chest, and he will describe the exact manner in which the ulcers, tubercles, and pus have acted upon your lungs, and destroyed their texture. But such is the ignorance or obstinacy of these professional men, that they will not have any better knowledge how to rid their next patient of a similar disease. In this manner is mankind gulled by this abominable trade. The vegetable universal would, in a short time, have drained off the corrupt humours of which these tubercles were composed.

Let me ask Dr. Nuttall and his whole class of applauding pupils, what power they possess of acting upon any one texture of the body? Not upon one. They can destroy a texture by burning it with caustic, as they often do, but that is not regenerating it or mending it: the blood alone can do that. Giving him time to complete his new arrangements for next muster-day, I shall take my leave of Dr. Nuttall for the present.

Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. Clutterbuck—Theatre, General Dispensary, Aldersgate-street.—See Lancet, Oct. 22.

Without mincing the matter, this learned lecturer goes at once to proclaim to his pupils what his views are, by defining medicine to be the art of "treating," not "curing" diseases. He is deserving of credit for his frankness in admitting thus much; but I believe the sensible part of mankind have held this opinion long ago. Patients, you who approve of the doctrines here set forth, cannot possibly subscribe to those of the Hygeist, who has always given it as his opinion that the profession, instead of curing disease, only foster it. As a substitute for all reasoning, you are told that your diseases are spontaneous; that is, "they arise without any obvious cause." This, however, he qualifies a little, by saying afterwards that every effect must have a cause.

It would be useless to go over his lecture, where is a mere repetition of old absurdities, known to every body. In contradiction, however, to Dr. Nuttall, he recommends to his pupils Dr. Cullen's works as one of their guides. I shall therefore give only his conclusion.

"From what has been now said, you will be convinced that much time and labour will be required for the acquisition of such a variety of knowledge, and after all it can be but imperfectly attained. I say this after more than thirty years' acquaintance with the subject; every day serves more and more to convince me of the imperfection of our art. There are a great number of diseases that we do not understand sufficiently, and many more that we cannot cure. This ought not, however, to discourage us; it ought rather to excite us to greater exertion, which will not go unrewarded, for the science of medicine is progressive and is making daily strides towards perfection. When it shall have abandoned mystery and mercenary views, (the only object with which it appears at present to be pursued,) it may be expected to keep pace with other sciences, and become as liberal, as it is unquestionably useful to mankind. In the mean time it is not to be doubted, that the insufficiency of the medical art is the great support of quackery at present. The sick do not easily abandon hope, but readily give credit to promises of cure; and where art and science avail nothing, it is little to be wondered at that patients fly to empirical pretenders, as drowning men catch at straws."

We have here a frank avowal of this gentleman's knowledge —that after a long investigation of an art that has been studied these three thousand years, they are ignorant of the very nature of diseases. It is certainly praiseworthy to acknowledge this; but is such a bare acknowledgment satisfactory to the public? What benefit has the world to expect from lectures given on a science, of which the lecturer owns himself ignorant? He had better have held his tongue. Is there not reason to believe, that he is thereby propagating errors among his pupils rather than truth—errors which thereby become engrafted, and difficult to eradicate? Does not the history of sciences bear record, that when the truth in any of them has been discovered, such truth becomes apparent to every one. So it is with this the grandest of all truths. I will not assume a false modesty by saying I do not understand the cause of diseases, as practised by these learned lecturers; the Hygeist says he does understand it. Is it proper that doctors should come before the public to lecture on a science which they say they do not understand, thereby propagating errors instead of truth? Let Dr. Nuttall and his pupils, Dr. Clutterbuck and his pupils, come to me and take the regenerating medicines for a fortnight, as directed,—be they well, be they ill. If they are ill, they will make them well—if already well, they will make them still better. In this short

period they will acquire a knowlege, which they have been looking for in vain for these three thousand years—they will learn and be convinced, that all their theories have been errors and that they have strayed greatly from the grand mark—they will themselves be converted to the Hygeist's sentiments, as is every body else who has taken the medicines for that time. Is this an unreasonable demand?—an unreasonable proposal? I think it is entirely consonant with what should be the education, the principles of a physician. He can judge of nothing so well as by trial on himself. Their biography furnishes instances innumerable of doctors themselves falling early victims to all sorts of disease; their knowledge has not availed them. If they are anxious to arrive at perfection in their art, and are zealous for the good of mankind, they should not refuse such a proposal they should seek it with eagerness, in order to convince the world whether they be right or wrong. It appears to me that this is chalking out for them the road to celebrity—to adopt it if good, to reject it if wrong. All writing is incapable, insufficiently to convey an idea of the action of the universal medicines: nothing but their operation for several days can explain that, and then all disease melts away before them, like ice bfore the sun. You then make a discovery you dreamed not of before,—this discovery is, that nature created the bowels as the outlet of the human body, and that the universal medicines take out of it every thing that is corrupt and bad, and nothing but the bad; and that this simple act cures all disease of every kind, in the most efficacious and safe manner, and without mistakes. In opposition, then, to the multitudinous, complex, incomprehensible theories of physicians, the Hygeist states his simple theory to be—That blood is the life, and that all disease proceeds from a stoppage, an interruption to this blood, caused by corrupt acrimonious humours in a thousand different shapes.

HOSPITAL CASES REMARKED UPON.

(See the *Lancet* of Oct. 15, p. 138.)

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

Case of true Schirrus of the Testicle.

This patient has been already operated upon and castrated. I certainly would have recommended some active courses of the universal medicines, which would have disobstructed and regenerated the diseased testicle.

Extensive Chronic Tumour of the Thigh.

It is a pity the patient had neglected this tumour so long as to allow it to come to such a size. If it breaks, it would be lucky for him; and the universal medicines would soon give it more activity, which no doubt it wants.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Case of Amaurosis.

A patient had been admitted, nine weeks ago, blind of one eye, and half blind of the other; the appearance, however, not differing much from natural. Some conjectures as to the exact compartment and texture of the diseased part, are thrown out. If the eye were taken out and dissected, the truth of these conjectures could be ascertained. He has been kept under mercury and opium: half the time, using the universal medicines, would have restored to the country an useful member, and he might never have quitted his work.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

Case of Siphyllitic Iritis.

This is a case of a young man, cured in an hospital, two months before, of a chancre on the penis, and now the chancry humour attacks his eye. The oculists admired the beauty of this case of disease. Calomel and opium are said to have operated a cure. I shall be extremely happy to hear that he does not soon ask to be admitted again into some other hospital.

Case of Extravasation of Urine.

This presents an instance of the fatal consequences brought on by neglecting to cleanse, to purify the abdominal urinary organs. Scrotum and penis filled with jelly; hypogastric region tender; tongue brown and furred; pulse small. The next day his pulse was irregular and scarcely perceptible. This will always be the consequence of thinking to raise the pulse by food and wine. Setting aside the unnecessary operation which was performed, of cutting into the perinæum, a dose of castor oil and full diet, with wine, soon hurried this patient to another world. Had this patient, desperate as his case seems to have been, taken the universal medicines, they would have soon procured an alleviation of his sufferings, and persevering in them would have restored him: they are the only medicines that can be persevered in, because their operations are agreeable to nature. Contradict this, ye men of the art, if you can.

Case of Erisypelas.

This patient had erisypelas in the leg: was leeched and purged freely: but they do not say with what or how. It is evident it was with something quite insufficient, as the man was two days without passage. He grew much worse; they gave him castor oil, and his fill of wine and brandy and quinine: he was put into the strait-waistcoat, and died. The report does not say so, but from the leeching, it is probable that mortification ensued—especially as he was treated with quinine and brandy. This disorder requires the most speedy and powerful evacuations. It seems there exists a schism among the officers of the hospital as to the treatment of this disease. That the bark and wine doctors are wrong, no one, after the above case, can doubt. The theory of the other party is more correct, but they know not the way of putting it in practice, and have not the proper means. It is not some poisonous calomel pills and Epsom salts, that will effect a cure here; strong doses of the vegetable universal medicine No. 2. are required, which speedily purge and vomit, when the stomach requires it.

Case of Concussion, with Fracture of the Clavicle.

This case was occasioned by a heavy weight falling upon the head and shoulder of the patient. When brought in, his pulse was scarcely perceptible; pupils contracted, and talked incoherently; bleeding from the right ear. In this situation he

remained till some reaction had taken place; that means, till the blood had begun to circulate more freely again. He was then bled, and this repeated again in two days,—in all two pounds, besides twelve leeches. I find a dose of 16 gr. jalap, and 4 gr. calomel ordered. If it had been four or five times the quantity of jalap, without the calomel, it might have been of some use, and eased the concussion of the brain, which was only rendered more fatal by the bleeding.

Physicians, Doctors, and Surgeons, will never do any good till they see into the organization of the human body; they must understand that there is an organization for emptying, by which every thing that is superabundant, viscous, and corrupt, can be drawn out. Will not this allow room for the blood which is good, and necessary to life, to circulate? Reflect on what Dr. Hamilton, of Edinburgh, has told you—that diseases apparently quite different, were cured by repeated and strong purgatives, which you have been in the habit of mistreating (and are doing so still) with bark, mercury, bleeding, stimulants, anti-spasmodics, &c. which uniformly end unfavourably. Why remain deaf to common sense and ocular demonstration? What do your *post mortem* examinations furnish you with, but masses of humours, pus, jellies, extravasated blood, inflammations, tumours, &c. &c. What causes this extravasated blood, but the veins and fine organs filled with obnoxious humours, which assume these various forms, and sometimes burst them and spread about? Have you not practised long enough your absurd ignorant tricks? How comes it that every body, who has taken the universal medicines, says that you are wrong, and that your books and doctrines should all be thrown into the fire? Will you say that this is all chance, and that similar reproaches have been heaped upon you often before? Yes, your practices have been assailed before, but your opponents did not substitute a rational, safe, and easy remedy in their place.

LONDON OPTHALMIC INFIRMARY, MOORFIELDS.

Margaret Blanchard, aged 14, has been almost blind of the left eye, attended with pain in the temporal regions; the iris of each was sluggish, without much apparent difference. She has been calomelled, leeched, and blistered for three weeks, she sees a little, and the pain of the head goes and comes. She is about to be discharged. Instead of curing this poor girl, they are only laying the foundation for making her a blind, diseased object for the remainder of her life. Her menstruation, too, has not appeared. All this would have been put to rights together, by

fourteen days' use of the universal medicines, and no trouble, confinement, nor restraint of any kind.

Tic Douloureux.

The Hygeist informs the sufferers under this painful disease, that they will find speedy relief by taking doses of the universal medicines; and some use of them will effectually prevent its return.

Post Mortem Examination of the Children who died of Croup, adverted to in last Number.—(See the London Medical and Physical Journal, Oct. 1825, p. 286.)

"Permission being given to open the body, the trachea was found lined by a pretty thick tube of coagulated lymph, extending down nearly as far as the division of the bronchi. The larynx contained a considerable quantity of a dense glairy effusion... The trachea was removed, and submitted the same evening to the inspection of a number of gentleman, who considered it as exhibiting a fine specimen of this remarkable morbid appearance."

Reader, what real knowledge or truth does this learned practitioner seem to have gained by this examination *post mortem*, or dissection, it may be called? We shall soon see if it has furnished him with any true light, and that he has profited by it in his treatment of the others. This child was leeched and calomelled, and died in twenty-four hours, from what he calls the invasion. All that was gained was, that the trachea of this poor child was removed, to appear as a trophy in some study, and be admired by the men of the art as a fine specimen of this remarkably morbid appearance. It is therefore the Hygeist's duty (although no dissector) to point out the knowledge, the information that might have been gained from it, so as to have bettered his treatment of the others. We see the trachea was found with a pretty thick lining of viscous, phlegmy humour, which he calls coagulated lymph: what was this but phlegm,—humours which the animal heat had concocted there? The larynx contained a considerable quantity of dense glairy effusion: what was this but viscous humours, which should have been drained off, as they might have easily been? Not one word is said of this, although so natural an induction: but we are scientifically told to look upon the disorder as contagious.

The second boy, aged three, had been treated, during a week, by one or other: he took calomel powders, and awarm bath is mentioned as having given some relief; a blister was applied to

the throat. He died, however, in about nine hours; and as "the complaint was obviously the same as the former, no *post-mortem* examination was asked for.

"I now became very uneasy for the safety of the only remaining child, a remarkably fine girl, Ann, six years old; and I had some communication with the mother on the propriety of removing her from the room where these two unfortunate cases had occurred; but as she must have been sent to a distance very inconvenient in the event of her being attacked by the same complaint, I advised that she should remain, and determined to watch her narrowly, In fact, on the following day, Dec. 19th, symptoms of cynanche tonsillaris appeared; but the general health was not affected. On the 26th, the tonsils being more swelled, and some fever being present, I ordered six leeches to the throat, and directed an opening medicine and gargle. On the 21st, the tonsils were less swelled, deglutition was easier, and the breathing quite free. Early on the morning of the 22d, the breathing became sonorous, with great restlessness; and when I saw her, which was towards one o'clock in the forenoon, in addition to these symptoms, vomiting had occurred, and the pulse was become exceedingly hard and wiry, and not less than 144 in the minute. With very great difficulty, owing to the restlessness and obstinacy of the little patient, the left external jugular vein was opened, and about eight ounces of blood taken away in a very quick stream. The child fainted, and became very sick at stomach; but the relief to the breathing was great and immediate. Three grains of calomel, with as many of antimonial powder, were ordered to be given every two hours. In the afternoon I again saw the child, in company with Dr. Holland, and found the croupy sound of the breathing returned; the pulse being again very hard, and excessively hurried. The heart was to be felt acting with great violence; the mouth and tongue parched. The same vein was again made to bl ed, and a few ounces of blood abstracted, when vomitiug came on. No buff appeared upon the blood in either case, but the coagulum was firm. In half an hour afterwards, the warm bath was had recourse to, by which means the child passed a comfortable night. As the bowels were confined, an enema was ordered, and, to obviate a troublesome cough, a blister was applied to the chest.

"On the 23d, the symptoms recurred with great violence, so that I found myself under the necessity, knowing the good effects of the former plan of treatment of having again recourse to it. Six leeches were applied to the throat, the warm bath was repeated, and an opening mixture given. They had the desired effect, and in the evening the child was perfectly easy, and took some sago and wine. The calomel was discontinued.

"She appeared better during the morning of the 24th, but the face was very pale, and the pulse exceedingly quick and sharp. Towards evening, restlessness came on, and the breathing became more laborious. I left her, with directions that the throat should be fomented, and the warm bath repeated in the course of the night, if the symptoms were urgent.

"On the 25th, the child was evidently sinking from exhaustion. I was given to understand that during the night the breathing became so exceedingly difficult, that (as a last resource) a few leeches were

applied, the warm bath not having afforded any relief. Stimulants were now exhibited, which supported the child till about seven o'clock of that evening, when she died.

"On dissection, a blush of inflammation appeared towards the upper rings of the trachea, with a considerable quantity of matter, of a purulent appearance, blocking up the passage; but no membrane, or any attempt at the formation of one, was to be observed. The lungs were in a perfectly healthy state.

"I have to apologise for having been led into so long a detail of *treatment*, which to many must prove tedious, and to all irrelevant to the professed object of your paper. The interest, however, with which I observed a young family cut off by this scourge of infant life must plead my excuse.

"It may remain a question how far contagion had any share in the production of the disease in the two latter cases. The facts that I have brought forward must speak for themselves. I would only wish to add, that a family of nearly the same age, occupying the adjoining room, and which had been prevented, by the prudence of the mother, from having any communication with the affected children, has continued perfectly healthy; and I conclude this letter by expressing the firm determination of my own mind, on a full consideration of the circumstances of these cases, whatever may be the fate of the pathological opinion which I have advanced, to enforce most strictly, in every instance which may hereafter come under my care, the immediate separation of the affected infant from the healty children of the family."

We here see the same plan pursued, and the same consequences—leeching, calomel, bleeding, warm bath, and death. Had the children been left to nature, and not so much blood abstracted, even to fainting, she might have surmounted the disease, especially with a mother's care, if some opeuing medicine had been administered. On the 23rd leeches were reapplied, from the practitioner's knowing the good effects of the former plan of treatment. Reader, have you found out this good effect the practitioner boasts of? Is it from drawing out as much blood as could flow, and the breathing becoming easier for two or three hours, that he lays claim to your approbation? At last, on the 25th every thing having been done by leeching and warm baths to debilitate nature, and not one thing to effectually carry off the disease, the child was found "sinking from exhaustion;" that means, there was no more blood, but a great deal of vitiated phlegmy humours in the body. Leeches were again applied, and stimulants given, and to close the scene, at seven o'clock the same evening the child died. What does the dissection show, but inflammation, humours, and matter. Some doses of the universal medicines would have easily prevented all. What has this doctor's watching benefitted?

Physicians and patients should always bear in mind, that the arger the dose of the universal medicines, or of any other innocent vegetable purgative, the easier they act, and do more good.

This is very easily explained and made comprehensible to every body. When they are taken into the stomach, they become digested and enter the circulation. It is their quality and virtue to give that impulse to the blood, so as to make it bring all its impurities to the bowels to be purged off; they collect them there from all the organs and parts of the body. If you do not take a dose sufficiently strong to carry them out of the body, you leave them there collected, and they cause you uneasiness, which you would not have felt if the dose had been larger. The only remedy, then, is to take a larger dose next night. Is not trial the trust of truth? Therefore let any man who doubts try.

This explains the benefit of a large dose over an insufficient one; the same reasoning will explain the necessity of taking them for some time to cure any chronic disease; the corrupt, stagnant humours, which are brought to the bowels by the dose of to-day, must be purged off to-morrow.

In this manner you effectually get rid of chronic disease. Physicians and patients will soon lay aside their absurd ideas about purgatives, telling them that they induce costiveness, weaken and debilitate. They talk so because they do not understand the organization of the stomach and bowels; they do not know that they derive all their power of digesting and emptying their contents from the quality of their juices furnished by the blood. They rather conceive them (to judge by their erroneous practice) like a rigid, hard piece of machinery—a mill; and they set to work to brace this machine. The unfavourable results of such a practice are always conspicuous; learn and study that Nature carries on all her operations by fluids, and that health and strength are derived from the blood.

No. V.

ANTI-LANCET,

OR

DOCTORS AND SURGEONS REVIEWED.

THE HYGEIST

ON CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, SORE THROATS, AND HYDROPHOBIA.

CONTAINING

OBSERVATIONS ON GENERAL FOY'S CASE: SIR ASTLEY COOPER AND A JACK-TAR RIVALS; THE SURGICAL KNIGHT'S COUNTRY PLAY-THING; & ADVICE TO THE COAST OF AFRICA.

LONDON.

JANUARY, 1825.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

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No. V.

The Hygeist on Consumption, Asthma, and Sore Throat.

A TITLED and learned medical writer on consumption gives the calculation, that it is his opinion that one-fourth of the population of these kingdoms is afflicted with this hitherto destructive disease. Ignorance is not a crime, but a misfortune; and if medical men, ignorant as they own themselves to be of the cause of this disease, had not treated it at all, the nation and individuals would have been great gainers. What can be more unscientific, nay pernicious, than attempting to remedy anything when we do not know or comprehend the cause of the evil? With what names has the medical profession exultingly attempted to brand and stigmatize those whom they call quacks, empirics, charlatans! The world knows it, and will now judge —these quacks, charlatans, and empyrics have done more good to the human race than they with all their boasted science. Physicians tell you that this disease is incurable; that there is no hope;—they must only try to let the patient softly down into the grave. All their art and insight do not go the length to teach them that these humours, pus, tubercles, ulcers on your lungs, could be drained off with the greatest facility; securing to those persons whom they call consumptive as great a share of health and long life as to any others. What will the world say when they find this realized?—will they think that its author deserves as much at their hands as the learned cowist or vaccinist, who has sent all your children to look for safety from the scabs of an animal; and now you are finding that its reign is expired, and bringing on additional evils in its train? It is to be hoped that the good sense of the nation, once put on the right road, will not forsake it any more; and that the sensible, reflecting part of the community will be made sensible of the necessity of retracing their steps, so that the

human body may regain something of its original purity and perfection.

There is no doubt but consumptions have been aggravated and rendered mortal by every thing the medical profession has been doing—you will now be made sensible of it: therefore, parents, consumptive families, console yourselves. If you study, examine, and try, what will now be presented to you, you will no more think yourselves and your progeny the victims of the inexorable parcæ. Warm, cold, wet, dry, this air, that air, will be alike to you;—your minds and your purses will be freed of the heaviest burthen that ever attacked them: and those expensive distant journies which you have been made to undertake, will be found useless.

I shall now proceed to examine what medical writers furnish us with by dissection and cases, and their treatment, to demonstrate and illustrate the Hygeist's principles and practice beginning with the work of Dr. Young, M.D., F.R:, and L.S. 1815, price 12*s*. This work is dedicated to Hudson Guerney, Esq. Of his talennts and abilities of judging in such cases, the author leaves the world uninformed, but that is nothing to the question. The work commences thus:—"Consumption is, in almost all civilized countries, the most exclusively and inevitably fatal of diseases. The number of works which have been published respecting it, have been proportioned to the importance of the subject; and he who attempts to offer any thing new with regard to consumptive diseases, may easily fail of exciting or deserving the public attention from the high respectability of his predecessors, in the same department of medicine, and may be in danger of being accused by those who are aware of the difficulty of the undertaking, either of thoughtlessness or of rashness. But no man's abilities are so mean, that if he employs them diligently, he may not hope to be of some use to the public in the improvement of the science which he professes; and a very few incidental but well-established observations on a particular branch, may be sufficient to justify him in choosing that branch for the subject of further researches, both practical and literary. The physician who studies nature only, confines himself to the faculties and opportunities of a single individual. He who endeavours to profit by the experience of all ages, calls up to his assistance thousands of the dead and of the living; and he who combines both these sources of improvement, may produce a work, which must be secure of excelling the productions of former authors, provided that with equal talent he possess superior industry and perseverance." This work consists of nearly 500 pages, and contains an index of articles, authorities, &c. of upwards of 2,000. You might as well attempt to scrutinize and identify the drops of rain as the contents of this unsatisfactory collection: here and there a luminous useful hint

appears by chance, as if thrown in by the wind, from which much good might have been deduced, and led to useful practical knowledge, if it had been further investigated and persevered in; but it is lost sight of altogether, to be buried in heaps of dross and nonsense; and the author occupies himself with conjectural theories, divisions, subdivisions, sympathetic, symptomatic, idiopathic, and idle researches as to the climate and temperature of one town over another. This learned doctor and his numerous predecessors have overlooked what they had under their nose and eyes, from every consumptive patient, both before and after death. From what cause can have arisen such a misapplication of talents and common sense? What are the symptoms of this disease? How does it make its appearance? As the Author informs us in chapter 3, this disease (pulmonary consumption) carries off prematurely one-fourth of the population of Europe, and is so fatal as often to deter the practitioner even from attempting a cure. It begins with fever, called hectic, cough, shortness of breath, and pain on inspiration. What is the cause of all this, but humours in their incipient state, settling and obstructing the lungs? a few doses of the universal medicine would carry this humour off, and then the blood would circulate freely: to this succeeds cough, lassitude, night sweats; then come expectoration of pus, matter, mucus, occasional diarrhœa, aphthæ, excoriations of the fauces, sore throat, swelling of the hands and feet, hydrothorax; and these swellings are most observable when the diarrhæa and night sweats are least, and at last the closing scene of death.

Had the physicians imbibed a true knowledge of disease, they would have encouraged this diarrhæa, instead of checking it, as they have done. It was the last effort of nature to cure herself; but instead of a vegetable purgative, physicians have given you an opiate. Can you shut your eyes to the consequences? examine, study nature all around you: does not every thing bear convincing evidence of this? a diarrhœa is carried off immediately by the universal medicine, and health and vigour succeed to debility; but if you allow this diarrhœtic humours to sojourn, it injures and corrodes your intestines.

Of morbid appearances.—Chap. 4.—This chapter begins with a very doctor-like observation. He tells you, that in a few cases upon examination, the lungs of those dead from consumption exhibited scarcely any appearance of diseased structure; the whole of the matter expectorated having been afforded by the morbid secretion of the membrane lining the bronchiæ. Consolatory information this to the relations of the dead pulmonics, to be told that it was not their lungs, but their bronchiæ, that were wasted and disorganized by obnoxious humours, which was the cause of their death! Reader, passing over this

slight occurrence or mistake, we find that the lungs of consumptive patients are found filled with tubercles, pus, abscesses, vomicæ, concretions, indurations; sometimes black and hard, like leather; sometimes soft and spongy, like brain or liver: this has been found often enough without variation, for these three thousand years, or since dissection began; therefore what nse can there be for more of it? Have the dissectors yet put you on a way to cure or prevent it? No; is re-echoed through all Europe—and throws shame on such an ignorant profession; but the Hygeist's universal medicines will immediately allay the evil, and drain off these bad humours, as you drain a swampy field.

Causes of Consumption.—Chap. 5.—The curious reader may amuse himself with the contents of this chapter, its theories and conjectures, from which he will derive no true knowledge nor benefit, but only torment and bewilder himself the more: the only cause—the true cause of all these appearances which you have seen, is vitiated stagnant humours, which you have allowed to settle there, and neglected to purge the body with vegetable purgatives, and so carry them off.

Of the treatment of Consumptive Diseases.—Chap. 6.—This chapter begins thus: "The radical cure of symptomatic hectic fever can only be attempted by remedies calculated to remove the primary disease, on which it is dependent." Reader, has the learned doctor informed us what this primary disease is? No.—He then goes on to prescribe remedies for a disease, the cause of which he is totally ignorant of: to remove the hectic fever, night sweats, diarrhœa, he prescribes digitalis, opium, ipecacuanha, chalk, logwood; all of these drugs the most likely to increase the disagreeable symptoms. I will tell him then, tell the world, too, what is the primary eause; it is vitiated humours in the blood, which are then beginning to settle on the lungs, and thus deranging the whole animal economy. Have not all these nostrums of the doctors, and bleeding too, been found ineffectual, and that no one ever recovers? Why then hesitate? Your conduct appears like that of a madman: inevitable death is before you, and yet you will not avoid it. I say then that this disease, consumption, is the easiest cured of any, and the disposition which the humours have to diarrhœa, demonstrates it. Let any man with diarrhœa take the universal medicines for three days only, and he will find himself well, as by enchantment: the humours in this disease are not of a tenacous nature; they are easily purged off; and those patients, who are generally of a placid amiable disposition and character, will be restored to their friends and society. It is perfectly needless to go through any more of this chapter, remarking on all its absurdities.

The learned doctor presents to the public a long treatise, which he calls the medical history of this disease, taken from

the writings of his brethren, predecessors, and contemporaries they are all the grossest absurdities; I shall therefore only select the two opinions of Dr. James Hamilton of Edinburgh, and Dr. Beddoes in his Manuel of Health, so that the reader may contrast them together, and be made sensible of the propensity of this learned profession to disguise the truth, and so convince the world that to cure our diseases, is not what this profession wishes.

"We find in Hamilton's valuable essay on purgative medicines, an account of a variety of tubes, under the name of marasmus, which he supposes to be principally in a want of a proper action of the bowels. It is distinguished by lassitude, loss of appetite, wasting, fulness of the abdomen, fœtor of the breath and of the fauces, swelling of the lip, itching of the nose, and grinding of the teeth. In the second stage, a hectic supervenes with flushes, and a hot or dry skin: these symptoms are generally attributed to worms, but they frequently arise from the effects of confinement, impure air, and want of proper nourishment. The author fancies, that the fæces may sometimes be accumulated for montes; but there is certainly no evidence to authorize such a suspicion."

"It has never been shown that a foreign body, not retained on account of its form and magnitude, has remained for any great length of time in the intestinal canal, without absolute constipation; and nothing is more fallacious than the appearance of scybala, which are often believed to have been concealed in some imaginary recesses, which do not exist, merely from the preconceived opinion of the observer. It is true, that plum and cherry stones have sometimes been retained long enough to form abscesses: but they have probably been entangled in some mucous follicules, which could not have obstructed the passage of a larger substance. Dr. Hamilton's practice is, however, supported by experience, whatever difference of opinion there may be respecting its theoretical foundation.* In the first stage of this disease, mild purgatives ought to be given at proper intervals; in the second, calomel in small doses, not repeated so often as to produce mercurial irritation; but continued long enough to prevent a relapse, these may be succeeded by chalybeates, light bitters, and lime water, which are the only tonics required. If the marasmus is not properly treated, it may degenerate into hydrocephalus; and even incipient hydrocephalus may sometimes be cured by the means appropriate to this decline. The author relates some cases in whlch moderate purgatives of calomel had been given, with but partial advantage; while a full evacuation of dark and fœtid fæces, procured by an infusion of senna, produced very decided relief:

* Reader!!—mark this.

the grinding of the teeth, and other systems, disappearing almost immediately."*

We perceive from the above, that this learned doctor on consumption has no true idea of the human organization, and that he opposes to experience his theoretical conjectures. He considers the human stomach and bowels only similar to a chimney-vent, or an iron pipe; and that purging has only the effect of cleansing them of solid substances which obstruct them: this is all his profound knowledge of the human frame; and he treats facts as imaginary ideas, originating only in the preconceived opinion of the author. However we find afterwards that he furnishes cases demonstrative of his errors. Patients, who had been repeatedly purged or rather scoured with calomel, with little or no relief, were immediately cured by an infusion of senna, which produced dark fœtid stools. Whence did these dark fœtid stools come? As you had been previously purging these patients with calomel, it should have cleansed all; but you see it did not.

I will tell Dr. Young whence these black fœtid stools came—a circumstance which he overlooks; they come from all the adjacent viscera—the lungs, heart, stomach, liver, and abdomen. This vegetable purgative, the senna, has squeezed them all out together; and as you see relieved the patient. But as this does not accord with their theories and doctrines, doctors make no use of it. Senna is a most excellent purgative, and enters into the universal medicines; but alone, it is far inferior to them, as to efficacy and ease. Is it likewise as easy to swallow a large nauseous draught, as some dry pills, which one can always carry, and take at any time? In contrast to this clear exposition by Dr. Hamilton, that consumption, whatever name you give it, will be cured by the vegetable purgatives, (and he, Dr. Hamilton, is still far from seeing the thing in its full light,) I shall present the reader with Dr. Beddoes' sentiments, and ask him if he has ever perused a greater medley of nonsense.

"In the Manual of Health, Dr. Beddoes does not seem to appreciate the utility of opiates in catarrhs quite so highly as in some of his former works. He observes, that the paregoric elixir has sent many prematurely to the shades below, by aggravating all the mischiefs of the complaint; and he recommends James's powders in preference, without confining the patient to his bed; meaning, of course, where there is much inflammatory disposition. Colds he says, are often caught by coming cold into hot rooms; a shivering often succeeding the glow which is felt at first; and some colds are quickly stopped by drinking largely of cold water; others by taking

* Mark this again!

the hottest liquids that can be borne: the circulation is often better kept up in the extremities by a poultice of bran, with one-sixth or more of flour of mustard, than by friction of any kind. This is a good application for the prevention of chilblains; but the best cure is ether, held to them twice a day. The habit of wearing flannel next the skin has been found mischievous by the most unprejudiced; it produces permanent feebleness; as well as the use of fleecy hosiery. A case is related in which an accumulation of clothing evidently served only to increase the sensation of chillness and numbness. The effect of a change of temperature is not always proportional to the number of degrees expressing it: thus, a depression of 12° from 60° to 48° makes us feel the want of a fire; the depression from 44° to 32° is much less sensible. The art of killing by expectation is often practised in the first insidious attack of consumption, the slight pleurisy with which it commences being perpetually neglected. The exposure to cold winds often occasions swellings of the parotid glands alone; on the contrary, sudden hot weather more frequently causes, in scrofulous children, enlargement of the more sheltered glands under the chin only: so that either heat or cold may be the immediate cause of such enlargements. Hectic flushes sometimes occur from mere want of vigour, without any general fever; the sensation in the hands and feet does not appear to arise from any excess of heat in these parts; the whole skin being equally dry and heated."

"The sensations are not always correct tests of safety; for a cold may be caught by exposure to grateful breezes and draughts; although, in general, pleasure is a great remedy, and mechanical occupations which amuse are highly conducive to health; thus, dancing fatigues less than walking, and journies much less than airing. The atmosphere of hospitals often seems unfavourable to hectic patients; and some find the sea-air too sharp, as Currie appears to have done. Change of climate is generally recommended, when the practitioner feels that nothing more is to be done by art. Clifton water is of no manner of use, though some other waters may be advantageous. It has been supposed that small quantities of lead taken in water, have occasioned scrofula and consumption. It is well known that the administration of mercurial medicines sometimes causes a disposition to consumption: but perhaps the author ought to have added, that it is principally by causing debility and injuring the general health, that they produce this effect. The west of England, taking its mildness and moisture both into consideration, has no advantage worth the trouble of a journey even of fifty miles. Myrtles grow there, because the air is damp; but myrtles are not men and women in these days. It is just as easy to be warm in one's own home, as in Devonshire; and home has always its comforts. It deserves to be mentioned,

however, unconnected with the present subject, that zinc seems really to have done good in preventing hydrophobia, by applying an arsenical paste to the bite."

Is not this a pretty specimen of Dr. Beddoes' medical knowledge, with the author's comments? Is it possible to suppose a more unscientific rhapsody? Although Dr. Beddoes says mercurial medicines induce consumption, our learned author Dr. Young, tells you, that it is by injuring the general health they do so. There is a benefit for you, patients!—if mercurials do lead to this disease, what does it matter how they do it? Will the world never come to reason more rationally on disease, and take their bodies out of the doctors' hands?

The next work I shall comment upon is entitled an Essay on Bronchitis, with a supplement containing remarks on simple pulmonary abscess, &c. &c. by Charles Badham, M. D. Physician of the Household to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, formerly Physician to the Western General Dispensary, &c. &c. and Lecturer on the Practice of Physic and Chemistry. London, 1814, price 5*s.* 6*d.*

Bronchial affections, in plain English, means a sore throat. Without entering into the author's introduction, early and modern opinions and systems, the fallacy of all which are obvious, and rebutting them would only be a repetition of what the Hygeist has already sufficiently demonstrated; viz. that all our diseases proceed from vitiated accumulated humours, in some shape or other;—I shall, for better exemplification, pass at once to the cases related, and examination after death.

1. "A strong man of forty heated himself by violent exercise on one of the Easter holydays, and got suddenly cooled. He found himself ill in returning to town at night, went immediately to his bed, and was attacked with symptoms like those above related. He was seen on the second, and twice bled, with very inadequate relief; every other measure which seemed likely to be of service, was of course adopted; but he died within the week. The chest was examined the day after; the bronchiæ were completely plugged up by a thick tenacious secretion, but the lungs were perfectly sound; and there were no adhesions or other marks of disease."

You see this man was bled, and no doubt calomel and many things used, *secundum artem*, but none of them the right thing, or evincing a knowledge of the true and just cause of the disease. On dissection, they find a foreign corrupt matter to be the cause of death, but that does not make the doctors any wiser in treating the next: this man was killed by bleeding—if left to nature and rest, he might have overcome it; but a few doses of the universal medicines would have speedily drained away these obnoxious humours.

2. "A man aged thirty-five, who had been troubled with an inconsiderable cough some weeks before, felt an attack in his breath while working in the open air; the cough became incessant, and he expectorated a great quantity of thick greenish yellow sputa; the dyspnæ, in place of being relieved, becoming rapidly worse on the third day after the attack he was visited; the symptoms of extreme debility had already appeared, he was unable to breathe, except when the trunk of the body was elevated: the respiration was very frequent, and attended with a singing noise like that of water beginning to boil; his pulse resembled that of a patient in the last stage of typhus fever; his countenance was very pale, and his expectoration soon began to be less frequent, and presently ceased. He lived, however, two days longer, and was delirious some hours before he died. On examination, the lungs were perfectly sound, and free from adhesion; the bronchiæ were not full as it was expected they would be of that secretion, of which so great a quantity had been expectorated, but marks of inflammation on the surface of the largest bronchiæ were sufficiently distinct; the operation of an emetic, taken a few hours before his death, had probably removed the secretion which had accumulated, and the debility prevented the formation of more."

Nothing is here said of his treatment: a great quantity of pus or matter was expectorated, and left the bronchæ clean, only with marks of inflammation. It is not matter or pus that is the most destructive of life, but this subtle acrimonious fluid, which causes inflammation. It is the speedy agent of death, and can only be removed and evacuated from the body by large doses of the universal medicines.

"A child of about two years old laboured under difficulty of breathing after the measles; the respiration was frequent and noisy, and considerable fever attended. It remained ill for above a fortnight, and latterly became emaciated. On examining the chest, the lungs were entirely sound, but the bronchiæ were completely filled with a secretion of a more fluid consistence than usual, and of a purulent appearance."

Had this child been treated with vegetable universal medicine, this fluid secretion would soon have disappeared.

"In conversation about this fever with his friend Mr. Copland, surgeon, (then of the second regiment of Guards), the author learned that several men under the care of that gentleman had died, during the preceding winter, of bronchial inflammation, and that the nature of the diseases had in some of the cases been decided by examination of the parts: the following accurate report of one of these cases, which he was so obliging as to furnish, is too important to be omitted."

"On opening the body of a young man who had been supposed to have died of inflammation on the surface of the lungs, I could discover

no adhesion, suppuration, or other marks of inflammation on the surface of the lungs; but on opening the trachea, it was found quite full of a fluid like the secretion of inflamed membranes; the inner membrane of the trachea and larger branches of the bronchiæ were very vascular, and loose pieces of coagulated lymph floated on the fluid; in short, the parts were highly inflamed. All I can now learn of the symptoms is, that he had much fever, great difficulty in breathing, but little or no pain; that he laboured under the disease for nearly a month, and that he was repeatedly bled, but without the relief it usually affords in pulmonic cases: for the last week his pulse was irregular, his countenance livid, and he could not breathe without his chin being in contact with his breast."

We learn from the above, that the doctors were mistaken respecting the seat of the disease, as they commonly are; and that though this young man was repeatedly bled, it did not save him.

Since the above case occurred, another came under the observation of the same gentleman, but of which he had no opportunity to notice the symptoms nor the progress.

"A soldier was brought into the hospital, and died four hours after: the body had been already examined, and the cause of his death was unascertained: but from conversation which had recently taken place on the subject of bronchial inflammation, it was thought worth while (as the man had died apparently of some pulmonary affection) to examine the trachea. It was found with the larger branches of the bronchiæ in a high state of inflammation; the portion of the membrane which covers the cartilages of the larynx was exceedingly thickened, and the diameter of the passage much contracted; the parts were taken out, and are in the possession of Mr. Chevalier."

What is learned from this, but that the bronchiæ were highly inflamed by this subtle fluid, the cause of all inflammation; and the larynx was taken out to ornament the museum of Mr. Chevalier?

Case—"The local symptoms of this case, which happened at a much earlier period of life, and which was also of long duration, were a huskiness in the throat, liability to cough, and a total loss of voice, which was never recovered. On the examination of the parts, the marks of previous ulceration which had healed, and of one which had not, were discovered in the larynx; the loss of voice had not attended, in the smallest degree, either of the former cases, probably from a difference in the situation of the disease."

Those who are subject to hoarseness and loss of voice, may learn from this what they arise from; namely, ulcers, humours affecting the organs of speech: two or three doses of the

universal medicines will carry them all off, and the voice be greatly improved.

It is needless to insert more cases. As to the author's treatment, bleeding is the first thing recommended. Would the world believe it—that though repeated bleeding, as illustrated by the above cases, was of no effect in doing good, but assuredly did a great deal of harm—yet this learned doctor and his brethren will not abandon such a practice.

Practical Observations on the Treatment and Cure of Pulmonary Consumption; and on the effects of the Vapour of boiling Tar in that Disease. By Sir Alexander Crichton, M.D., F.R.S. Physician in Ordinary to their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Dowager Empress of Russia, and to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Knight Grand Cross of the second Order of St. Vladimir, Knight of the Red Eagle of Prussia of the second class, &c. &c. London, 1823, price 13s. 6d.

This work has a dedication to her Majesty, the Dowager Empress of Russia.

From the luminous outset in this author's preface, I was led to expect corresponding ideas and practice in the body of the work; instead of which I have found it a collection of all that is hurtful and irrational in the medical science: the reader shall judge for himself, while I lay before him some extracts of the author's preface, and afterwards make him acquainted with this learned knight's treatment.

"Among the many diseases which medical men are forced to treat on principles almost entirely empyrical, there are few which exhibit more unsettled views, or a greater contradiction of practice, than pulmonary consumption.

"Physicians of equal reputation, and equally extensive experience, have been found at all times, the present day not excepted, whose prescriptions for the consumptive not only have very little medical analogy with each other, but are, in fact, evidences of very contradictory indications.

"We find some who recommend, at one and the same period of the disease, medicines of the most opposite qualities; and persisting in a daily routine of practice which has constantly disappointed them. But, indeed, this, when seriously reflected on, is not to be wondered at, for the disease is generally considered as inevitably fatal, and where there is no hope, it is needless to expect much exertion of thought or talent.

"One set of physicians proceed in almost all cases where the pulse is quick, the heat great, and cough frequent, upon a rigidly antiphlogistic system, employing blood-letting, the lowest vegetable diet, antimonials, saline purges, and narcotics. Others take the most opposite course, and considering the disease in all its stages and varieties

as one of debility, permit animal food, tonics, stimulating expectorants, and opium. Others, and most assuredly the safest practitioners, attack the symptoms according to their urgency and succession.

' Sea air which is now much condemned, was, and, indeed, still is recommended by many; exercises and particular articles of food have been considered almost as specifics, and if it were worth while to add to the list of incongruities, it would only be necessary to enumerate the chief nostrums which in different ages and countries have been considered as efficacious.

" When one reflects how numerous the works are on pulmonary consumption, and that some of them are the productions of men who have justly been deemed ornaments to their profession; when one reflects how little the art of curing this disorder is advanced, notwithstanding their labours,—it certainly must seem like presumption in any one to attempt to draw the attention of medical men to this subject by any new publication. At all events, it is an ungracious and most discouraging task, inasmuch, as the author has to contend against very settled prejudices.

" It is scarcely possible to add any thing of value to the history of the disease; for, since the time of our countryman Bennett, its varieties and their various causes have been fully treated of, by many physicians of eminence, both in this and foreign countries.

" To write on this subject, therefore, is quite superfluous, except it be in the hope of improving the art of treating the disorder, comprehending under this head, not only the recommendation of new remedies, but also what is of equal importance, the adducing fresh testimony either in favour of or against medicines which are in daily and general use.

" The practical science of medicine may be considered as a vast and ancient edifice, composed of the most heterogeneous materials and irregular design. It is the work of a long succession of architects, master masons and journeymen, who, without much regard for their predecessors, or for each other, have endeavoured to enlarge, strengthen, and ornament the building by additions and cement of their own choosing. The consequence is, that notwithstanding its venerable aspect, it has no pretensions to regularity or harmony, or even to solidity; it is full of weak and imperfect parts. Yet such as it is, it affords shelter to many who seek refuge under its roof, and the curious, the intelligent, and the discerning observer may discover in many portions of this extraordinary ediffce, the indications of great designs, and many useful hints for future constructions.

" Since the time of Galen, very little improvement has taken place in the treatment of consumption by internal means alone.

" That pulmonary consumption cannot be cured by medicines which act through the medium of the stomach, the whole history of our art proves to us.* Their efficacy in alleviating for a time particular symptoms, such as cough, febrile heat, and colliquative sweat, &c. is not denied. Their assistance, when combined with a judicious and suitable diet, is admitted, but it seems a strange hope, and strange conduct,

* This is a mistake—Purgatives act through the medium of the stomach and the blood; draining out of the body every thing that is corrupt and bad—Note of the Hygeist.

to pretend to cure an ulcer in the lungs, whether scrofulous,* phlegmonous, or of whatever kind it be, by internal remedies alone, while it is acknowledged that ulcers on other parts of the body require a local application, independently of all internal treatment.

"Judicious applications to an ulcer, whether arising from a vice in the constitution, or local injury, are equally necessary for its speedy healing. In external ulcers, arising from constitutional causes, such as a scrofulous disposition, no one trusts to internal remedies alone; but in ulcerated lungs, in which, for various reasons, local applications are most necessary, they are almost totally neglected. How incongruous this is, all analogy demonstrates.

"If it be asserted that ulcerated lungs are incurable, because no remedies can be kept in contact with them, because the great volume of blood which is constantly circulating through them tends to cherish the sub-inflammation, on which ulceration depends; or, because the ulcer is at all times exposed to the pernicious effects of the common atmosphere, with all its variations of temperature and electricity; it may be answered, that under all these disadvantages, cases well authenticated, of recovery, are on record: and that the medicines which can be brought into immediate contact with the diseased parts are both powerful and numerous; but as yet we are in the infancy of this art. Our knowledge of the volatilized substances of being inhaled, and of doing good in pulmonary complaints, is still very limited. The conditions which ought to guide the choice of those which we are acquainted with, and the restrictions which regard their administration, are far from being settled, merely from the want of accumulated experience."

Our author is the introducer of a new mode of curing consumptions, by tar vapour, at the same time plying his patients with all the other useless varieties of medicine and treatment hitherto in use. The work begins thus:

"To medical men who daily witness the mental pain of the parents of consumptive families, who, after having lost one or two of their children by the disease, lead a life of unceasing anxiety and dread concerning the rest of their progeny, and are thrown into a state of terror by the slightest cough occurring to them, no apology ought to be deemed necessary for endeavouring to draw their attention, repeatedly, to that part of the healing art which relates to the prevention and eure of pulmonary consumption.

"Yet so strong, and so general, is the prejudice among medical men, that real pulmonary consumption is totally incurable, and that the cases of supposed recovery have been all problematic and doubtful, that I feel myself called on to make a formal appeal to those who think thus, and to request, at least, a patient hearing from them, in bringing forward such facts and arguments as are necessary to the forming a more impartial and correct opinion on the subject.

"To flatter myself with the hope of producing entire conviction on the mind of some, is, I am well aware, a vain expectation; but

* It is by no means acknowledged that ulcers on external parts of the body require a local application outwardly; they only require to be treated internally by the vegetable purgatives—Note of the Hygeist.

I cannot resist the suggestion, that I may succeed better with others; and, at all events, I am convinced that discussion concerning one of the most important points of medical practice cannot fail of being beneficial to the interests of a very numerous class of unfortunate and interesting sufferers."

The reader,—I mean the non-medical, unprejudiced, rational reader,—will not find in this whole volume one single idea accounting comprehensibly for the cause of consumption; and if you do not understand the cause, it is evident you cannot cure the disease; you will vary and fly from one thing to another, and find them all unavailing, as has been the case? Why? Because the primitive cause has always been overlooked, and doctors and their followers have only thought of alleviating symptoms; the root of the disease was always left behind, to undermine and destroy the patient—the hopes of many a family. Doctor Sir A. Crichton, in addition to all the absurd prescriptions already in use, of bleeding, expectoration, calomel, air, diet, &c. has added a new one, that of tar vapour. You are to be half stifled in heat and vapour, to cure those tubercles on your lungs: the idea is very scientific indeed! namely, because it is to come into contact with them. Dr. Crichton considers these tubercles, or small ulcers, as planted there like an oyster on a rock. He does not reflect that it is first corrupt, acrimonious humours which have produced inflammation, and stopped the course of the blood; and which, when allowed to remain, degenerate into ulcers, and that these can only be alleviated and cured by draining off the cause. Let physicians, let the world in general consider and reflect on this, and that a safe means has been discovered of so doing. Have they not teased and tormented their brain now for ages; and what is the result? Do not they themselves tell you in their writings, and show it by their practice, that they know nothing about it? Try this—try that—try other things—is the whole amount of a physician's knowledge. Do we find that an external ulcer on the body yields to topical applications? No, never. Why then expect that tar vapour will cure those of your lungs? Dismiss such idle, delusive expectations, and look at last into the cause of disease, and acquire a sound comprehensible knowledge of your own body,—of this body, which has only been the ample theatre for delusions and errors. It is a knowledge which will be valuable in all situations of life.

It is needless to go over more of this works, confuting errors which have been found so palpable. Lamenting that the author's sentiments in the preface have led to little good result,—it is all owing to his want of knowledge of the efficacy of the vegetable universal medicines: fifteen days' use of them on himself, would give this learned doctor and knight a knowledge of the human organization, which he will look for in vain

from medical rhapsodies, or from the dissection of anatomists.*

How can the present moral, theological age reconcile itself to the idea, that the work of the Almighty, his chief work, is to be improved and remedied by artificial means, and the inventions of man? Does not respect for the Deity whom they adore teach them to place all their confidence on him and his works? Well, this is the cause which the Hygeist advocates loudly. He says, that all your medical, surgical inventions are contrary to and abusive of nature; that you have been putting your trust in false idols, as much as the worshippers of Baal; and that your vain attempts have been nothing short of the folly of the builders of the tower of Babel. Be no more obstinate, but return to the right path; every thing in nature proclaims it to be so. Give over studying any more your heterogeneous science, which is only a compilation of absurdities; and you yourselves contradicting to-day what you advanced yesterday. The Hygeist's doctrines will not fare in this manner—they will be found simple and everlasting. Already are his proselytes numerous, and every day increasing. His medicines and theory have reached the western hemisphere, where you have been in the habit of dealing out death in all its shapes, and rendered those islands charnel-houses instead of Paradises. The diseases of these climates are all the effects of your mistreatment, and the absurd doctrines you propagate. You have told them they were only to expect health from strong food and wine, nay, alcohol, bark, bitters, and steel, and you have gone the length of denying them the wholesome, agreeable fruits, as contrary to your theories: you have made them believe that they must wear flannel-shirts, a thing repugnant to nature; and that they should avoid the light of the moon and sun, and abstain from pork meat. With such puerilities have you been occupied to prevent disease, which, however, have proved unavailing: and when disease did come on, you knew of nothing else but calomel, antimony, bleeding, salts, opium, bark and wine. The world knows what has been the consequence—death; bodies filled with disease; fibres rigid; diseased livers; debilitated frames;—this has been your work. The Hygeist requires no such restrictions, no such privations: eat and drink of every thing; clothe yourself as you please, and neither avoid sun, moon, cold, or wet. Both in health and sickness, attend but to one thing, and this one thing will carry you through every thing.—Fear not excess in the vegetable universal medicines—they alone take out of the body what is bad, leaving the blood to roll freely within you.

* Had this man of many stars given any proofs (either on himself, his relatives, or patients) of the value of his *tary* speculation, then his new theory might have some weight with men of science; but, so unaccompanied, 'tis bombastic nonsense, and unscientific jargon.

The Hygeist's Treatment of Consumption and Consumptive Constitutions.

The world knows what has been the consequence, by the invariably fatal termination of all consumptive cases, by the present medical treatment; indeed, so much, that physicians themselves look upon all such cases as desperate and hopeless and all that they expect is to mitigate the rising symptoms for a few precarious days. Inflammation, cough, flushing, hectic fever, night sweats, bad breath, occasional diarrhœas—all these are only symptoms or effects, caused by the mass of stagnant, corrupt humours with which the patient's viscera are impregnated; thus producing all these morbid states, either consecutively, and sometimes simultaneously, till at last debility, exhaustion, and wasting close the scene. What errors have not medical men gone into to cure this very simple disease! They have tried every thing under the sun but the right thing, guided by their erroneous ideas. Purging, and that strongly too, which they thought would have caused the patient's death, would easily have restored him to life and health.

The Hygeist desires that his theory of disease, and his medicines, should be judged only by their effects aud benefits. If they are found to be wrong and inefficacious, then let them perish and be forgotten, and let mankind rest contented to suffer all the calamities of disease they now endure. But if he is right, both as to theory and to practice, as hundreds are now ready to corroborate, what have the opposers of his principles to say in their defence. Are they aware of the absurdity of the system they are supporting, merely because they have been taught so to do, and to consider all innovations, however beneficial, as dangerous, and to be put down? The Hygeist, therefore, invites any consumptive patient, any father or mother of a consumptive family, to make a fair trial;—they can risk nothing—they are already doomed to death; and that which has done good to so many others in all kinds of diseases, cannot hurt them. Let them reflect, weigh well, and consider within themselves, and compare the principles of the Hygeist with the doctrines of physicians—the one all nature and simplicity, the other all darkness, incomprehensibility, factitious means, and deceit. The physicians own themselves ignorant of our different diseases, and they tell you, try this—try that—try other things, and all without any knowledge or reasonable grounds; as if nature had spread remedies and nostrums over the face of the earth, to cure us as by miracle; and at the same time concealed them, and were only to be found out by chance.

The consumptive patient, according to the Hygeian principle, will find his remedy very simple and natural. He has

only to commence with No. 1, and using them, according to directions, for a week or ten days: in this short time he will find great alleviation and improvement: coughing and expectoration will become easy, and the more he expectorates the better, let him only persevere with the pills. From the beginning, too, along with the pills he should make copious use of the vegetable aperient powders, taking one or two doses a day. After ten days' use, let him commence with No. 2, using them alternately with No. 1, and doses of powder as often as he chooses. Want of appetite, night-sweats, fever, diarrhœa—all these will vanish before them; as they carry off speedily and easily the bad humours which were infecting your body, and rendering it exactly similar to a marshy, undrained field. In ten days, taking them uninterruptedly, you will become fully sensible that doctors and physicians had been putting you on a wrong plan; for I look upon it that consumption is the soonest cured of all serious complaints when thus treated. Should he in the first three or four days feel weak, as he thinks, let him not mind it in the least; it will soon go off if he perseveres, and be succeeded by life and strength. It is not weakness or debility which he feels, as he fancies—it is the return of ease and composure, after the morbid state in which he has been.

For asthma, the treatment and manner of proceeding will be the same; but observe, it will require a much longer continuance to eradicate this disease, the humour which occasions it being of a very tenacious and fixed nature. Use No. 2 and persevere.

In sore throats, if there is great inflammation with fever, the treatment must be reversed; that is to say, instead of No. 1, the patient must take at once strong doses of No. 2, with the use of the powders till such time as fever abates; and then alternately with No. 1, till well. If this treatment is adopted, the return to health will be quick; and there need be no fear of a relapse, or other bad consequences.

Hydrophobia.

The Hygeist is entering upon untrodden ground, and going to discuss a subject which has hitherto defied investigation; and the unhappy sufferers were either doomed to smothering, or if submitted to medical treatment, to become no less the certain victims of a cruel death, when treated by bleeding, mercury, antispasmodics, or even sea-bathing, or cutting out the bitten part.

Will any one call the Hygeist's prescriptions in question, how he presumes to prescribe for a disease that he has never witnessed? He answers, that he does so upon the best grounds

possible—from certain analogy by which all the diseases of the human body are governed, and from his discovery of the true organization of that body. The Hygeist was likewise a stranger to gout; but in his work, "Important Advice," he marked out the only certain remedy for this disorder; and now his predictions and his remedy are found efficacious beyond what one could believe. He said the gout had been always improperly treated; that it reqaired neither bleeding, antispasmodics, wine, and cordials, nor the antiphlogistic regimen. Fruits, acids, and lemonade had hitherto been denied by the faculty to the gouty subject. He said it was erroneous;—that these things were all of them most salutary to the gouty subject, if he made use of the universal medicines. All this is now verified by persons who had been for years sufferers under a different medical mode of treatment. These are the pretensions which justify the Hygeist in prescribing for this most dreadful of all diseases, hydrophobia.

The Hygeist has said, too, that lock jaw was improperly treated; that cholera morbus was improperly treated; and that the vegetable universal medicines were an easy cure for both these maladies. Has not Dr. James Hamilton, of Edinburgh, proclaimed to his medical brethren that he had found from experience the same thing? And yet they remain deaf to these admonitions. To be sure, Dr. Hamilton is very far yet from seeing the thing in its full and proper light; nor does he know yet the proper remedy. He has only stumbled upon it by chance, though contrary to the theories and doctrines of the colleges. But I now find it is perfectly useless to go and make researches as to what some medical writers have thrown out on the subject of hydrophobia: a history of the moon and planets would come from them with just as good a grace. They have been ignorant of nature—therefore what could you expect from them? Did they think this nature was to be governed and fettered by their foolish artificial means, when she herself had provided a certain remedy for all our disorders? Is this agreeable to what true religion teaches us should be our confidence in the Divine Providence, and that every thing has been done for our good and comfort? Or is it more consonant to the spirit of the present day, to lament and moan over the miseries and wretchedness attending this life, as if the Deity only took pleasure in our torture? The true health exalts both mind and body;—bad depraved health depresses both, and gives, besides, rise to all our vices. Let our saints, our missionaries, our teachers of morality, think of this—a sufficiently ample field presents itself at home for our exertions, without intruding ourselves on the natives of Asia, Africa, and America. Let them consider that the body is the ground-work of all, even of the mind, which they are in vain attempting to render moral by

precept. Health begets contentment, and contentment is the mother of all virtues, in all stations of life.

The Hygeian treatment for hydrophobia will then be as follows:—When any suspicion arises of having been bit by a rabid animal, there is no occasion for any consultation nor hesitation; we have frequent examples of the fruitlessness of all our inquiries on this head, whether the animal was rabid or not, and that the rabid poison remains for weeks dormant in the body. The patient should immediately begin a course of the vegetable universal medicines, taking of Nos. 1 and 2, and prosecute it for a month without stopping. The doses may be moderate at first, 6 or 8 pills, and increase a pill or two every night, till the patient reaches 20, and making all the time copious use of the aperient powders. By such a course he will find his health improved to a great degree, and besides have nothing to fear.

I have seen in some medical tract lately published, that they had discovered pustules under the tongue of patients labouring under hydrophobia; and no doubt the doctors and surgeons think themselves sure of a new job, and will begin to cut out or cauterize these pustules, as they have attempted to do for the croup: but the Hygeist tells you beforehand that it will not do, and that you will be only torturing the patients to no purpose.*

Lock Jaw, called Tetanus.

This is one of those extraordinary, terrible disorders, which has very much puzzled the medical faculty, and not without reason. There may be said to exist two kinds of it: the one a natural spasmodic, convulsive affection, which comes on during any disease badly treated; the other the consequence of cuts, bruises, or severe surgical operations. To make them fully comprehensible, their theory, and progress, is entirely in accordance with the principles of the Hygeian theory, namely, that all disorders or states contrary to a state of health proceed from a vitiated morbid humour in the blood. If one further asks, why a vitiated humour in the blood should produce this rigidity of the nerves and fibres, the answer is obvious,—that it is on the same principle that good, pure blood produces health. Even after cuts and operations, we see it is accidental; it happens to some and to others not, in the same manner as one catches cold and another does not. This is the Hygeian theory of the disorder; and it now suffices for us to know, or to have learned, that it is of a convulsive nature, and, like all other spasms, proceed-

* Since the publication of the last edition, it is now ascertained that this experiment of cutting out these pustules under the tongue, has completely failed. It was only a try this—try that—of the doctors and surgeons.

ing from a vicious state of the humours, irritating and agitating, in a wrong or contrary way, the nerves and muscles. It may be said to be a more intense species of St. Vitus's dance. Trial and experience have found out the cure; but as this cure is not effected either by bleeding or by calomel, opium, or camphor, or any local applications, the medical professors shut their eyes and their very hearts against it. One of their own brethren, Dr. James Hamilton, of Edinburgh, more candid than the rest, in his work on purgatives, has informed them and the world, that lock jaw, or tetanus, yields to proper purgatives, which it does not do to bleeding, calomel, even to salivation, or camphor, or opium. One would have thought such a suggestion a sufficient reason for a benevolent profession to have investigated the facts to the very bottom. But no; they are afraid of its disclosing too much; and I see, too, Dr. Hamilton's system ridiculed by them in their writings, whenever they have an opportunity: and as no one but themselves knows what medicines they make use of, they thus become judges in their own cause, and willingly see Dr. Hamilton's mode of curing lock jaw fail, and which it must do when left in their hands. I say, too, that Dr. Hamilton himself has but an imperfect knowledge of the real virtues of a proper purgative medicine. The British College of Health has as yet no report of a case of lock jaw being cured by the universal medicine; but the Hygeist is perfectly convinced they will do so when fairly tried;—their effect will be the same in it as in St. Vitus's dance.* In this disorder, if the spasm is strong and the jaw fixed, the pills should be dissolved, and every exertion made to get them down. Warm baths and friction should be used, and strong purgative glysters, either of the universal medicine, or senna or castor oil should be administered, all which will tend to diminish the spasm, and allow the pills to be swallowed.

REVIEW OF MEDICAL OCCURRENCES SINCE LAST PUBLICATION.

Case of General Foy.—See Morning Chronicle *of 9th December.*

"General Foy was 50 years of age; he had a strong constitution, and a fine organization; but his heart was naturally large and extremely active: this circumstance rendered him subject to palpitations, to a dry cough, which is popularly termed consumptive, and to determination of blood to the brain. He had been

* Since the above (which is a mere transcript of the third edition) was printed, many Cures of Tetanus have been effected, as the copious Indexes to the two volumes evince.

long under the care of M. Broussais, who has communicated the following particulars respecting the examination of the body:—

"The heart was found to be twice as large as in the natural state, softened and gorged with the coagulated blood, which it had not the power of conveying into the circulation; the great artery, called the aorta, which rises from the base of this organ to convey the blood into all parts of the body, was much dilated, thickened, and covered in the interior with numerous ulcerations, to the extent of eight inches; the lungs were healthy; but the viscera of the abdomen were gorged with blood, and in a truly inflammatory state: thus the hypertrophy of the heart, which of itself might have occasioned only such slight inconveniences as regimen and repose might have rendered compatible with a long life, was converted into an aneurism with chronic inflammation of the aorta. This examination of the body offers many points of resemblance to the case of Mirabeau."

The world supposes that when a great man dies, there must be something more uncommon to be found than in the death of a plebeian; but the course of nature is invariable, and makes no distinction between high and low; and both fall premature sacrifices to the present medical mistreatment, and allowing the corrupt humours to lay stagnant within the body. The Hygeist is no friend to dissection, and stands in no need of it to learn the nature of disease; but as it has taken place, he wishes to convince the world of the only true knowledge that is to be gained from it. What is more elucidated by the above case of *post mortem* inspection, but that it is in exact concordance with the Hygeist's opinions? This disease of General Foy in his lifetime, no doubt, received different denominations; such as hydrothorax, perhaps aneurism, or disorder of the chest, or of the stomach, or of the heart; and, as we see from inspection, all were affected; but affected with what?—with vile, corrupt humours, juices which had stagnated there and corroded the parts: had his physicians treated him with the vegetable universal medicines, these humours would have been drained off.*

Sir Astley Cooper and a Jack Tar rivals.—Some Account of the surgical Knight's country Play-things.

The Hygeist, in his long career of illness, has known something of, and been a patient of this knight of blue pills, lancet, &c.; but as their reign is now expired, the knight seems anxious of chalking out some new road to fortune; and cubeb's pepper, as a specific for syphilis, is to be the means.† It seems however, not to meet with much success; and a practitioner, who has tried it in several cases, says it does no good; and that he even

* The Hygeist's own case was similar to this; and had he not, seven years ago, made the discovery of the universal medicines, he would before this time have been a subject for the knives of the dissectors.—*Note of the Hygeist.*

† The Hygeist wishes he could say as much with regard to the lancet, and that the use of it was likewise expired.

prefers to it a remedy used on board ship, of gin and pepper, which has been recommended to him by a sailor. Doctors will differ: and there is Jack-tar prescribing as scientifically as Sir Astley Cooper, and both of them only inveterating the disease they are intending to cure.

Result of Sir Astley Cooper's Investigation as to the Structure and Functions of the spleen, delivered to the Anatomical Class a few days ago, in a Lecture upon that Viscus.

I shall abstain from transcribing here his prefatory observations, or stuff, which may be found in the *Lancet* of the 24th of December, confining myself to what has been the result of this dexterous knight's investigation. The first is, that the spleens of an ox and of a calf resemble in appearance the dried lungs of a turtle; so much so, that they are mistaken the one for the other, and are very elastic, *probably like Indian rubber*. Now, reader, let me ask, in the name of reason, what benefit is to result to human medicine from this scientific discovery or experiment? Is it because the spleen is a viscus of an elastic nature; that, when it is diseased, they hope to patch it up, or replace it with the spleen of a calf, or one of Indian rubber? We are next informed that this spleen, though it appeared very small, held 24 ounces of fluid. This dexterous knight then concludes thus:—"These were my play-things, Gentlemen," said the worthy knight, with a good-natured smile, "when I was ill in the country last summer;* and I will tell you the result of these investigations, or rather the conclusion to which I have arrived respecting the use of the spleen; and it is this—*the spleen is an elastic reservoir and manufactory of venous blood.*"

Reader, I presume you anticipated some great benefit to mankind to be disclosed after the worthy knight's summer investigation; instead of which I do not see one useful thing that can be derived from it; and, probably, the next dissector will contradict all that the worthy knight has advanced: and I am sure that neither he nor his pupils will be able to cure a diseased spleen from any knowledge this investigation has furnished them with. It is all downright nonsense and absurdity. A Dr. Haughton and the worthy knight are at variance respecting the uses of the spleen: the doctor says it is for the stomach to lean upon when that viscus is full; the knight says it must answer for the same purpose to the pancreas, and he admits that they do not yet know all its uses. In this I believe him.

* Will this sapient Knight give us any rational reason why he ought to allow himself to be ill?—Oh, Doctor! first cure thyself before thou presumest to cure others.

REVIEW.

Medical Researches on the Effects of the Iodine in Bronchial Paralysis, Chorea, Scrofula, Fistula, Lachrymalis, Deafness, White Swellings, and Distortions of the Spine. By Alexander Manson, M.D., Physician to the General Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital and Dispensary, Nottingham. 1825. Pp. 402.

In this work, Dr. Manson furnishes us with a striking example of the propriety of medical men to shun the truth, and to assign the benefit received to the supposed virtues of a baneful ingredient, rather than to the salutary operation of some vegetable purgatives with which he has combined it. In this manner the truth has always been disguised by them: they combine their poisonous drugs with some purgative, and when any amelioration does take place, they ascribe it to the efficacy of this specific of theirs, whereas it was owing to the purgatives only; and more benefit would have been received had they been administered alone. Thus they mix calomel, opium, bark, iron, steel, colchicum, iodine, with purgatives. It is the purgatives alone which have done the good.

A Return to Gold—not Gold Payments, but Gold Sweats.

When will the delusion which seizes medical brains cease? nay, even their actions are impious, and insulting to the Divine beneficence. What has gold to do with health? Can we eat gold? Or is it now found out to be the grand specific dispensed to man, to operate nothing short of Divine miracles? Believe it not—it cannot be. Consider how much you have already been deceived and tormented for a century back, from having the use of calomel forced upon you by medical men; and on which they passed all the encomiums now going to be assigned to muriate of gold: and is not the public now well aware of the pernicious effects of calomel, although designed by medical men as a specific?

A Doctor Beraben is the person who revives and sets a going this chemical mineral remedy for syphilis. Copious sweating is said to be produced by it; but is any one silly enough to believe that such artificial sweating can ever be a salutary remedy, or carry off any disease? Have not various sudorifics already been tried in vain? Do we not experience sweating enough in all warm climates, and has it yet cured syphilis? Forced sweating is a most dangerous, pernicious expedient, weakening, and never tending to relieve the great internal viscera, or purify the blood.

HOSPITAL CASES EXAMINED.

(See the *Lancet* of December 3rd, 1825.)

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

"There is at this time in the Hospital a singular specimen of fungoid disease. We term it fungoid, on account of its appearance, but it appears to be in many respects essentially different from true fungus hæmatodes. The patient has been in the Hospital since the 19th of January, under the care of Mr. Key, and a few months back we gave a sketch of this case: we could say nothing of the treatment, for in fact nothing had been done. It may be useful to recapitulate the leading facts of this interesting case, which are as follows:

"Fourteen years since a swelling appeared in the middle of the upper part of the left fore arm, which was considered to be aneurismal (at least we suppose so:) for which the operation for tying the brachial artery was performed, and from which treatment the patient recovered. It happened however, that, about three years since, another swelling made its appearance nearly in the situation of the former.

"With this disease the man was admitted into Guy's Hospital, under the care of Sir Astley Cooper, who dissected out the tumour from the muscles of the fore arm; from this second operation the patient recovered, and in the course of a few weeks was dismissed from the Hospital cured. About twelve months since, a small tumour appeared at the original seat of mischief; this tumour was projecting from the upper part of that cicatrix, which had been occasioned by the healing of the wound after the operation of removing the tumour by Sir Astley Cooper.'

"The disease in the arm presents at the present period the following characters: there is a fungoid mass projecting from the middle of the fore arm, about one-third down: this fungus appears somewhat of *placental* structure, and is unlike that matter which constitutes and distinguishes the true fungus hæmatodes, and which is so admirably described by Hey, and J. Burns of Glasgow, as being a soft matter, somewhat resembling the brain, of a greyish colour, and greasy appearance, with membranous intersections of the mass. Fungus hæmatodes is also spoken of as being attended by a peculiarly offensive discharge, and as having a disposition to rapidly increase; neither of which characteristics form a part of the case under present consideration. It has one character in common with the true fungus hæmatodes; namely, in its disposition to hemorrhage."*

* What a fine learned description of nonsense!—*Note of the Hygeist.*

"The glands in the axilla suppurated a few months since; but this appeared merely to be the effect of irritation, and not from the extension of a malignant disease: for the matter was of a healthy character, and the ulcerations healed kindly. In the situation of the brachial artery, somewhat below the middle of the upper arm, an artery could be distinctly felt pulsating; and on the outer side of the arm, just above the external condyle, another artery was perceptible, which could be traced running down to the tumour.*

"Upon the suggestion of Sir Astley Cooper, and in consideration of the tumour having been formerly cured by means of tying the brachial artery, Mr. Key determined upon tying the artery which we have stated to be in the situation of the brachial: the operation was performed about six weeks since, but the result has not been successful; and, indeed, it is a fact somewhat singular, that since this operation, *the disposition to hemorrhage has increased.*†

"About a fortnight since, Mr. Key tied the artery running down on the outer side of the upper arm; it does not appear, however, to have produced any alteration in the tumour. Sir Astley Cooper saw the patient a few days since, and he recommended amputation of the arm. Sir Astley remarked, that the patient's appearance indicated that his general health was not at present in a fit state to admit of the performance of the operation; and that if the patient laboured under any thoracic affection, however slight it might appear, then the operation would be altogether highly unjustifiable."‡

We have here a distinct history of the futility of all surgical operation. This man, no doubt, has been a disabled subject for these fourteen years, ever since the operation was first performed. A week or two of the universal medicines would then have put him completely to rights: instead of which, he may be said to have become an hospital inmate, whilst they are debating about the names to be given to the poor man's sore (masses of corrupt flesh and tumour;) one calling it one thing (fungus hæmatodes,) another calling it aneurismal; and, at the same time, with different appearances and characteristics from either. He has been in the hospital a twelvemonth, with no nother benefit but that his bad health, there acquired, has saved him from losing an arm. What a waste of words and fund of ignorance does the foregoing present! Fungoid hæmatodes, brachial, external condyle, aneurismal, tumour, placen-

* The surgeons seem to attach much importance, whether it was the brachial artery or the external condyle artery. The Hygeist attaches none.—*Note of the Hygeist.*

† This does not at all surprise the Hygeist, after such a treatment.—*Note of the Hygeist.*

‡ This poor patient's bad state of health, to which they have reduced him, has been his only safeguard against amputation, to be added to the excruciating torments he has already undergone; and certainly he would have died from it: this seems to be the only sensible thing Sir Astley has recommended and foreseen. If this man is still alive, and can get rid of the Hospital, and take the universal medicines for a month, he will find his health and his arm improve at the same time. This is better than amputating or tying up arteries.—*Note of the Hygeist.*

tal structure, soft matter resembling brain, greyish colour, greasy appearance, membranous intersections, axilla suppurating!

Now, reader, you will understand much better what this disease was in three words—a vile corrupt sore, which his physicians and surgeons had fostered up to this state, notwithstanding the boasts of their successful operations, and of curing him. You see what it has come to:—had he died before now, nothing would have been said about it.

But even now, it is as preaching in the desert to a great many. Who is to unlock the adamantine gates of these receptacles of misery and death, guarded as they are by sordid interest, which now pervades all ranks of the community? One would think, gold gave them enjoyment, even in death. An eccentric philanthropist ran through Europe reforming prisons, and gained celebrity from it. Is there no noble humane-minded man to be found in the empire? Five hundred pounds now, would promptly reform the health of the world, and the Hygeist sees no reason to despair of accomplishing it, even without it and from the means furnished by himself. Already the Hygean maxims and the universal medicines have reached the West Indies, where they have been quickly sold, and a fresh supply ordered out. Europeans and negroes will find in them their greatest blessings, and both be rescued from the fangs of disease; and the malignant sores of negroes will quickly disappear under them.

On the coast of Africa, a golden crown of humanity is to be gained; and the Hygeist invites the benevolent, as well as the promoters of African industry, to turn their thoughts to this. A man saved, is a man gained; and this is of more use to the country, especially on the coast of Africa, than killing ten enemies. It is there, that it may be said, that pills will be a surer way to advance the interests of the empire, than bayonets and musket balls. Read the accounts of the mortality that is daily taking place there: it is all owing to medical mistreatment. Make trial. In the space of a few months, the universal medicines may be sent out, tried, and the results known here. Has any thing ever yet been proposed to you of so much consequence? It will not cost you the one-tenth part of what you pay for drugs, chemical preparations, &c. &c. Fevers, and that great debility, and other strange symptoms you feel attacking you here, will all vanish, if you abide by the universal medicines.

In India, another great field opens for their use: but it is so distant, and the returns are so long postponed, as to be almost beyond the reach of any individual's means. The Asiatics, too, will soon learn to appreciate the Hygeian science, when they see the success it has met with in other quarters of the globe.

No. VI.

ANTI-LANCET,

OR

DOCTORS AND SURGEONS REVIEWED.

THE HYGEIST

ON FEVERS, SMALL POX, SCROFULA, CANCERS, AND NERVOUS DISEASES, &c.

CONTAINING

A

OBSERVATIONS ON DOCTOR CLUTTERBUCK'S LAST LECTURES; ON THE MUCOUS MEMBRANES AND CONCLUSION.

LONDON.

MARCH 1826.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

ANTI-LANCET.

No. VI.

The Hygeist on Fevers of all kinds.

A LITTLE profundity and more investigation might long since have taught mankind and conveyed to them juster ideas as to fever. All disease has been accompanied by fever in the beginning (though perhaps overlooked and badly cured or stopped), and it is the forerunner of death. If an appropriate definition was to be given to that state named fever, it should not be called a disease, but a natural inherent action or effort of the blood to shake off disease; that is, to rid the body of the vile corrupt humours with which it is infested. Fever is a natural consequence of all neglected states of the body. It is the struggle of the blood to push its way through viscous, phlegmy, corrupt humours, the seat of which is principally about the heart and stomach; but humours collected on any part of the body, as in a boil, sore, or erysipelas, occasion fever. The humours are deposited and stagnant in these parts, and stop the blood; and the evil soon spreads and reaches the heart, stomach, and the whole system becomes in a state of fermentation from it. The different characteristics, symptoms, and appearances, which fevers put on, arise from the nature of these humours which are the cause of them, being either inflammatory, slow, hectic, putrid, or bilious. Before entering upon the consideration of any particular author who treats on fevers, it may not be amiss to enumerate the many different kinds and names with which the medical profession is now encumbering their books and heads, thereby distracting the minds of the poor patients. Formerly, (I mean not longer than thirty or forty years ago) the ideas and phraseology respecting fever were more correct than they are at present, and they are daily becoming worse and more incomprehensible. In those days a person who was sick was said to have the fever: and, except some distinction which they made

about fever and ague, the word fever comprehended all of them as it should do, for they are all the same thing, and to be cured in the same manner. Instead of this clear and simple pathology (shall I call it?) physicians thought they could discern a particular fever in every case, and at first scarlet, putrid, and ague fevers occupied their attention. These, however, according to their erroneous ideas, were soon found not sufficiently comprehensive, and these last thirty years have perhaps added as many new kinds of fever to the list of diseases of the human body. To enumerate some, we have,

Inflammatory fever	Rash fever
Putrid fever	Typhus fever
Scarlet fever	Hectic fever
Small pox fever	Gout fever
Measles fever	Erysipelas fever
Lying-in fever	Jail fever
Milk fever	Fever from cold
Yellow fever	Irritative fever
Jungle fever	Bulam fever
Hill fever	Epidemic fever
Fen fever	Fever before death.

To this long list the Hygeist has already added a new one, the fever of health, which will be treated of in the sequel. Any man, who has paid but a little attention to disease either in himself or others, will very soon be made sensible that all these are only different symptoms in a less or higher degree arising from the same cause, and that the root of all is the same, and to be only effectually cured in the same way. Having thus much premised and found out a rational, well-grounded cause of that state called fever, which hitherto has been looked upon as issuing from Pandora's box to attack mankind in an incomprehensible manner, and if it were beyond the power of human understanding to shun or avert the same, for in this light has fever been regarded, and a thousand different things, but principally the atmosphere, have been looked upon as the cause of fever. How erroneous and unscientific this notion is will be very easily made apparent. Do not we see fevers raging in all countries, even where the air is good, as well as where it is bad? We all breathe the same atmosphere, consequently all should be affected by it alike, if it were the cause; but this we find by no means to be the case. In the same town or place one man is seized with fever which is attributed to the air; and another man is not; and enjoys good health. A well-grounded investigation will soon discover to us that the true cause must be a difference of the physical state of these two individuals, otherwise the same air would have had the same effect on both. This difference can only

exist in the humours. The individual seized with fever has his humours corrupt and acrimonious, and of a nature disposed to receive fever. The air, or one air more than another, may have accelerated the coming on of this fever; but that is all, and experience justifies this reasoning,—that when the body is not neglected, fever will never take place, fever being only at all times a sanative action of the blood to surmount humours and improve the health of the body. Yet how different are the common ideas about fever to any thing of this kind! One hears every day the expression, such a one caught a fever, and died. They look upon fever as a physical affection, attacking people without a cause; and at the same time physicians tell you that nothing can take place in the human body without a cause. As they acknowledge this to be the case then, why have they not investigated into this cause? Are we to place confidence in their rhapsodies, when, treating of fever, they assign a hundred different causes for it, and at last conclude by telling you that they know nothing at all about it? Is it in such absurd doctrines that we are asked to put our belief and confidence? Has not mankind been poring over and studying these doctrines for three thousand years, and what wisdom have they acquired in this respect? None at all. They themselves own they know nothing of disease or of its causes. Now, this being the present state of things as to medical science, let me ask how it comes that every one who has taken the universal medicines for fifteen or twenty days, immediately owns that he does understand it, and that the cause of health and disease becomes immediately apparent to him; that he has no more doubts upon the subject; and that the universal medicines by their operations explain every thing to him? Will the supporters of such false doctrines oppose well-grounded facts by their erroneous reasonings and theories, in which reason and common sense have no more share than is to be found in the annals of witchcraft of all nations, and which only originated in times of ignorance and barbarity?

Amidst the multitude of treatises that have been written on fever by various men great in their profession, one is at a loss to select those most eminent, or from which the most useful information might be derived. The doctrines and prescriptions of the great and renowned in the science, as well as those of less note, have all been tried only to be buried in the same heaps of endless absurdities and futile conjectures and hypotheses. Mankind has had fever since the beginning of the world without ever yet investigating what was the cause of fever. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that any medical man of the present day who writes a treatise on fever, knows as much as any other, and in fact all that the profession possesses. Under this impression I have selected from a long catalogue one of the latest

publications. It is entitled, "Observations on Fever by R. Wade, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and Apothecary to the Westminster General Dispensary. London, 1824.

The present author may be called a bed-side doctor, a kind of name which carries a great weight with it to the vulgar. He had no decided opinion or theory about disease; and if people were to consider coolly, they would soon decide that a nurse is preferable to such a doctor. He thinks nothing of announcing to his patients at once that it is to be an illness of three weeks, which, if properly treated, would not last three days. This author's opinion, with regard to the doctrines and theories of the profession, may be learned from the following extract taken from page 12.

"The student is indeed placed in a very awkward situation as regards his practice on fever, so very opposite are the treatments recommended by different writers. One tells him to bleed largely at the commencement of typhus; and that as he diminishes the excitement in its early stage, so will he prevent the ensuing debility. Another will tell him, should he bleed in typhus, he will kill nineteen patients out of twenty. This last writer, no such friend of Sangrado as the preceding one, quite damps his ardour for the use of the lancet. Perhaps a third, being himself very fond of using the cold effusion, will highly extol this remedy, and advise him to rely chiefly upon it, pursuing at the same time the anti-phlogistic plan strictly. From reading the successful result of the practice of this last author ascribed almost entirely to the cold effusion, and being more than ever impressed with the virtues of cold water, its simplicity also recommending it, he will probably determine to adopt this practice. It may so happen that the very next author he reads will quite freeze all his cold water mania, and frighten him out of its use by saying that if he ever have recourse to cold effusion, which it is not often safe to do, that it requires great caution in its management. He will also tell him that many patients have never recovered from the shock occasioned by it, not having sufficient powers for the necessary reaction; or if there be sufficient power, that it frequently does great harm by occasioning a determination of blood to some internal part whose vessels are in a weak state, and thus gives rise to local disease. One would naturally suppose that all difficulty on the part of the student would be got over by comparing the different modes of treatment, and of course adopting that which was found most efficacious; yet, however extraordinary it may appear, each writer for the most part, brings forward such strong evidence in favour of his particular plan of treatment, that the reader is as much in the dark as ever as to which course he must pursue, and is, in fact, left to the sage conclusion that all are equally good."

So much to show the contradictory notions of medical men with regard to the treatment of fever, and that they have no just conception as to its real cause.

I shall next proceed to what this learned author gives us as the result of dissections, *post mortem*, both in early and late

stages of fever, from which it will appear that the knowledge to be gained from them has been utterly thrown away on him and his brethren.

"In these examinations inflammations of some important viscus has generally been discovered either with or without some of its sequels. They have shown us that in certain epidemics particular parts of the body seem more predisposed than others to disease. In warm climates the stomach, intestines, and liver are more frequently found inflamed, ulcerated, thickened, and agglutinated to each other, or to the parietes enclosing them; also occasionally floating in serous effusion. They are occasionally found in a state of gangrene and sphacelus. The brain and lungs are not so often affected in warm climates as the organs before mentioned; but in this they are most generally found in a state of congestion or inflammation, attended by serous effusion or coagulated lymph betwixt the meninges or pleuræ, or in the ventricles. Abscess or gangrene of these parts being very rare, the membranes sometimes adhere or are thickened: the stomach and intestines are also occasionally diseased. In a case of fever which terminated fatally, and where I had an opportunity of opening the body, internal ulceration appeared to have been the cause of death. The patient was considered convalescent; the pain in the head and delirium had subsided; the tongue had become clear; in short most of the unfavourable symptoms had disappeared, when a distressing diarrhœa occurred, attended with considerable griping pains, and in three days from its occurrence the patient died. On dissection the only marks of organic disease were in the mucous membranes of the intestines, which were ulcerated in several places. The mucous membrane of the bladder is occasionally inflamed, as are also the spleen, pancreas, and kidneys."

Reader, are you not made sensible from this of the cause of death in fevers? The body at the commencement of the fever was full of this sharp, acrimonious, serous effusion, lymph, which became coagulated, forming pus and ulcers, corroding the intestines. This was the cause of the fever, owing to the blood striving to shake them off. But physicians, instead of purging off these humours, which they might easily have done, have drawn off your best blood, leaving these humours behind in the body; or they have used the cold effusion, or administered James's powder, calomel, or antimony with a view to stop the fever. All these have done the patient no good, but a great deal of harm, and he would have recovered easier without them. But if they had given him some vegetable purgatives, they would have drained off these serous humours which were the cause of the fever; but being allowed to sojourn, they inflamed and ulcerated some of the viscera, the brain, stomach, liver, intestines, or kidneys. This patient, who died in three days of a diarrhœa after the physician thought him in a convalescent state, very probably would have recovered if he had been left to the efforts of nature, and most certainly he would have done so, if he had given him the universal medicines to assist nature and carry off these diarrhœtic

humours; but no doubt he attempted to stop it by astringents, or opiates of some kind or other, and thereby killed him.

In treating of the difference of fevers, I find this author's ideas more correct in this respect than is to be met with in other treatises. He says the difference in fever will depend more on the constitution of the person affected than on the cause which induced it. This is perfectly correct, and at least one step made towards a proper knowledge of that state called fever—that they all arise from the same cause. Every patient may be said to have a fever of his own peculiar to himself, with different symptoms and feelings. This is the rock which has bewildered physicians and doctors, and on which they have all split. They did not know the grand cause of the evil; and that when the root is destroyed, all the rest withers and dies. Does this appear a sensible explanation and definition of fever? or is it more rational to assign it to a thousand different causes, and to be prescribing for it in many various ways according to the ideas of a doctor? We know very well and have found that these ideas are false; nay, even this learned doctor in the 19th century does not reject the power of charms to keep up the spirits of his patient.

Doctor Wade's treatment begins thus:

"It would be well could the treatment of fever be reduced to mathematical rules; yet such varieties of constitutions, altering more or less the character of the disease, come under our care,—that all the mathematical genius of both universities, combined with the experience of the longest life, can never be expected to accomplish so systematical a plan.

"We must study well the natural and healthy actions of the human body as variously modified in different individuals, and, when these are disturbed, endeavour to restore them to their usual state. This, of course, is the object of our treatment in every disease. In fever we must bear in mind that the natural balance of the circulation is interrupted;* that consequently irregular determinations of blood, frequently occasioning local inflammation, will take place. Our aim must therefore be to prevent as much as possible the injurious effect of these determinations upon different organs; and the more important the organ affected, the more decided must be the measures adopted.

"Attention should be particularly directed to the brain not only as it is one of the most important organs, but reference to dissections will

* Certainly the circulation of the blood is obstructed. This is what the Hygeist has always said; but will it then ease its circulation to draw the blood itself off? Is it not more rational, more physical, to draw off the humours which are obstructing it? The blood is necessary to life, and you soon feel the want of it if you have spilt it. It is not the blood that the physicians should have drawn off, but the vitiated, corrupt, serous humours, which may be easily done by the universal medicines. Doctor Wade will then have nothing to fear from local inflammation taking place in any part of the body.—*Note of the Hygeist.*

show that it is also more likely to suffer (in this country) than any other part. The organs next claiming our especial care are the lungs. They should be watched most attentively, for considerable mischief may and will very frequently take place in them, with little and occasionally no pain in the chest being complained of. A continued cough should therefore excite our attention to them, and the more so when there is reason to suspect a predisposition to pulmonary disease. It will be right to inquire whether the patient has been subject to cough or pain iu his chest, observing also the form of the chest, which may in some measure assist us. These inquiries are of course only made with a view of putting us more on our guard, as inflammation of the lungs frequently occurs during fever. although no particular predisposition to it had existed.*

"The liver is the organ which next presents itself as predisposed to inflammation, but more in intermittent and remittent, than continued fever. Although there be no pain in the heptac region, yet should the functions of the liver continue long disordered, it will be better to examine it by pressure, and give it considerable attention; for it will frequently become much alarmed during fever, without there being sufficient pain or uneasiness to call the patient's attention to it. Considerable enlargement of the spleen may take place in the same way; this organ also should therefore be observed.†

"It must be remembered, that fevers have a tendency to last for a certain time, and that very often all our efforts will not prevent them from running a certain course; also that a state of debility must be expected to follow the preternatural excitement.‡

"We shall act wisely, therefore, to avoid spilling more blood than is absolutely necessary during the stage of excitement, and so use every means which can assist in lowering the arterial action besides blood-letting. By these means, such as keeping up a gentle nausea, the cold effusion if admissible, the use of emetic tar, digitalis, colchicum, &c. &c. we shall probably succeed in our object during the early stage with perhaps the loss of half the quantity of blood than would otherwise be necessary if these measures were not adopted,§

* Having made these inquiries, and found that there is disposition to inflammation on the brain, the lungs, or any other organ,—do you think that bleeding or calomel will remove it? No, they will only make it worse, and the patient would have done better without your care. A couple of strong doses of the universal medicines will remove it.—*Note of the Hygeist.*

† What good will your examining them do? It is because you have treated your patients with bleeding and calomel, and have not purged them away by the vegetable purgatives, that the humonrs have settled there and swelled these viscera.—*Note of the Hygeist.*

‡ It is your errors which give them this tendency, and protract them! There is no such thing in nature. You tell a patient that his fever or illness is to last three weeks; and if properly treated by the universal medicines, it would not last three days, and there would be no diminution of strength, but an improvement.—*Note of the Hygeist.*

§ From this we see that doctors themselves are conscious of the harm they do by bleeding; but as they were ignorant of the true organization of the human body and the virtues of purging by the universal medicines, they knew of no other remedy but bleeding,—that means, drawing out of you the stream of life, and leaving the bad humours behind. Shall we to this add their other means of keeping up a gentle nausea, cold effusion, emetic tartar, digitalis, colchicum? They are doing every thing to torment the patient, and prolong disease.—*Note of the Hygeist.*

"In the latter stage, particularly in a protracted fever assuming a low character, there will be good reason to rejoice that no more blood was taken than absolute necessity required. Here the nervous system appears almost worn out, and stimulants are the chief means to be relied upon in keeping up the powers of life, and thus assisting nature in struggling through the disease. If we have been sparing of blood-letting, how much better chance of success will stimuli have, for there will then be something for them to act upon! *

"Perhaps the student will understand me better by supposing a piece of machinery whose action depends on several springs. Should this action be quicker than required, he will readily imagine that by taking away some of the springs it will be diminished. But would it not be better for him, instead of removing the springs, to stop their action by a counteracting force? for then if an increase of such action were required, he need only remove the opposing force, and then the action would become restored; whereas had the springs been entirely removed, they must have been replaced before he could have accomplished his object. Blood-letting he may therefore consider in the same light as taking away these springs; but nausea and other means, as employing more a controlling than a removing power. This must be understood as merely an illustration, recollecting at the same time the vast difference between the actions of the living body and those of a piece of machinery." †

The Hygeist's Treatment of Fever.

It is very evident that fevers, notwithstanding the numerous denominations which have been given to them, and the various opinions held out upon them by the medical profession, all spring from the same cause. That state called fever has never been properly investigated. Physicians have considered it as a morbid state of our different organs produced by various external causes; whereas fever only originates in the blood

* You are wrong. You never assist nature by giving stimulants, but the contrary. Don't we know the bad effects that stimulants have, even in a state of strong health? How much more pernicious must they be in a state of disease! I will tell you the only way in which you can assist nature, which is, by taking out of the body, by ridding her of that which is obstructing the blood, and then she will stand in no want of stimulants, but health and strength spring up at once.—*Note of the Hygeist.*

† Here you are wrong in all this again. Who informed you of the several springs in the human body? Don't you know, don't you often tacitly own, that the blood is the only spring in it, and that it is it alone which gives life or a spring to the whole? What are these springs? Name them. Is it the brain, the nerves, or the muscles? Don't you know that all these are only organs supported and kept in action by the blood? Have you not repeatedly tried your insignificant stupid tricks of antispasmodics, stimulants, galvanism, &c. to act upon them without producing any good? All these theories are only the offspring of your bewildered imaginations, and your proneness to adopt and try any thing but the true thing, because you are ignorant of it. How ridiculous your comparing the body to a piece of hard machinery! Don't you see the body springs comparatively from nothing, and is supported during life from the blood? And you talk of watching the brain, the lungs, the liver, or the kidneys, as if you could renew them. Go, study nature, and renounce the absurd doctrines of your school.—*Note of the Hygeist.*

and the malignity of the humours infesting it. How could fever originate in any organ or solid part? They are all only supported and kept in life by the blood, and they can neither be improved nor made worse by it. All fever is only a struggle to surmount the viscous malignant humours of the body, and to shake them off.

Fever being, then, a commotion of the humours, and the opposite of chronic disease, the mode of treatment will be the reverse. It will be necessary to begin with No. 2 of the vegetable universal medicines, which in such cases produce the most salutary consequences, taking doses of 14 and 18, and using the vegetable aperient powders, as soon as the pills have begun to operate. If the stomach is at all irritable, these will speedily cause the throwing up of some acrid bile, which will give relief sooner than any thing, and diminish the irritability of the stomach, which is only owing to the presence of these corrupt acrid humours. If there is any doubt that the pills have been rejected, another dose should be given, as they never can do any harm, and the patient will only be the sooner relieved by them. According to the state of the case, and violence of the fever, these should be repeated in twelve, fifteen, or twenty-four hours, and till the fever abates. The patient may drink anything that is most agreeable to him; but I know nothing that will be more beneficial to him than lemonade, cold or warm. As soon as the fever has abated, he should use alternately No. 1 with No. 2. In this manner, he will find his appetite and strength return in a short time; and if he perseveres a little, there need be no fear of any relapse, nor of those lingering convalescences which we often see take place, followed by other fatal diseases. All the diseases we see owe their origin to fever having been improperly treated at some time or other.

The Hygeist here submits to the public the theory of that fever which he calls the fever of health. This is a fever which will happen to invalids long diseased, in a chronic, debilitated state, and who, perhaps, in that state never experienced any fever at all. Such patients having begun with the universal medicines, and taken them for a fortnight, three weeks, or a month, will have felt much better, and their disease daily diminishing. Let them not be surprised if they should have, at any time, for a day or two, a little fever. It will not be strong or marked, but simply fever. Let them in such cases not neglect to take stronger doses of No. 2, and the powders, and it will disappear immediately, and they will find themselves after much the better for it. It is owing to their bodies being then somewhat purified. Their blood has acquired more strength and elasticity, and is then striving to eradicate from them the last seeds of their disease. They will soon be convinced of the reality and truth of all this.

Of Small Pox.

Much has been said, and many treatises have been written, on the small-pox, the treatment of which has varied in many different ways, and even from one extreme to the other; warmth at one time having been recommended, which is now replaced by keeping the patients very cool; and latterly, by the introduction of vaccination, it was thought that this disease would be entirely subdued. The proofs we have to the contrary are now beginning to open people's eyes. But has any thing like a rational comprehensible view been taken of small pox? Without entering into a detail or history of this disease, and accounting for its origin, a preferable way will be to take it as we now find it, and to establish that, though varying in symptoms and appearances from other juvenile diseases, it is of the same nature, and proceeds from the same cause. The small pox produces pustules of a purulent, thick matter; the measles of a sharp, watery, nature; and the chicken pox of another kind. But what can be more unscientific than to ascribe these appearances to secretions of different parts, as of the flesh, skin, &c.? Has any part or organ in itself the power of secretion? The physicians and doctors have so long been harping on morbid secretions, and attributing them to the inherent actions of different parts, that you (having been so long accustomed to it) cannot now perceive they have been talking nonsense. What power has any organ, fibre, muscle, or texture to make any secretion—that is, to give out or yield any fluid or humour? They are all dead matter, skin, fibres, muscles, having no power in themselves, and only supported by the blood. It is from the blood that proceed these matters, humours, and pus which you ascribe to the secretion of different parts. Consider of these absurdities that the medical profession has been setting forth, and how they have gone from one thing to another without ever explaining any thing, or making the diseases of the human body at all comprehensible. Let men of sense reflect on this, and be convinced. Let them make trial of the vegetable universal medicines, and they will find themselves acquainted with the true nature of diseases. There is nothing in the small pox that should surprise us more than in any other disease. It is only one of the varieties of the same thing,—of disease, which is always springing up in the human body when kept long in a neglected state, as it has been from the ignorance of mankind as to the cause of health and disease. Bodies stuffed, filled with humours, this is the cause of disease; being acted upon by changes of the air, epidemics, or contagion, in a manner incomprehensible to us. Would you wish to ease, mitigate, cure all these disastrous diseases, use the vegetable

universal medicines. It is a thing which has never been explained nor recommended to you before, but you will find it efficacious.

Instead of three weeks or a month, as physicians lay you up, awaiting the appearance of these pustules on your skin; use the universal medicines and no pustules will ever appear, and you will be well in three days. Is it agreeable to nature that these pustules should appear to deform your face and force their way through your flesh? Is it not more agreeable to carry them off in the natural way? Small pox begins with fever and head aches; therefore make use immediately of No. 2 and the vegetable aperient powders, taking strong doses daily till the fever abates; after that use them alternately with No. 1 for some days to carry off all the dregs. The Hygeist recommends to persons who are curious, to open any treatise on small pox, and read the cases of patients treated. They will there find that after protracting their illness for weeks and administering to them many pernicious preparations; if they at any time chance to give them a dose of senna or jalap, (for observe it was all chance) the patient next day is declared to be in a better state. Why have they not profited from this experience? Had they persevered in them, and given some successive doses, these patients would have been entirely relieved: but even senna and jalap have not half the ease and efficacy of the universal medicines.

The Hygeist thinks proper to declare here his opinions with regard to vaccination, which will be found in accordance with what is now taking place. Vaccination never can be a salutary practice. It has only the effect to lessen the tendency of the humours to real small pox, which being thus stifled or shut up, must have pernicious effects in producing other diseases, and in fact be injurious to the general health and constitution. Doubts have already arisen, and a few years more will show whether these predictions are true or false.

Of Cancers and Ulcers.

Cancers have been reckoned incurable: and so they are when wrongly treated. Every thing has been tried; cutting out, caustics, regimen, depression, and, by Sir Charles Allen, extraction, for which he has a process only known to himself. One would think Sir Charles supposed a cancer similar to a tree—pluck it up by the roots, and there is an end of it. A tree is a natural production: a cancer is a production of disease and death. It is needless to go over examining Sir Charles' treatise, refuting its absurdiiies, as well as those contained in the works of other authors on cancers. A cancer is caused by a humour

in the blood and differs not from any other sore or ulcer, but from the malignity of the humour that causes it. To cure a cancer you must go to the root which produces it and is in the blood; and you can only purify the blood by cleansing the stomach and bowels. If you adopt this plan, and begin the use of the universal medicines, you will find the cancer yield sooner than you had any idea of. What do you think of the absurd tricks of the medical profession, when they could ever recommend such a cure as depression,—that means, to bandage the cancer down? For cancer, begin with No. 1, and the powders for a week. Afterwards make use of No. 2 on alternate nights; and finish with No. 2 till the cancer is removed. Do not neglect to take the powders, as they will be very serviceable.

Of Scrofula or Glandular Diseases.

This disease has been the bane to the happiness of families, and was thought incurable, and generally terminating in a variety of horrors and death. To it have been ascribed mental derangement, insanity, and suicide. The medical profession told you, and with reason, they knew nothing about it but that it was hereditary; that you had received it from your grandfather, and that no care or attention would prevent your transmitting it to your children. In this manner have the feelings and happiness of individuals been played with by this ignorant profession, who, I may say, esteem it their highest boast to deviate from every thing prescribed by nature. I can console the scrofulous patient, and inform him, that by six weeks' use of the universal medicines he will find both for himself and his children certain signs of health and ease returning and be quite free and guaranteed from these sudden attacks, when the scrofulous humours interrupting the blood, the brain becomes affected, leading to the most melancholy consequences. It is because physicians and doctors have been ignorant of the true organization of the human body and of the use of the vegetable universal medicines that the bedlams and mad-houses throughout the country are filled with inmates—yes, there is not one of them out of a hundred, if they were treated according to the Hygeian principles, but would be restored to their friends and comfort. Scrofula is a disease of the glands. To tell you what the glands are or their uses, I will not pretend; and if I refer you to medical books, they say they do not know their use. But this I know, that they form part of the body, and are highly useful to it, as indeed all its parts are. They are found principally about the neck or groin; and I believe dissectors discover them in other parts, or call them so when they are at a loss, and

do not know what they are. However, that is nothing to the purpose. The glands are, as it were, kernels, and out of the common tracts of the blood. You may suppose them similar to the corners or eddies in a running stream, where the mud and sediment easily collect. This is the cause of diseased glands—depositions of impurities of the blood. They are unattended with pain at first, but lay the foundation of everlasting disease if not remedied in the proper manner. Your physicians and doctors ascribe these diseases to various causes, all without any ground of reason. They will tell you they are owing to damp air, the air of cities, poor food, &c. and now they have found, they think, that they originate in the mesentery, and what they call the chylopoetic functions. If they had said that diseased glands originate in the impurity of the blood, and that impure blood originates in the stomach and bowels, then they would have told you the truth, and in a manner that every one would have understood. Be all this as it may, the thing of most consequence to the world is, to have discovered an easy and sure remedy for this disease, and to emancipate thousands of families from the wretched state they are now in—a state nearly equal to that of being afflicted with the plague, and their touch reckoned contamination: at least, all family alliances are rejeeted where this disease is known to predominate, and with reason; for what is more afflicting to the parent, and melancholy to the offspring, than to know them the certain wretched victims of such an evil? It embitters every hour of their life. Call up then all your reflection and resolution. Consider that you have been deceived and kept ignorant of the truth; and that kings and potentates, nobles, and beggars, know no better than you, and have likewise been misled. Think not that the Hygeist wishes to impose upon you. Let reason, common sense, and trial be your guides. If your own health, the health of your families interest you—if you are sensible that there is no real blessing under the sun without health, and that with it all is happiness in all stations—then think it not too hard a task to turn your thoughts to this subject, and make trial for a fortnight. Think how many have already done so, found it truth, and been converted. Be not startled at the novelty of the discovery, although it loudly proclaims that the generations of mankind since the world began have been ignorant of the sure means of attaining health and curing disease. A fortnight's trial and reflection will leave no more doubt in your mind; and you will become one of these to join the growing crowd, in saying that the medical science and surgery are the greatest of humbugs.

As scrofula is a chronic disease, the patient will begin with No. 1, using them for a week or ten days along with the powders every morning. After ten days' use of these, the patient

will take No. 2 alternately with No. 1, and using still the powders, and even in strong doses, till all appearance of the disease disappears. This being a deep-rooted disease, it may take some time; but the patient will soon be confident that he is in the right way, and the disease every day diminishing, and his health and comfort improving in every respect.

Of Nervous Diseases and Irritability.

Having once deviated from the right road as to the theory and treatment of so many other diseases, no wonder then that the medical profession should have found this one surrounded with difficulties and incomprehensibilities beyond their reach. Mistaking the cause from whence all proceeded, they found one symptom arising after another to baffle all their skill. They found them, Proteus like, putting on all manner of shapes; and, although these diseases did not kill, they made life a burthen. At last the physicians told them they had no disease, and the only consolation left to the poor patient was to accuse nature of having created him a wretched creature. Every thing of what they had prescribed failed to give relief, till at last nature never having been relieved, sunk under the weight. This came from the absurdity of establishing what physicians call the nervous system, and thinking to act upon it. We have seen, from what has been said on other diseases, how they all proceed from humours of different kinds. Thus, in apoplexy these humours are choking up the blood, veins, and glands that go to the brain. In all opthalmics and loss of sight it is the same thing. In gout, we have seen how these humours are carried to the joints and extremities; in gravel, to the kidneys and bladder; in consumption, to the lungs. In small-pox, they enter the flesh, and are of a pus nature. In measles they do the same thing, but are of a thin, sharp, acrimonious nature. In all scorbutic complaints they are of a sour nature, and not so malignant. In fever these humours are in motion, and disordering the motion of the heart. In boils, ulcers, sores, they have established a course, and are flowing to one particular point, and we know well that when stopped the consequences are fatal. The humours which occasion all the multitude of those affections called nervous, are seated in the stomach, occasioning indigestion, flatulence, want of appetite, voracious appetite, costiveness. Physicians and anatomists tell you that the nerves are chords, strings, originating, some say, from the brain, others say from the spinal marrow, and that they are the conveyors of sensation, &c. They speak thus to fill up their absurd theories of systems. But let me ask them simply, where does this brain, this spinal marrow originate and draw its source? They talk of the brain as the seat of life, celestial, and endowed in

itself with qualities to regulate the rest of the body. What supports the brain or spinal marrow?—what gives them life? Is it not the blood? Read the idle dissertations of philosophers, physiologists, about the soul, and establishing the seat of life. What is there more surprising in the brain being the organ of thought, and the spinal marrow that of motion, than in any of our other organs, the smell, the sight, hearing, taste, or the sexual parts? These are all equally incomprehensible to us; but we know that they are only supported and kept in life by the blood, and that they are only organs subordinate, and for this stream of life to act upon; and that it is the blood which is the only sentient and reflecting part of the body; and that all our organs are in due tone, and exercise their functions properly, when they are washed by this stream of life in a pure state. How foolishly and absurdly have philosophers and physiologists reasoned on the brain! They have ascribed to it the life of man, and spoke of its great sensibility. Have these philosophers never felt a corn on the little toe, or the gout on the great toe, or a violent inflammation, and been insensible to the pain? Have they never witnessed a mortification of the toe soon destroying life? Does not the gouty man in his agony think his great toe endowed with as much sensibility as his brain? Consider the absurdities you have been taught to believe in,—theories which explained nothing, and have not stood the test of experience; whereas the Hygeian principles explain every thing, and are founded on practice. Of late years, certain physicians have told you that nervous diseases had their origin in the stomach and bowels. In this they are right; but they knew not the capability of the stomach and bowels to be cleansed, to any extent, nor the power of the vegetable purgatives to perform this cleansing. All these nervous diseases proceed from the acrimony of the humours acting upon the fibres and the nerves in a thousand various shapes. To cure his ailings, the nervous patient will begin with No. 1 and the powders; and after ten days, use alternately of No. 2, persevering with them till such time as he finds all symptoms disappear, and his sleep and comfort return. This will be accomplished much sooner than he has any idea of, and he will feel astonishment at the change brought about in this simple manner, after having tried so many different things, according to the erroneous doctrines he had been made to believe in. Irritability is to the nerves what fever is to the blood. Rid the nerves of the acrimonious humours which are biting and corroding them, and you render to them ease at once. How erroneous and fallacious to think of soothing them by bracing or fortifying medicines, or by spasmodics, wine, spirits, or bitters! Has not every nervous, irritable patient, who has tried these things, found all his ailings aggravated?

Of Costiveness.

Costiveness may be said to be the mother of disease. As soon as constipation takes place, you may be sure that disease is beginning; or rather, in fact, it is already far advanced. Costiveness is owing to the corrupt, vitiated state of the humours, which are not of that pure, healthy nature as to carry on the operations of digestion, and expel the excrements. The costive habit has been hitherto never cured. Physicians thought to obviate it by a diet of a laxative nature, such as fruits, vegetables, broths, &c. Such a regimen is very pernicious, and, although it may give ease for a day or two, will never go to eradicate the disease, but make it worse. Besides, a continuance in it very much disagrees, and brings on flatulence, &c. ending by increasing the costiveness. Others have thought that making use of some insignificant pill now and then was enough to obviate costiveness. They thought that evacuating the contents of the stomach and bowels for a day was all that was required. They did not know that the viscous, serous, bilious humours that have been purged off to-day, are immediately replaced by others flowing to the stomach and bowels from the whole body; and therefore producing on the stomach and bowels the same bad effects—namely, by their bad nature cramping and interrupting the functions of the bowels. The consequence was, a costive patient took a medicine for one day, and left it off the next, and he found his complaint as bad as before. They did not know that to cure costiveness, it was necessary to persevere for some time in a system of purifying and cleansing the blood; and that then, the juices being good, the act of expelling the excrements is never wanting. The patient will use the universal medicines till such time as he finds this call of nature never retarded,—sometimes taking large doses of 12 or 15 pills, and daily doses of 3 or 5, the object being to keep up the evacuations. Either of the Nos. may be used.

Of Tumours, White Swellings, and Diseases of the Joints.

The Hygeist has now before him the work of B. C. Brodie, F. R. S., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons, and Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, price 16s., on Diseases of the Joints, with a dedication to Sir Everard Home; and from the cases stated, a more unsuccessful practitioner never presented himself before the public. One would think this learned and dexterous surgeon considered it only the patient's wish to have his limbs torn off, or to die a wretched lin-

gering death. What have his researches benefitted the world by his cutting up, dissecting joints, or giving plates of diseased, carious bones. When once you have imbibed a true knowledge of disease and of the human body, don't you see the futility of this practice? and has not experience proved to you the quackery and perniciousness of the medical science? Without entering into this author's mode of treatment, I shall merely lay before the reader the cases stated, and allow him to form his own opinion from them.

Case 1. A man with a diseased knee died in two months after admission.

2. A young man—leg amputated after eight months' confinement.

3. A middle-aged man—diseased liver, and swelling of knee: died in two months.

4. A man, forty-seven years of age, after being four months in the hospital, dismissed nearly as well as when he entered.

5. A young lad, after a month, was dismissed as cured.

6. A middle-aged man, after five months' residence in a hospital, was dismissed only better than when he was admitted; and fifteen months after, he was still a disabled man, not capable of any exertion.

7. A young gentleman, thirteen years of age, treated from July to November, when he was seized with a variety of disorders, and died.

8. A man, forty years of age, was treated for months; dismissed though not cured: returned again worse than ever. He does not say how it ended.

9. An aged woman was treated a month, and dismissed as cured.

10. A gentleman, of forty-five years, under treatment from 1817 to 1821. At last, having got vinum colchichi, he recovered—(I suppose because it purged him.*)

11. A gentleman recovered from vinum colchici.

12. A young lady felt pain in the thigh and knee; was put to bed, and fever coming on, died in a week.

13. A middle aged man, complained of pain in the shoulder; was seized with fever, and died.

14. A diseased knee, sent for examination.

15. A young woman, after five months in the hospital, had her leg amputated.

16. A young man, after two months in the hospital, shared the same fate.

17. A young man, after ten months in the hospital, lost his leg.

18. A boy of six years, after twelve months in the hospital, leg amputated.

19. A lad, after two years going to and from the hospital, leg amputated.

20. A young man, leg amputated.

21. An old man, leg amputated.

22. A boy, eleven years died.

23. A boy, twelve years, died.

* Note of the Hygeist.

24. A middle-aged man died.
35. A case of examination in a dissecting-room.
26. A boy, ten years, treated from April to October, and died.
27. A girl of seven years, treated four months and died.
28. A man, treated three months and died.
29. A young man, treated five months, and died.
30. A young woman treated three months, and died.
31. A young man, treated four months, and died.
32. A lad, treated three months, and lost his leg.
33. A young woman, treated three months, and lost her leg.
34. A middle-aged woman, treated four months, and lost her leg.
35. A middle-aged man, treated four months, and died.
36. A middle-aged woman was admitted, and died.
37. A young woman, treated more than a year, recovered a little the use of her knee.

In all, this volume contains sixty-five cases, all terminating in the same unsatisfactory way; and the Hygeist is certain that, even in the most favourable cases, not one of them approaches to a radical, perfect cure; and that if the patients who did not die, could be called together and examined, they would declare that their pain and infirmities are far from gone. It is perfectly unnecessary to go through the various treatments, conjectures, and false doctrines set forth in the work—leeching, bleeding, blisters on the part, incisions, cutting out, embrocations, and a variety of fatiguing nostrums without meaning, and at last amputation;—such are the means of cure recommended. Deluded people; you are worked upon, and your lives and comfort sacrificed, by this barbarous science, surgery. They have created it, under the guise of science, to feed their insatiable avarice. Read what takes place at their meetings at the College of Surgeons, and of their squabbles;—a flock of vultures is not more greedy. If the Hygeist, in a short time, will cure a diseased joint, a tumour, or a swelling; and if one of these falsely-stiled learned surgeons keeps his patient for months under a fatiguing treatment, which ends in the loss of a leg, or at best being a cripple all his life; who, of the two, is most entitled to your approbation? Is it because this learned surgeon has been educated at a college, imbibing errors, has run through your hospitals, dealing out death and wretchedness,—is it because this profession, passing from one to another, self-erected into a college, has framed an unintelligible jargon of their own, thereby the more easily to impose on your credulity—are these the reasons why you venerate them? Then throw aside such idle prejudices, and learn that nature has provided an easy remedy for your remedies—a *new discovery*, which the Hygeist promulgates to the world, and which he defies all the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to invalidate, because it is founded on nature and truth.

The cure for all diseases of the joints, tumours, and swellings, will be simply thus:—the patient will begin with No. 1 and the vegetable aperient powders, using them first for a week. He will afterwards alternate with No. 2, and finish with some doses of No. 2 to complete his cure. If the disease is recent, it will soon yield to this treatment; if old, you must persevere in the same way for some months.

Of Ruptures and Wounds in the Intestines.

Ruptures appear a very terrible disorder to those who are unacquainted with the true nature of the human body, the bowels protruding and bursting from their seat. The disease appears incurable, and so it has always proved to be by their present treatment. Bandaging up is all that has been thought of to ease this great infirmity. They were ignorant of the cause from whence ruptures proceeded, so they never could apply the proper remedy. They knew not nature's grand resource, which is in the blood: and that by purifying it, you effectually strengthen and corroborate all the parts of the body. The cause of ruptures is simply this; the teguments, the webs that support the intestines, being long soaked and imbrued in stagnant, corrupt, chronic humours and juices, the blood no more circulates and nourishes them as they ought to be. From this they lose their strength and elasticity, and they become soft and feeble like the tendons of any other diseased part or joint, as we see happens to them when they are for any length of time affected and injured by the presence of corrupt, stagnant humours, as in a white swelling or the like. The whole abdomen and the bowels being, in this chronic, diseased state, saturated with viscous, corrupt juices, and the blood no more vivifying and strengthening them, the weight of the bowels (they are loaded too with all impurities) bursts its way through them.

The ruptured patient, and those who have a tendency to be so, will find the universal medicines the only true strengtheners of the bowels. If he perseveres in them, they will bring all to rights. Their operation is natural and easy, relieving every part that is affected. So likewise wounds in the intestines, either from balls or sharp-pointed instruments, will be cured by them when every thing else has failed.* They by their cleansing quality will effectually prevent mortification, regenerate and assist the closing of the parts. When you are once acquainted with their operation, you will be sensible of all this, though perhaps at present it may appear surprising to you.

* In a case of Obstetricy, at Canterbury, where a bungling surgeon, in mutilating the child, had made an incision with his instruments, two inches in length, in the bladder of the mother, was, after he and his bungling brethren had abandoned her as incurable, cured solely by the Universal Medicines.

Edifying Candour of Dr. Clutterbuck. See Lancet of January 11.

This learned doctor, in one of his lectures on the theory and practice of physic, in a discourse of six pages, has made as many declarations to his pupils that they (the medical profession) know nothing of the cause or true nature of disease; that their science is imperfect; in fine, that they have no intimate knowledge of the cause of disease or health. It is very laudable to make this confession, and one would hope therefore that they would the more easily abandon theories and conjectures which they have been starting for these three thousand years, only to be found fallacious, die away, and be forgotten, without as yet having established one really beneficial fact; for I am far from thinking that the discovery of the circulation of the blood, whether true or false, (as some now pretend,) was a beneficial discovery. It has encouraged the practice of blood-letting,—the most pernicious of all treatments to man in a civilized state. Among savage nations doctors are not to be found always at hand to draw off this stream of life; nor are they from their habits liable to those diseases, for which blood-letting has erroneously been used as a remedy. Among them if a man loses blood, it is on the field of battle, and honour and renown are his recompenses.

But on what foundation of reasoning or analogy has this system of blood-letting been established? Does not nature show herself wise and beneficent in all her works, and has she any where pointed out blood-letting as a remedy, or that the skin of man should be broke? Bleeding at the nose is a disease, and carefully to be guarded against; and the causes of the menstrual discharge are sufficiently obvious. The doctors annually bleed thousands to death, and the patients die when they little expect it. Will it be so with the man who uses the vegetable purgatives in a state of disease? Setting aside the numerous instances of patients dangerously ill being relieved by a state of diarrhœa, the concurring testimony of the world is in its favour. Shall we next allude to the numerous classes of vegetables which nature presents for this purpose, which are found always beneficial and never hurtful? Then again the new discovery of the true organization of the human body, formed to be acted upon by the vegetable purgatives, as the vegetable purgatives are formed to act upon it; thus taking out of it all that is bad and corrupt, and nothing but the bad, —which means may be employed daily to the manifest benefit of the individual or patient. Have physicians, with all their

theories, fictitious means, and bleeding, achieved any thing good? Have they explained to you the true cause of a fever, headache, consumption, cholic, or white swelling on the knee? No, but they have misled mankind into a labyrinth of conjectures, by writings tending only to perplex the world, and all to feed their insatiable avarice: they now consider mankind as their lawful prey. The medical science is at present in a similar incongruous state as natural philosophy was before Newton. We know the multitude of theories and contradictions that had been started, only perplexing mankind, till at last a simple fact put all to rest and explained every thing. So it is with this physical fact, that draining out of the human body the vitiated and corrupt humours, by means of the vegetable purgatives, cures all diseases and promotes longevity. Doctor Clutterbuck may give over reforming the classifications introduced by his predecessors, such as Cullen and others; his own classification will have no more truth in it than theirs. He may give over puzzling himself to find out whether it is the blood that drives the heart, or the heart that drives the blood; that he will never find out, as he has not yet found out why rhubarb purges. As useless to mankind would such a discovery be as Sir Astley Cooper's late one, "that the spleen was of an elastic nature, and resembled the dried lungs of a turtle." Doctor Clutterbuck informs us that Cullen's classification contains one hundred and fifty different species of diseases. This Dr. Clutterbuck condemns, and says that most of our diseases are only varieties of the same thing. Thus, then, he is approximating to the sentiments of the Hygeist, who tells you that the cause of all diseases is the same, and to be only radically cured by the same means; and that they are all, as he says, only varieties and shoot from the same root. When Doctor Clutterbuck has made trial of the universal medicines for fourteen days only, either on himself or on his patients, he will be made sensible of this truth from experience, which is better than theory.

Mucous Membranes.

Amongst the other follies and absurdities of the medical profession, it may not be amiss to advert to what is now going on with regard to this. It will show the vagueness and ignorance of their science; and after having rung the changes about the nervous system, vascular system, digestive organs, &c. &c., the mucous membranes are now brought forward, as playing a conspicuous part in all our diseases, and every thing will be referred to these. Time has shown, and the doctors own, that they know nothing about the nervous system, which they sought to brace up with steel and cold baths, and our digestive

organs in the same way, they consider our digestive organs like a hand-mill, which is folly. Had they talked of and set about to improve and regenerate the digestive juices of the stomach, they would have been talking sense; and long since the poor nervous and dyspeptic patients would have felt the good effects of such a practice. But no; they will set to work and endeavour to improve our organs one by one. They do not know that when an organ or any part is diseased, the disease is not in the organ itself, but in the blood which nourishes this organ. An organ is only a part of the whole, inanimate of itself, which cannot be acted upon but by the medium of the blood. Let them reflect on this; they will save themselves much useless study, and their patients will be speedily cured. This mucous membrane, which is now become the universal theme, is simply our interior skin. It lines all the inlets and outlets of the body, the mouth, nose, anus, urethra, and intestines. A new set of physicians, calling themselves elementary texture-men, are those who have set this idle notion afloat. They think to achieve much good by telling you what your different parts are composed of; and even our excrements, urine, and pus, do not escape them. These high-flown physiologists seem to say, let us only find out what a man is composed of, and we will make a man, or at least easily repair him. But have they done either? Certainly not. They spoil and mar every thing they attempt to mend. A Doctor Waudrope, I believe a Royal Physician or Surgeon, assumes to himself great merit for his researches in this study, and has investigated and decomposed all the parts of the eye. I would have advised him to have begun his experiments after knowledge on some of our structures not quite so delicate or easily deranged; for example, our nails or our hair. Had he shown his knowledge and dexterity by improving them, we might the more easily have been persuaded to entrust to him our eyes.

Conclusion.

The Hygeist is certainly the first and only man since the creation who has ever yet been cured of an aneurism and partly ossification of the heart; and that radically too after more than thirty years' standing. Let, therefore, no man despair of recovering his health, if he is anxious to do so. If he proceeds according to nature's plan indicated in the course of this work, he is sure to succeed, however inveterate his disease. From the foregoing circumstance, the world, the human generations still unborn, will be indebted to the Hygeist for the discovery of two grand truths, physical facts hitherto unknown. The first is, that the inward organization of the human body is such, that

all its impure, corrupt, stagnant juices or humours can easily be drawn out of it, and regenerated to any extent, *ad infinitum*, without any diminution of strength or health, but to the great improvement of both; as nothing is carried off but what is bad and corrupt, amd these bad corrupt humours are the cause, the root, the source of diseases of all kinds.

The second grand truth is, that it is only the vegetable purgative productions of a certain class that possess this quality or virtue of acting thus beneficially upon the inward organization of the human body. They do this by their being digested, assimilated, and entering into the blood, and producing in it a wholesome stimulus to shake off and get rid of the bad humours, leaving every thing behind that is good and necessary to life.

END OF ANTI-LANCET.

MORE NEW TRUTHS:

BEING

A SEQUEL

TO

Those contained in the preceding Work,

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO THE WORLD,

WITH REGARD TO THEIR HEALTH.

BY JAMES MORISON, GENT.

NOT A DOCTOR.

It is not from medical men that the world is ever to expect a reform; nor a return to the natural simplicity of that science.

All disease, and even uneasiness, bodily or mental, is always caused by the presence of a vitiated humour.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

LONDON.

1825.

ADDRESS TO THE WORLD.

THE subject of the present volume is of the greatest and most universal importance of any ever yet brought forward: a perfect conviction of all contained therein gained by experience, and daily corroborations of the same, leave no room for doubt. To avoid disease and attain health is in the power of every one who chooses it. If other facts relative to the human economy have remained so long hidden, why may not this very great one have shared the same fate, namely, "*that the human body and the vegetable purgative medicines are mutually adapted one for another: so that by them the contents, or humours, of the body, can be entirely evacuated, altered, and regenerated, and this in a manner so simple as to give every day ease and pleasure?*" Through them a man will be born to days of bliss, compared to what has hitherto been his lot, weighed down as he has been by disease, infirmities, and sufferings, which no earthly power knew how to alleviate. The world had grown old, before it had to hail Harvey's discovery; but a greater and more beneficial discovery still remains to be unfolded—a discovery which every man must feel comes home to himself, and which he may turn to his own benefit.

MORE NEW TRUTHS.

PHYSICAL TRAINING; OR, THE ART OF AVOIDING AND CURING DISEASE, PERFECTING OUR BODIES, AND THEREBY INVIGORATING OUR MINDS, TO THE EXTENT OF WHICH OUR NATURES AND FACULTIES ARE SUSCEPTIBLE.

Blood.

EVERY thing in an animal body, from the moment life has taken place, derives from the blood, which itself is the essence or nutritive part of foods of all kind taken into the stomach. This operation of nature in the stomach, called digestion, which is the process of changing all kinds of food whatsoever into blood, is effected solely by means of the juices in the stomach, and like unto the growth of plants by the roots. Blood makes blood. These juices furnished by the blood, when in their natural healthy state, receive no assistance from any extraordinary or unnatural muscular excitement; for the muscles, nerves, and organs only receive their power of action and sensibility from the purity of the blood which pervades all the body, and in this pure state furnishes juices equally pure for the nourishment and support of the whole. These juices, in a healthy, natural state, may be said to be stationary, when once deposited by the blood at their proper stations for the supply and daily nourishment and waste of the respective parts of the body, which waste is again continually supplied and replaced by fresh juices from the blood. Such is a state of perfect health; and the pure blood rolls freely on, like unto a pure stream distributing life and strength every where.

Disease commences when this pure state of the blood is in anywise altered or choked up,—first, in the stomach and bowels, where, from the presence of acrimonious, viscous humours, the process of digestion becomes more laborious and imperfect, and the blood produced by it, is no more of so good a quality, but impregnated with humours which stagnate and choke up the

finer vessels, and by degrees destroy the harmony of the whole frame, producing the variety of diseases we see, according to their more or less acrimonious state, and the part or organ of the body on which they settle or become obstructed. From this short sketch, it is undeniable, that every thing proceeds from the blood, which is the supporter of life, feeding and upholding all our organs in their due functions,—even the brain itself; which medical men and philosophers, very erroneously, have attempted to represent as possessing innate qualities independent of the physical state of the body;—whereas the brain, or organ of thought, receives its organization and strength from the blood, and according as it is, the brain acts with pleasure and vigour, like any other organ,—the eyes, ears, palate, or lungs.

Insanity, melancholy, aberrations, loss of intellect, scrofula in young or old, only arise from this cause—impurity of the blood; and have been deemed incurable, merely owing to false reasoning and systems, and that the proper and easy remedy never has been applied.

Aliments.

All animal bodies are supported by what they take into the stomach. To support and nourish it by food, or cleanse and purify it by means of the vegetable purgatives, are the only two modes by which we can act upon it or alter it.

It is folly to restrict one self to any one kind of food or diet. Do not we see, throughout the world, the diversities of diet; and are you aware of any that has a preference over another? They must all be converted into blood before our bodies are supported by them? notwithstanding the number of treatises written by medical practitioners with respect to diet and qualities of food can any one say that they ever derived good from putting any of them in practice? All food, good of its kind, is proper. Eat of every thing, but with moderation: on the whole, that is the golden rule. So shall you best comply with Nature's laws, benefit your health, and enjoy the ample variety she sets before you.

The Vegetable Universal Medicines, and Communications received on the Operation thereof.

Persons who begin a course of these vegetable medicines remark that they act quickly, and awaken them at an early hour in the morning; though their operation is soon over, and leaves them quite disposed for breakfast. They remark, too, that after some week's use of them, their stomachs or digestive organs are so much improved, that nothing disagrees with them they eat with pleasure of every thing. Their operating thus

quickly on the commencement of a treatment arises from this that the more they find of corrupt, bilious, humours in the stomach, the more quickly they act, because it is their nature, in the same manner as the No. 2 of these medicines occasion retching to some persons when they find the stomach loaded with humours, which they cannot expel downwards, such being likewise their nature and quality.

Vomiting.

One should never have any apprehension about this retching or vomiting by the vegetable universal medicines. It is over, one may say, in a moment, and leaves you perfectly well. It appears almost incredible to those who have not experienced it. Remember, this is one of Nature's first means of ridding our bodies of disease, aud brought about by simple innocent ve ge tables, which she offers you. Our comprehension of the human body hitherto has been so erroneous, that people take fright when they see or hear vomiting. In sea sickness, however, it takes place for days or nights running, and violently too, and is always followed by beneficial effects to health. One would have thought that this circumstance might have instructed the world better as to the effects and consequences of vomiting. Vomiting, whether produced by the vegetable purgatives, sea-sickness, or coming on naturally, is always beneficial, and can have none of the bad effects which ignorance has ascribed to it. The power and strength of the stomach and parts adjacent, to support vomiting, and of the bowels, to support purging,—I mean by the vegetable purgatives, are truths which should have been obvious to medical men from the dawning of reason, had they not applied themselves more to flatter and lull their patients than to cure them. Who cannot conceive and comprehend that the whole strength of man, and of every animal being, is concentrated in the stomach and bowels? and that, in what regards their functions, they are endowed with most strength, compactness, and durability of any viscera of the human body? They dread nothing but mineral poisonous purges, narcotics, and their own acrimonious juices, when corrupt and stagnant, and allowed to sojourn upon them. Would nature have endowed us with a body and limbs of such strength and agility, and placed in the centre thereof an apparatus for supporting and governing the whole, and not supplied it with strength and simplicity adequate to such an office? Such errors have only arisen from man mistaking his nature, and thinking to strengthen his body by other means than the purification of his blood. I affirm, and every man who makes trial of the vegetable universal medicine for a sufficient time, will from day to day be of the

same belief, that the vegetable purgatives have virtues hitherto unknown to man, and are capable of ameliorating the condition of the human race. We have only paid attention to the blood of our horses,—the human blood has been neglected.

Reflection First.

Persons under a course of the vegetable medicines for some time although they will find daily a great improvement in their spirits, composure of mind, strength and agility, yet they will for a part of a day now and then feel not quite so well as usual —a little weary only, you might call it—like what you experience in a warm day, when your body is loaded with humours; this is most likely to take place the day of taking the No. 2. Let not the patient be disheartened, or think of discontinuing. If he takes the No. 1 at night, he will have good sleep, and find all those feelings and weariness gone and dissipated next day, by carrying off the slight humours that were the causes of it; whereas if he had discontinued in that state, he would not have reaped all the advantage; the reason of which is this: the No. 2 loosen and detach the humours, which are sticking to the nerves, fibres, ond other parts, and has set them afloat. This is the cause of the little weariness you had experienced, which you will find carried off by a dose of No. 1, and not a trace of your former feelings left; and you will be fully sensible that if you had pursued the other plan, and not taken them, your health would have been insensibly injured without your knowing the cause.

True Principle with regard to Health.

The foundation and true principle of all knowledge with regard to health, is this—that all feelings, sensations of pain, or even such as are disagreeable, proceed from obnoxious humours; for without a cause there can be no effect; and all organized bodies in a perfect, healthy state, do not feel pain, but pleasure. This being a true principle in nature, as much as that water runs downwards, never deceives, and acting upon it never can be overdone; for these vegetable purgatives are as innocent as bread; and any sensation you feel when taking them is not inherent, or does not arise from them, but from the action of detaching and loosening the tenacious humours attached to our fibres; and if we suppose a person in such a state of health as to have none of these tenacious, acrimonious humours in his body, their action would be quite insensible as they would have nothing on which to exercise their qualities and virtues.

Reflection Second.

The world will never see an end of all the physical miseries they are now subject to, nor enjoy that state of health, and bodily and mental enjoyment, of which our nature is capable, until they are impressed with more sane ideas with regard to purging by the vegetable universal medicines. The action they produce on the viscera, or organs of the human body, may be compared to pressing or wringing out a sponge full of dirty water. Do not we see how it acts; and that repeating it twice or thrice with clean water will not be sufficient to effectually clear all its intricacies of old incrustated impurities. This is the case with people grown up or advanced in life; and in every individual, differing according to the previous state of his health and humours, but in every one depending only on the same cause. In children and young people, when trained and brought up according to this rational mode prescribed by nature, the good effects are astonishing, and accompany them through life in all situations. Parents would then be relieved from that painful anxiety they feel about their children, and dread of those sicknesses and catastrophes which we see often befall them, either from acute illnesses, or those not less afflicting, of consumption, melancholy, and insanity, and all other morbid states. Who does not see in all this the evident operation and act of nature? At the same time that she cleanses your body, and keeps far distant from you all manner of disease, she gives new strength to it, and composure and energy to the mind; all of which only depend on the more or less perfect state of the blood, and the facility with which it is enabled to circulate in our bodies, and duly nourish all its parts, and principally the brain. Who does not see the erroneous fallacy of our medical profession in the treatment of diseases, either by their systems of giving tone and bracing, or relaxing, by anodynes, absorbents, febrifuges, mercury, and all the different preparations in use, as well as by rules as to diet, whether to be spare or nourishing, or by exercise and air? All these procedures are only sometimes palliative, and always injurious, and can never establish a sound state of health: they have arisen out of an erroneous view of the human body and its functions, and a desire to innovate, and to employ as remedies all the different productions of nature, rather than the simple vegetable purgatives, which alone can do good, and that in a rational way.

Appeal.

I appeal to the world, to those in health as well as to invalids and sufferers have they found yet in following the prescriptions

and opinions of all medical advisers any thing but disappointment and misery, after having exhausted the whole pharmacopœia, by the advice of some; and if they applied to others, being advised to relinquish all remedies, have patience, and for the cure of their diseases put their entire confidence in the resources of nature, and the strength of their own constitutions? Who does not perceive in all this the evident signs of an art without any true knowledge as to system and principle? And how could it have been otherwise? Is reading ancient and modern treatises in our colleges and universities, treatises saturated with errors, superstitions, systems innumerable, diversities of opinion shocking one another, and only combating for an ephemereal existence—is the true knowledge of the human body, which they are in search of, to be learned from such proceedings as these; and if once it had been learned and found out, should not such knowledge be clear and apparent for ever to all the world besides, and not leave mankind, generation after generation, in a wilderness of confusion and doubt? No; trial and experience are the nurseries and true tests of knowledge and science. Had they not imbibed false knowledge at their colleges, they would, long ago, have resorted exclusively to the use of the vegetable purgatives, and learned from experience on themselves and on others the efficacy and innocence of that tribe of the vegetable world. They would thus have dived into the true secrets of nature, and found out the simplicity of the human body. They would have discovered the futility of dissection, and all anatomical conclusions, and banished entirely the use of the lancet and scalping knife for the cure of disease. Is phrenology now going to be a study a la mode, and may we expect to see the same results from it, as from the researches and experiments hitherto made on the eye, and the same fruitless attempts made to remedy its defects and diseases by operations? Does not agriculture furnish us with an exact parallel of what has taken place with regard to the human body? What theories, what systems and superstitions have not existed and been devised in closets to fructify the earth, and have they not all dwindled away to the simple operations of draining and manure, and culture of the surface, which may be compared to friction of the human body?

Of Fever, which is only the attendant on all Disease.

The term fever, as a disease itself, should be exploded, as it arises from an erroneous conception. Fever is always a struggle of the blood to extricate itself, and to surmount the humours that are obstructing it. Thus bilious fever, scarlet fever, putrid fever, inflammatory fever, nervous fever, smallpox fever, measles fever, fever from catching cold, sore throat

fever, brain fever,&c.&c. are all states produced by the humours, the cause of the above disorders. Pain arising from wounds, boils, or any other local cause, will give fever, which likewise interferes with the movement of the blood, which interruption makes it exert itself with redoubled force. All such acute dangerous disorders owe their origin only to a highly-neglected state of the body, its being allowed to fill with acrimonious tenacious humours, which obstruct and clog up all the finer veins and passages, and injure them either in the trunk or head, from which ensues the death of the patient before they can be dislodged, and a free passage obtained for the blood; or an acrimonious humour has perhaps corroded the coat or skin of some blood vessel, from which proceed hemorrhages. Such perilous states arise from the mistaken erroneous idea of strengthening and giving laudanum instead of cleansing. Any person who feels himself weak, dull, and languid, young or old, not having a sane conception of the cause of his state, has recourse to fortifiers, good meat and drink, to invigorate him, to which he is urged by the common ideas of those about him. This is, however, only laying the foundation of some dangerous disorder, which a few doses of the vegetable universal medicines in the beginning would have prevented. Fevers, when cured by purging, are always highly salutary; but if cured by mercury, antimonial powders, febrifuges, bleeding, or opiates, which only deaden sensibility, and lull the patient into a dangerous repose, his convalescence will be tedious; and you have only laid the foundation for future diseases, because you have not purged his body of the bad humours, the cause of the disorder from the beginning. By the drawing of blood you have diminished the contents of the body; by giving opiates and mercury you have deadened the sensibility, and destroyed the springs of nature to restore herself; by giving bark, you have driven the humours back into the system, to make their appearance again in some other shape. By all these proceedings you have not in the least diminished the real cause of the disorder, but you diminished the strength and energy of the patient; and instead of curing, have entailed on him days of suffering and infirmity; and not to him alone, but to his progeny. Why has the simplicity of our physical bodies been so long misunderstood but by deviating from nature? And the present medical theory and system, instead of being grounded on reason and common sense, is the offspring of all the absurd superstitious notions of the darkest ages, and which by the aid of chemistry they even surpass, by administering their poisonous preparations and diversities of treatment. To be well in the good graces of the world, and flatter their feelings and weakness, the doctors attempt to cure without our feeling it, as if disease was merely a spirit. That is impossible; and accordingly their treatments only end in infirmities, pains, and death. What is

the actual mode of treating fevers when they present themselves with any violence? Bleeding, mercury, and antimonial powders, and other palliatives, till the fever subsides of itself, or carries off the patient; and if he survives, leaves him weak and debilitated for months. If, instead of such absurd proceedings, recourse had been had to the vegetable universal medicines No. 2, in strong doses, at any stage of the illness, even with the fever on; in a few hours they would cause wholesome vomiting and evacuations, which are the only things that can give the patient relief and ease, and that quickly too, by eradicating the cause; and by some days' perseverance in them the fever would be effectually surmounted, the corrupt humours, the cause thereof, being evacuated; and they should be continued alternately with the No. 1, and the patient will be quickly restored, which by another treatment would have lasted months.

Weakness—Debility.

Confounding the two words, weakness and disease, is the source of innumerable evils to one half of mankind. Weakness, instead of being a state to be remedied by food, is always the consequence of morbid, stagnant, corrupt humours, which prevent the blood and vital juices from circulating; even if you suppose a person deprived of any food for several days, it is a very different state of weakness he feels; and in this state, his limbs and faculties will not deny him their use, as is often witnessed in many cases of persons exposed to extreme hunger. Stagnant, morbid humours are the cause of all weaknesses, dejection, and low spirits. What fatal consequences must not the present errors give rise to, when we witness the incongruous and absurd means that are resorted to, to restore the patient to health, activity, and cheerfulness?

We always forget that the body and mind derive all their action and strength from the free circulation of the blood. People act as if they seemed to think, that by good food, jellies, wine, these things were immediately added, and incorporated with our bodies, something in the same manner as a splice strengthens a mast, or a too weak rope. Do not we see that nature supports all her sons, no matter what kind of food they take? and if this one thing is attended to, *free evacuations*, health and strength are derived from all; and as I have before remarked, the greater variety we take, the more it is consonant to nature, the juices of a clean stomach surmounting all with ease, and without the assistance of any stimulus or muscular force we can impart to our stomachs or frames—digestion being solely the act of the juices.

Grand Deduction.

Has no one reflected yet on the grand deduction to be drawn from this; that certainly nature would not have created man, and so many productions for his use, and not to have endowed some of those productions with qualities capable of preventing disease and of curing them when commenced? Surely such a conception of the beneficent wisdom of the Almighty is highly justifiable; and from my own experience and knowledge, I affirm, that the vegetable purgatives are such, and that there are no bounds to their virtues in curing the human body, and restoring it to its perfect state. They draw and drain out of it every thing that is corrupt and inimical to it, leaving the blood, which is the source and fountain of life, pure to distribute health and energy to every part of it. And the more they are persevered in, the more they benefit you, till at last the body and mind enjoy their functions to the utmost extent intended by nature.

Is it not then highly presumable that nature intended such a gift to man in some of her productions, as she has been so profuse for his support? Has not the ingenuity of man been at work since the beginning of the world in searching out and devising remedies of all kinds for the cure of disease? and has not man found them all inefficacious and illusory; so much so, that prudence and experience cried into their ears, "Take nothing; you will do yourself more harm than good?" So unsatisfactory and uncertain has all medical knowledge hitherto been found; and the road to health, instead of being plain and simple, and open to all, was deemed uncertain and unintelligible, and no clue yet found for attaining it—the treatment for the same disease varying in every country, and in the same country varying according to the whim of the medical adviser—and as we know, prescribing often direct opposites for the cure of the same disorder. Common sense should have taught them that no cause can be removed by two opposites. It must either be the one or the other that is fitted for doing so radically. We will suppose a man subject to melancholy and low spirits: we know that such a man's state will be altered for a short time by drinking intoxicating liquors; but we know that his malady will only be rendered worse hereafter by such a proceeding, which, instead of removing, augments and rivets the cause of this disorder more closely in the body.* All tonics, bracers, cold baths, only act in the same manner, and are contrary to real health: they merely alter your sensations and feelings for a

* The present theory and practice of the medical world is, however, exactly similar; they only think of alleviating symptoms for the moment, no matter what may be the consequence: their foresight and knowledge go no farther.

short time? but the cause of the disease remains the same, to return with redoubled force. It is only by purifying the blood that disease can be radically cured. Man is an organized being, capable of many sensations at the same time. By the intoxicating liquor you have raised an excitement for a time within him, which overcomes the other morbid sensation he was subject to. So it is with the theory and practice of our medical profession; they think only of allaying symptoms and changing our sensations for a short time, forgetting altogether to eradicate the cause, without which there can be no true cure. This cause is always a real material substance, a humour. This is a fundamental truth in the nature of our bodies which there is no combating nor denying. All this originates in the complete ignorance of the true nature of the human body, and of the quality and efficacy of the vegetable purgatives, the one capable of being cleansed and rendered quite pure, and the others capable of doing this, and the whole in a rational comprehensible manner, and not as specifics. Do not we see by the acts of expectoration, blowing of the nose, discharges from the eyes and ears, boils on our flesh, that it is only by the rejection of humours that nature finds relief, the blood in all these shapes ridding herself of the viscous acrimonious humours that obstruct it? How fallacious and pernicious then the theory of thinking to change and neutralize these humours! Has agriculture yet found out, or will it ever find out, an ingredient or compound to be thrown on a swampy morass, that will restore it to fertility? Do not we see too, in the works even of man, that no complicated machine is invented, without providing a means of ingress and egress for cleansing it? otherwise it would be incomplete; and do we suppose that Nature would not have been alike provident? This she has done by means of the bowels and the vegetable purgatives, had not man mistaken her indications, and wilfully strayed therefrom.

But many will say, (nay, almost the whole world, from old prejudices and other imperfect ideas of human nature), how can such a person, young and delicate, or old and feeble, bear the effects of such violent purging? Might not the same question be asked, and with more propriety, on seeing a person of this description eating beef, mutton, bread, fish, soup, jelly, or any other aliment? How can he have strength to digest and assimilate to himself such materials? for I do not know that jellies are more easily converted into pure blood than any other aliment. A new born child has the same digestive organs and juices as a grown man, susceptible of being acted upon, and digesting the vegetable purgatives; nay, with the greatest ease and facility to itself. As to those who appear weak, feeble, and delicate, we hear every one say,—Oh! they can never bear the effects of a purging medicine, they are so weak and delicate,—

I would beg leave to ask them, must not this weakness and delicacy, or want of health, proceed from an interior cause, peculiar to the individual; for certainly it is not from want of good nourishing food, which these patients have to their full satisfaction: there must then be another cause existing within the body of this weak, delicate individual; otherwise good food properly digested should have the same effect on his body as on that of any other person. In vain will you attempt to find the cause of this weakness and langour in any thing else, but in a morbid corrupt state of the humours, and impurity of the blood; and the cause removed by purging, the langour and weakness will cease. Do not we see in any person attacked with disease, and fever coming on, how weak and languid he feels? he can scarcely move a limb, and his mind is in the same dejected state as his body. If you attempt to feed him, you increase his langour and disease; but a strong dose of the vegetable universal medicine will remove these in a few hours, and you will be astonished at the change. To object to purging the weak and delicate, is as sensible, as it would be to refuse food to the lively and healthy, and to tell him to remain in his present state. All weakness and delicacy of constitution, are owing to morbid, stagnant, and over abundant humours, by which the easy circulation of the pure blood is impeded.

People of weakly constitutions, instead of dreading the effects of strong doses of the universal medicine, require them stronger than healthy subjects. This is so apparent to reason, that it is astonishing that those who have occupied themselves with medicine all their lives, should not have found it out, and made the world sensible of it too—health and sickness, life and death being only a struggle of two principles or humours within us; the one good and supporter of life, the other bad and destroyer of it: and the action of the vegetable universal medicine being as an assistant given by nature to aid the good, in throwing off the bad. It is evident, that the more this bad predominates, the good requires the more assistance to stimulate it to throw the bad off; this is the case in all constitutions called weakly, which are only so because a bad humour predominates. Accordingly, we find in all severe disorders the patient requires stronger doses, and these have often little effect: why?—because in this state the bad principle or humour predominates very much over the good.

The contexture of our interior is such, (I speak of the breast or organs of expectoration or coughing, the stomach and the bowels) and of so much strength and consistence, that if they are kept free of acrimonious, stagnant humours, which have the effect of either corroding or paralysing them, we can no more use them or fatigue them too much, either by coughing, vomiting, or purging, than we can injure the brain or head by blowing the nose; and we know well it has a contrary effect. And

is not blowing the nose only getting rid of a superabundant humour, which has gathered there, as it does on all other parts of the body ?

Of the Limbs and Muscular Force.

It is a general remark, that in proportion as the belly swells and increases, the limbs, legs, and thighs diminish, losing their strength and elasticity. The observation is a very just one; but the world has no fixed principle nor idea on which to proceed to remedy or to recover from such a state. It is even probable that had you applied to two different physicians, they would have prescribed each of them a direct opposite course of remedy to one another. The one would have recommended strong good food and wine, bracing tonic medicines, cold and sea-baths, &c. This would have been the popular prescription, as pleasing and flattering to the opinion of the multitude; but on trial the sufferer finds no relief, but grows worse, and sinks into dropsy, infirmities, perhaps apoplexy, and dotage. The prescription of the other physician would have been abstemious diet, and much exercise—which certainly is the wiser mode of treating the disease of the two, though not the most popular; and, according to the previous constitution of the individual, he might thereby have gained some relief; but still he would be obliged to lead a life of privations, and subject himself to many uncomfortable habits and eccentricities. How many, in their meridian of life, do we not see fall into this state, and become, as one may say, excluded from the world and its pleasures! If, instead of resorting to two such different courses for the remedy of the same disorder, these two individuals had made use of the vegetable universal medicine for some months, they would have both enjoyed life with ease and comfort—the belly diminished, the limbs strengthened, and the mind invigorated. Any person making use of the vegetable universal medicine for some months, will find his muscular strength improved; first, the region of the stomach and abdomen—(they are the seat of muscular strength)—will become firm and elastic, losing their former flaccidity, the marks and fine delineations of the muscles appearing outwardly upon them—the abdomen will diminish in volume and gain in strength: this gives ease and grace to the whole body, and to its movements—the thighs, the legs, the arms, the joints, all will become strong and supple. Strong friction with the flesh-brush will greatly accelerate an improvement. The world will be surprised to hear that the vegetable universal medicine will prevent breaking the tendon Achilles, and when broke, will prove the best cure. This proceeds from the same cause as ruptures in the body, as explained under that head, in the work, "Important Advice."

Of Features and Expression.

The whole system, body and mind, is but one machine; the mind the fruit of the body, and the features and expression may be called the flowers or blossom thereof; they are the sure indicators of health and disease; their presence or absence depends altogether on the state of the humours, and how the individual has been nurtured from infancy; that is to say, whether his constitution was sufficiently good not to require the assistance of amendment. If it was such, he will grow up with pleasing conntenance, strong, manly, well marked features, and acute expression. If, on the contrary, his constitution was faulty, impregnated with stagnant corrupt humours, in infancy he will be florid, which, as he advances in life, will degenerate into dullness and insipidity, and become a perfect contrast of every thing that is pleasing and lively. Had his parents, instructed as to this, paid attention to his early days, they would have averted such a state, and benefitted him more than thousands of pounds left. Who so unthinking as not to have considered and reflected on the countenance of the drowsy, the lethargic, the apoplectic man? Although there is no want of flesh and florid colour, yet the whole appears like a daub of a painting, without features and expression to please others, and he himself is a prey to inward consciousness of imbecility;—all this is occasioned by stagnant, corrupt, tough humours, which impede the blood, and prevent it from vivifying the countenance. Look at the morose Atrabilarian—he is a prey to constant uneasiness and anxiety, the pleasures and gaieties of life have no charms for him; nothing dispels his melancholy a little, but arduous undertakings and copious draughts of the juice of the grape: but to this he will fall an early victim, and it will accelerate his ruin. Had he been acquainted with and used the vegetable universal medicines, he would have enjoyed life, and been an ornament to society. In fine, all kinds of countenances, expression, features, and the want of them, or vacuity, arise from the predominant nature and superabundance of our humours. A man's being in humour, or out of humour, which is erroneously looked upon as a moral vicissitude, depends altogether on the state of the body, and of its internal juices.

Smoking.

Smoking, regarded as as a sanitary practice, cannot be condemned, and seems to be highly agreeable to many nations. Smoking acts upon the throat and chest, cleanses and causes the expectoration of humours difficult to be got at, and every one knows from experience that all acts of expectoration, spitting

and blowing the nose, are highly salutary, because they rid parts of those tough humours which were blocking them up, and difficult to be got at by other means ; yet the medical science has opposed and wished to set aside such a salutary practice, choosing rather to cloy the stomach with sweets, lozenges, and paregorics, and thus to give rise to consumptions and decays, by shutting up the humours which Nature wished to rid herself of. But what has been the conduct of the medical profession? If we look back into it, we shall find that every thing almost which nature produces has been condemned by some of them in their treatises according to their whim. We know the struggles that tea and coffee have had to make, to push their way to the general use they now enjoy—notwithstanding the anathemas and predictions of the faculty wishing to make room for cocoa alone ; sugar itself sometimes has not been more fortunate; bread, milk, and rice too have had their opponents and advocates; and beef, mutton, and potatoes have not escaped their censure. Many kinds of fish, and all shell-fish, vegetables, and fruits, have been declared poisonous ; till at last the world, who wish to be healthy if they could afford it, are restricted to jellies, chickens, and soles, bread pudding and sago, and spirits and water or soda water for drink, as malt liquor and wines are both said to contain principles injurious to digestion and health. Have they never reflected yet—has the world never considered, that if one man enjoys good health from eating all and every kind of food, and that the other is sick, and reaps no benefit from any kind of food, that this difference arises from the different state of the two individuals, and not from the food? The one has good humours in his body, and converts all food to his support; the other has vitiated humours, which contaminate and corrupt all he eats : and notwithstanding the lesson to be gathered from this, we obstinately hope to arrive at good health, not by changing the humours or state of the individual, but by restrictions, and some particular food, which ends in cloying and disgusting him ; and his friends and the world content themselves with thinking that every thing has been done which was possible, and that no expense has been spared. Such is the reasoning and great length this high medical knowledge has attained to.

Learned dissertations, too, on this subject, have set forth, that the action of smoking, and thus drawing in and puffing out, is injurious, and fatigues the chest. Nothing can be more absurd, as every organ that is susceptible of action, is benefitted by the use of it ; and the smoke and this action combined tend much to cleanse the chest of phlegmy, tough humours which every one feels, is the cause of difficulty of breathing, and of disorders in these parts. Our bodies throughout require cleansing, and smoking at times can do no harm, but must be advantageous to those who like it.

Bad Breath—Bad Perspiration.

Both these discover without disguise, the corrupt source from which they proceed. How few pay attention to them or their consequences, or have turned their thoughts to radically prevent them! Some odoriferous palliatives are the whole length that science has gone in this respect; yet some weeks' use of the vegetable universal medicines would remove the cause.

Countenance—Peevishness—Bad Humour.

The countenance is the dial-plate of our interior, and our being master of it, the sure sign of composure and serenity—the most enviable and desirable of all states, and may claim Divine extraction. With composure and serenity, life glides pleasantly on, like unto a pure unobstructed stream. Intellect, imagination, composure, serenity, may be termed the fruit, the essence of the whole body. If by the management of our bodies, we have not attained to and perfected these high intellectual faculties, we have done but little. In them resides all the strength of man and of the world;—they are the true fruit of the tree—the fruit of this body, which we have been nurturing and taking care of from infancy up: certainly, then, all physical assistance administered to the body which experience has taught us, and can be proved beyond a doubt to be instrumental in promoting and perfecting these high functions of our intellectual part or being, must be according to nature, and provided by her for that purpose;—that such is the case of the vegetable universal medicines, and their effects lasting, no man who has tried them will attempt to deny or dispute. The reason why the world has never yet reaped the benefit from purging, expectoration, &c., which are all only modes of cleansing, is, that they have never been persevered in, and in sufficient strength: people not having just ideas as to their true effects, they expected that some days' use of either was sufficient. Has not every one of us, however, experienced, after a cold or stuffed head, the enormous quantity of matter that is blown out and spit, sometimes lasting for weeks and months; and do not we always experience the beneficial result of it; Nature, in such cases, from causes which we cannot investigate, has had the power to bring about this cleansing herself; and if she had not done so, we may well imagine that the patient would have fallen a victim to such a mass of humours accumulating in the head. They did not consider the body a mass imbrued with corrupt humours, and that consequently it must be the work of time to radically free it of them. Do not they see by a cut or drain made in a field—do not all th estagnant

juices from the back, remote parts of the field flow towards this drain; and must not the borders of the drain be somewhat affected by their bad quality, till they are all run off? So it is with the whole internal tube of the human body, to which it is the drain; and if it is kept in order, all the other functions regulate themselves, and the juices flow in their proper state. In vain, as to the benefit of mankind, has science made researches, and by anatomy pryed into our most inward parts: having once strayed from the path of nature, like a man entering a forest, the more they have advanced, the more they have found themselves bewildered and lost, and grasping at every thing they could lay hold of. By their inventions they have tortured man, and left him more miserable than they found him. Let chemistry and manual dexterity direct themselves towards their proper field, where they can do no harm; but do not attempt to improve human nature by them.

Coughing.

People are alarmed when they hear a strong cough;—they think that such an exertion must weary and tear the lungs: were they better instructed, they would only dread those low, smothered coughs, which have been stopped by sedatives or colds badly cured by stopping up the acrimonious humours on the lungs, which they have no more the force to expel; but settling there, corruption begins: this is the cause of all pulmonary diseases. Have, therefore, no dread of a strong cough, even if it is dry. If you do not take drugs to clog and stop it up, and use sometimes the vegetable universal medicine, expectoration will follow, and you will be thoroughly relieved. In every part nature is always using her exertions to cleanse herself; second her in that, and you will do well.

Scabs and Scales arising on Cuts and Sores.

Do not we plainly see the nature of this corrupt, acrimonious humour, which is in the body, from the scabs and scales that are produced from it after any sore? It forms into hard, horny substances, inert, and not capable of any organization, but remains dead till the skin forces it off: this is the humour which, owing to bad digestion, foul stomach and bowels, originates there, and afterwards spreads through the whole body; and varying in thousands of shapes and degrees, produces all the pain and diseases human nature is subject to: this is the prolific soil, or what may be called the material of disease.—Where, then, is the common sense of talking of our solids?

We know nothing about them, nor can we add to them, nor diminish them one iota; nay, more properly speaking, they do not exist apart, and are only organized juices, emanated and emenating at all times from the blood, and can only be acted upon by it; yet, from what we often hear and read, one would imagine they considered these solids as something similar to the workmanship of the bell-hanger, or those play-toys called jumping jacks, and that they can screw them up and slacken them at pleasure.

Cancers.

The knife and other specifics (as may be said) have been resorted to for the cure of this disease, and the world has grown old in expecting relief from such incomprehensible means: the cancerous humour is of the most corrupt, corroding, subtle nature, something comparable to the essence or spirit of other corrupt humours, and seems to be a highly concentrated state of the erysipelas humour. Nothing but a strong and continued course of the vegetable universal medicines, will succeed in ridding the system of such a poison. Having enlarged so much on the nature and construction of the human body and of the diseases incident to it, every one must clearly comprehend the source from which such a disorder can spring. It is in vain to think to cure any disease from the exterior; as well might you attempt to support life by applying slices of beef to your stomach and belly. The stomach and bowels have strength enough to shake off all such vicious, corrupt humours, when kept in motion by the vegetable universal medicines; they suck and drain out what is bad from the whole frame, thereby regenerating it.

West India Estates.

Every one acquainted with West India estates, is well aware of the sad havoc made by diseases of all kinds amongst the white inhabitants, and the negro population, although it is their native climate. There our old system of medicine has uncontrolled sway; and mercury, antimony, tartar emetic, corrosive sublimate, salts, bark, opium, camphor, and assafœtida, and plenty of steel powders, to cure the *mal d'estomac*, find always great consumption and ready victims, to which may be added the lancet for all cases of inflammation, which, owing to previous improper treatment is very common. Yaws, sores, ulcers, worms, *mal d'estomac*, fevers, pleurisies, yellow fever, dropsies, all these would yield and be prevented by using the vegetable universal medicines, and much valuable labour and expensive drugs saved to the proprietors. These are the climates in which

an attention to the state of the stomach and bowels is the most essential; and with that attention they are the most healthy—they require nothing else.

Hair.

The hair is the great ornament of the face, and comparable to the leaves of the trees; and like unto all other parts of us, its growth, strength, and duration depends on the health and proper state of the body; and it remains as yet very doubtful whether oils, greases, or any exterior applications can have any effect in promoting its growth and beauty. But we know with certainty, that it grows luxuriantly when the body is in a proper healthy state, and that it diminishes and actually falls off, when the body is neglected and full of disease; and that corpulence is by no means a preventive of it, but rather induces it; which, however, should not be the case, if we are to consider the hair as plants drawing their nourishment from oil and grease. No; the hair is nourished and supported by its appropriate juices drawn from pure blood, like unto every other part of the animal frame; as the nails, for example. I can, from experience in my own family, inform my readers and fair countrywomen, that some months' perseverance with the vegetable universal medicine will cure and prevent all such mishaps, by improving the state of the skin and juices, where the hair has its roots, and is nourished. My daughter, at the age of sixteen, being at boarding-school, and of a chronic, diseased, neglected state of body, the hair all dropped off; the head was of course shaved, and a wig made use of for a long time. The hair grew again, but weakly, and continued in this state till she was near twenty, and then it grew weak, and fell off again, and in places, for the size of a crown piece, became bare, without a hair upon them. She was, too, though full of flesh, in a very diseased, chronic state. This went on for a length of time, she using the many insignificant prescriptions in use, and not knowing at that time how to remedy it, or do better. About this period, I myself began the use of the vegetable universal medicine; and her state of health was grown so bad with an attack of erysipelas, that she saw the necessity of doing something to alter her situation, and began with the same medicines, which have had such a beneficial effect, as to restore her to perfect health in every respect. The hair of the head has reappeared, and grows with great luxuriance; and the erysipelas, which had even caused lameness in one leg, has been radically cured. If grief and affliction, as it is said, will turn the hairs grey, and that in a short time, why should not keeping the body and mind in a healthy, composed, serene state, produce the contrary, and pre-

vent their falling off, and turning grey, at least so rapidly as we often witness? and that the vegetable universal medicines really produce this effect, I am convinced, from what has happened to my own; as my hair has improved in thickness and colour within these four years.

Longevity.

We all desire longevity: be our stations what they will, we leave this world with regret and reluctance; but has man ever employed rational means to prolong his existence on earth—or has the medical art come to his assistance? every individual who has attained something beyond the common age, being looked upon as singled out by Providence—so that little attention has been paid to the habits, infancy, mode of life of this centenarian, to which circumstances, however, he was indebted for his long life—and the world grows no wiser in this respect, and no sure principle or mode is found out by which others can be guided. Read the descriptions that are given of what is called a green healthy old age, and of the symptoms and feelings that are universally found attached to it, even in the most healthy subjects, and the physical causes which give rise to the gradual decay of our bodies by old age. Has it not always been allowed, that this is brought on by stagnation of humours in the body, imperviousness of the bones and other parts, attended with a general diminution of the capacity of the veins and vessels? all this is right and according to truth so far, but the primary cause of all has been forgotten and left out of sight, namely, the viscous stagnant state of the humours, wanting fluidity, and consequently not capable of penetrating and nourishing as before. This is the state in a green healthy old age, in a person not subject to disease or infirmities of any kind. Had this person, gifted as he was with such a good state of health, been fully sensible, and penetrated with just ideas of the cause whence his good state of health proceeded, he would at certain periods have made use of the vegetable universal medicine to rid his body of the stagnant humours the only cause of the want of energy and gradual decay he was beginning to feel, and thus enabled himself to push his career much farther: by not paying attention to this, there was such a double tendency operating daily to his destruction, the humours thickening, and the energy and force of blood diminishing. This is the state of an old age highly favoured; as few but are accompanied with either acute or chronic ailings, which very soon destroy or choke up the machine.

Having thus found an easy, safe remedy which assists digestion, strengthens, carries off all superfluous humours, rendering those in the body more pure and fluid, every person will be con-

vinced that this must promote longevity, and be in fact the only rational way by which man can prolong his days, and that too with enjoyment. What has been the mode—what have been the remedies, prescribed and resorted to by those, affluent enough to indulge? Restrictions and prescriptions as to diet and drink; elixirs, balsams, tonics, strengtheners, restorers, analeptic pills; hours of rest and getting up, and warm clothing: —and in most cases every one who has attained old age, having something particular of his own, to which he ignorantly ascribed his well being. Who does not perceive in all this, the evident marks of want of all science and principle, leaving the human race a complete prey to all the infirmities of disease? No, by carrying off the viscous corrupt humours, health and life may be preserved to the utmost limits destined to man. We have all heard the story of two witnesses examined by a judge, both very old, and both in a healthy fresh state,—they led, however, lives very different; the one sober and patriarchal, the other indulging in the pleasures of the bottle—to whatever belief the story is entitled, the facts are very conceivable—and every one of us has perhaps witnessed something of the same kind himself. I have already explained that one particular food is not more conducive to health than any other; all depends on the evacuations of the body, and that they are always free and open: intoxicating liquors are not immediately inimical to life, but they become so, by heating and inflaming the body and preventing these evacuations. The man who indulged to excess in the bottle, had most certainly not done so all his life; he had led, for the most part of it, a sober active life, was of a healthy constitution, with good juice, which never had met with any check or been altered. Such a body becomes unassailable and harder than iron, because the juices and stomach are good, and supply only pure blood for the nourishment of the body: nothing but surfeits of eating and sloth can alter such a body. It is probable, too, that he only began this career of carousing when advanced in life, between forty and fifty, and the body had got then into a regular strong routine not easily to be deranged.

Organic Disease.

The proper application of words aud their meaning, is the first step towards knowledge and science: without that you are only buffeting the air, or what the French call giving a *coup d'epee dans l'eau.* One would understand by organic disease such a want or defect in the part or organ, as to prevent it ever acting right; as in the wheel of a machine, a part broken off, or so twisted or otherwise deranged, as never to be remedied. Such seems to be the meaning attached to organic disease, and

any cure thereof is regarded as hopeless. But has the world ever reflected, that if ever this individual, or any organized being, had this organ in a proper state at or since his birth, any morbid state or disease happening to it afterwards is only owing to the gradual increase of an humour settling upon this organ, and thus altering and preventing its proper action. All disease, and finally death, may in like manner, and with equal propriety be called organic disease; for in all, some organ is first altered and injured, and finally destroyed, which causes death. In acute disease (which arises solely from neglect and want of precaution to purge the body occasionally by the vegetable universal medicine) this rapidly takes place. In chronic disease it proceeds by slow degrees and imperceptibly, but the cause is the same in both, and tending to the same result—the destruction in one way or other of some organ. The term organic disease should only apply to defects taken place at or previous to birth. Do not we see in cuts, sores, wounds, that nature (that is the pure blood in man and all animals) has the power of regenerating and forming afresh that which is really wanting, torn and broken even in bones themselves, and in a still greater degree that of cleansing and restoring to its proper action an organ which we have only allowed to become dirty? What has dissection profited to mankind? its processes may be termed a system of cruelty to man and beast, making experiments to prolong life after depriving them of some internal organ, the spleen, the kidneys, and thus encouraging making incisions into the abdomen of the human body. Read the medical reports in their monthly rhapsodies. One would think the human mind had delivered itself up bound hand and foot, to ignorance and infatuation. Countrymen, fellow citizens, read these reports of what takes place in our hospitals, and open your eyes—after treating a patient and drugging him for several months, trying one thing and then another—the patient dies, his body is opened, and what is found—that which every man but a doctor, with half his senses, knows before-hand must be found; namely, a mass of humours of various kinds, coagulated blood, &c. &c. which have first obstructed, and finally destroyed some organ either of the head or trunk—and if they do not alter their theory and treatment, they will go on from now to eternity, as they have been doing, without benefiting mankind, but injuring them: and all this is covered with the appearance of science and knowledge to the surrounding multitude, who stand aghast and amazed at the prodigies of their art, and of the miseries that they themselves are threatened with. All this misery and suffering would have been easily and modestly prevented and cured in some weeks by the vegetable universal medicines.—Let nature work, and when assisted by them, she has the power of thoroughly cleansing and regenerating too, that which is wanting,—they will do that which no other power on earth can do.

Conviction one feels of the Justness of this Method of Cure when once begun.

Every one has experienced disgust and loathing of taking medicine only for a few days according to the treatment of physicians; and in chronic cases, when draughts are to be taken for a week, they become so disgusting, and indeed give rise to other symptoms of disease, that the patient cannot continue them. They are taking a medicine to counteract some particular disease, and this medicine is so foreign and inimical to our natures, that it brings on some other symptoms; that is to say, these drugs are not eradicating the cause of disease and it springs up in different shapes somewhere else. Every one who has had the misfortune to be sick only a few days, must have remarked this; even with all mineral waters, the effects are no better; they cannot be persevered in: the same with iron and steel medicines, which do no good, but much harm. How could such absurdities take place as to think of improving the constitution with iron. The prescriptions are varied from day to day according to symptoms, and one thing is given to counteract the effects of its predecessors, and none of them do any real good: the reason is obvious: the constitution, or habit of body, can only be improved by taking something out of it, to facilitate the circulation: none of these nostrums do that; they only either cool or stimulate our fibres, which divert and alter the sensations for a time, something like getting drunk. and then diluting to sober oneself. With the vegetable universal medicine, when once begun, nothing of this kind takes place: they give no uneasiness or disgust, except at the very moment of swallowing them: the patient feels gradually day by day more relieved; and all symptoms that may arise, vanish by persevering in them alone.* To one who does not know them, their effects appear miraculous; taken at eleven at night, you feel refreshed in the morning: they operate with ease; and by ten o'clock, you have an appetite for any kind of food that is presented. You feel satisfied and convinced that you are doing the best for your health and body that is to be done on earth, and you do not invoke supernatural, superstitious means. Has such been the case yet with any former system or treatment? Is not every one dissatisfied, accusing both doctors and drugs, and nature too.

Mouth and Teeth.

It suffices to say, that all diseases of the mouth and teeth are effectually cured by some months' perseverance in the vegetable

* Reader, mark this! as the grand criterion and proof.

universal medicine. In young people it facilitates their regular beautiful growth, preventing those deformities we often see, and boils and tooth-ache. It eradicates from the gums the scorbutic and other humours, the presence of which give rise to the teeth loosening, decaying, and falling out: the gums becoming of a spongy nature, and no more adhering to their roots, the teeth are deprived of nourishment. In fine, those who make use of the vegetable universal medicines, will find that they will not deceive them with regard to this either.

Trembling—Shaking.

What a pitiful, lamentable object does the trembling and shaking of the head and hands make of us! as if our very frame and support were tottering within us: the cause of it is very subtle and remote, but the same as the cause of all other disease and infirmity; and will be removed by the use and persevering in the vegetable universal medicine, which will ease the nerves of the morbid humour which is thus affecting them,—a very different mode of cure, I allow, to drinking spirits to steady them, which only aggravates the disease.

The Juvenile Disorders, Small Pox, Chicken Pox, Measles, and Hooping Cough.

All these disorders incident to young people proceed only from an effort of the blood to throw out of the system humours which are incommoding it, and taking place at a period of life when it has the most energy to do so. Of all these, the whooping cough humour seems the most tenacious. It may be said to be the humours of the lungs, which they are shaking off; and thus coming to the borders and sides, produces the violent cough and accumulation of tough phlegmy humours. The use of the vegetable universal medicines, and particularly of No. 2, which sometimes cause vomiting for a short time, will effectually remove and cure it, and make the disease pass off easily.

Is not the Medical Profession instituted for the benefit of the World, and not Mankind for the Profit of Doctors?

The medical profession being now a trade or craft, people will say all trades must live and be encouaged, and that by thus simplifying all their present proceedings into one act distinct and plain, our colleges and chemists' shops, physicians and surgeons will be rendered useless.—Is such an argument to

be tolerated for perpetuating the miseries now attendant on life? then one may well say that mankind has been created for the doctors. Let them abjure their present errors and return to the natural simplicity of the physical art: they will then be a blessing to future generations yet unborn, and rescue mankind from the abyss of miseries into which they are plunged.

Every one has an Account to settle with himself with regard to the Pleasures and Pains of this Life.

This is an account which is very soon and easily stated. If you are not one of those individuals highly favoured by nature, who enjoy a sound easy state of health without ailing or infirmity, which is owing to the mild, benign state of your humours, you have to reflect on the sufferings, perhaps even misery, precariousness and uncertainty of life you see exemplified daily around you, and which no doubt you have already felt. If then you would avoid this state of misery and wretchedness, bodily and mental, which neither riches nor the prescriptions of physicians, and all their palliative prescriptions will ever remedy as the world has experienced—adopt the easy and safe plan here recommended: by persevering in it, it will ensure to you health, clear judgment, and long life: all it requires is, take the pills; with them you can never err, and you will avoid all the miseries of an invalid, infirm, ailing existence. I think every one will be of my mind, that swallowing a few pills, is purchasing exemption from such evils at an easy rate. In the short course of a month's time, by the daily use of them, you will find all your enjoyments and faculties improved; all kind of food will give you pleasure, and none whatsoever will disagree with you; the digestion in your stomach will proceed smoothly and pleasantly like unto the course of a pure stream; your stomach will not stand in need of any of the artificial means commonly resorted to, such as wines, bitters, soda water, balm of Gilead, or drams; and you will soon learn that these are injurious. The reason of all this it is very easy to explain quite satisfactorily; digestion is effected solely by the juices or fluids; these juices or fluids themselves proceed from the blood, which produces them by the same operation as it does other parts of our bodies, and furnishes to their growth as to the bones, the eyes, the hair, the nails. By the daily use of these universal medicines you have expelled these vitiated acrimonious humours, which impede digestion, and cramp nature in all her operations. In a word, your digestive juices have acquired that state of purity intended for them by nature to carry on the process of digestion. When they are in that state, their power or dissolvent qualities are such, that nothing intended for the

use of man comes amiss to them. Is not this the state of health said to have been possessed by the first races of mankind, before their natures and humours were vitiated and degenerated, and they had begun to adopt those absurd ideas with regard to health and strength of the body, which have been transmitted down to our day? instead of finding your digestive powers and strength diminish, as you have been taught, and will be told by physicians and doctors, you will find them daily improve, your spirits and energy lively; and you will perceive that you are every day adding to your well-being by the simple operation of evacuating from the body that which is inimical to it: such is the operation of the universal medicines, they only take out of the body that which is bad, purify it, drain it. You sufferers of all descriptions, have you ever found any relief from all the variety of silly nostrums administered to you under the fine specious names of tonics, bracers, carminatives, fever-powders, absorbents, anodynes, wine, balm of Gilead, bitters, mineral waters, &c. or whatever their denominations may be? I venture to say, none: for a short time they have caused a change in your sensation; but that over you have found your health relapse into its former state, and probably become worse and more aggravated; and you have been obliged to have recourse to some other equally silly procedure. Having failed in obtaining relief by using tonics and bracers, or nervous remedies, you try the opposite of relaxing; the warm bath, sudorifics, warm flannel clothing, milk or vegetable diet, abstinence from wine and fermented liquors, and a variety of means, which the faculty is every day inventing. But you will have found no more benefit from such a mode than from the other; and life to most people passes away amidst suffering and privations, and the premature decay of all their faculties. With the vegetable universal medicines all this is reversed: by a short trial, any one may find an alleviation to his sufferings; he will begin to perceive that it is the only thing that cannot be overdone, and is always beneficial; he will become sensible that it is only from too small doses, that he receives any uneasy sensations, and does not reap any advantage. He will soon perceive that he is attacking his disorder, whatever it may be, effectually at the root, and that it must yield with time, because it is agreeable to nature, improves his appetite, and gives him strength to surmount the disease, without any other factitious aid: he will then soon be convinced that he is on the sure road to health, and nothing will be able to stop him if he perseveres. He will begin to enjoy life, and his faculties; for that is the great fort of the universal medicines: they give no trouble, no anxiety, cause no privations—they inspire the desire and the power too of partaking of all the rational enjoyments of life: in fine they render man what he should be, healthy, active and benevolent.

White Swellings.

The manner in which these are treated may be termed one of the greatest opprobriums of the present medical healing art. A malady which of itself presents to the senses the simple manner in which it should be treated, is, by their erroneous, multifarious prescriptions, converted into an incurable sore, and requires amputation, and the death of the patient ensues. What but their ignorance of the human body could have blinded them from perceiving, that evacuations by the bowels was the only way to eradicate and rid a limb or joint of this cold, stagnant humour settled upon it? No—they have rather chosen to employ a number of useless means, and finally the knife; and the result of all is, that the patient had much rather have died at once, than be suffering under the painful state he is reduced to.

Distortions of the Spine, and other Infirmities.

What a multitude of errors arise out of our own false conceptions of the operations of Nature, as to the simplicity with which she provides for and nourishes all parts of our body! Distortions of the spine and other parts are only incurable because we employ improper means: we overlook the causes from which all things proceed, and attach ourselves only to effects or symptoms. We see any part of the body crooked, or not right;—we think we have only to apply force, or a long restraint, and that we shall thereby model it outwardly to our liking. We do not reflect and consider that this distortion or deformity proceeds from a cause in the bones or joints themselves, which obstructs the blood and nutrition of that part; and that it is only by expelling the cause, that you can get rid of the distortion: yet the scientific men propose, and the vulgar community applaud, the various instruments of torture which they have invented for the distressed in like cases. Infatuation! No man in his senses (but the wretched patient himself, who grasps at every thing, and the practitioner who advises them, to gull mankind) would believe in such things, and would see at once the futility of exercising such rigors on the human body.

Consumptions.

Consumptions are a subject of terror to thousands of families; and the ravages they occasion are seldom put a stop to. Had the medical world better understood the nature of the human body and of its diseases, they would have ceased to be so long

ago. What do consumptions arise from, but from vicious, corrupt humours settling on the lungs and adjacent parts, and being allowed to remain there? By the erroneous treatment of our practitioners, the acrimonious humours corrode, waste and consume these organs; and then the medical profession tells you it is organic disease—there is no remedy. There is no remedy certainly but one, and that is, to expel the humour which is the cause of the consumption, and wasting of the diseased organ. Do not we see what takes place in all boils, sores, ulcers, that when the acrimonious humours are expelled, how soon nature heals up and regenerates the part with new flesh, supplied from the blood? So it would be with all consumptions and decays, if the vegetable universal medicines were made use of: by their simple action, they suck and draw out the stagnant, corrupt humours from the lungs and other parts, thereby leaving the circulation open to the pure blood, which soon restores and regenerates them if they are already tainted. One would have thought that the ill success of the present mode of treatment of this disorder *by the faculty* would have opened their eyes long before now, unless we are to give credit to the old proverb, which says, "None so blind as those who won't see."

Air—Atmosphere.

I never would advise any one to be dissatisfied with the air he breathes; and he should be convinced and persuade himself that such is not the cause of his disease and sufferings. That there is a difference in air, and in the change thereof, which recreates you for a while, is readily allowed; and even the alteration from good to indifferent and bad, as well as from bad to indifferent and good, is useful. Like a change of food, a variety is necessary, and inures the lungs. Do not we see healthy persons living in countries that we deem the most insalubrious—in Holland, for example?—and do not we see innumerable victims of disease of all kinds among the inhabitants of other countries, reckoned the most healthy, and where they take all the precautions which the erroneous and bewildered ingenuity of man is every day bringing forth afresh? What has attached this sad fatality to mankind,—always to attribute their evils and diseases to extraneous causes, and to forget the real one within their own bodies? We have only altered our ideas a little, or rather given them another direction, from that of the most heathenish and barbarous nations, either of antiquity or of the present day: with them all diseases and morbid symptoms which they did not comprehend were attributed to the malignity of their deities and spirits; and it is presumable that they were not always at war with the air, and catching cold, as we of the present day are doing. We

have only advanced in this knowledge over them so far, as to transfer the cause of our diseases from one thing to another, and both of them invisible.

When the stomach or lungs are clogged up with viscous humours, which no air can penetrate, then the breathing a light or heavy air, or moist or dry, may cause some feelings of better and worse to the invalid or patient; but that is all, and it goes no farther, as we see every day exemplified in the numerous victims of pulmonary complaints sent to perish abroad, notwithstanding all their precautions and change of air. Had they made use of the universal medicines, by ridding the lungs of their viscous, acrimonious humours, they would have found relief and health in any air. The human frame is not that delicate machine the faculty would have us believe, and only to be kept in order by them; if you rid it of these malignant humours, and do nothing else, it is almost invulnerable. Do not we see workmen at furnaces exposed to the greatest vicissitudes of heat and cold, and supporting them without much injury; whilst others suppose, that if the air they breathe is not regulated by the thermometer, they are exposing themselves to destruction? No doubt, were such workmen better instructed, so as to purify their bodies from time to time by the vegetable universal medicines, they would entirely avoid the accidents now attending their employment; but what we see should be enough to open our eyes, since the lungs of one man support such extremes of heat and cold, whilst the other can no where find a temperature that gives him relief: it is all owing to humours with which the lungs are imbrued.

Salivation.

It is to be hoped that as truth and true knowledge advance, future generations will be at a loss to give credit to what has taken place in the 18th and 19th centuries, as to the use of mercury, and all other minerals. How such a system and practice could have been devised by the faculty, surpasses all imagination; and yet, notwithstanding the discredit it has fallen into, and the dread entertained of it by the public medical men, shutting their eyes against experience and facts, and only guided by their absurd theories, will not renounce it, but cram it into every one who is silly enough to expect to be cured *secundem artem*. I likewise was made to undergo the horrors of salivation to cure a palpitation, or unnatural beating at the pit of the stomach; and although, as you see, the remedy and malady were placed near enough to one another, yet it never reached the disease, and, after all the tortures, left me worse than it found me. It was, however, prescribed by a great medical authority of the metropolis; and the world thought, as his prescriptions had not

cured me, that the disease must be incurable, and beyond human knowledge; for such is the empire that this false show of knowledge of the medical faculty has usurped over the minds of the public. If, then, the faculty has strayed so far from the true path, (which nobody doubts but they have,) by their long adoption of mercury and all minerals, what right has their knowledge to the confidence of mankind for the future? Have they yet ingenuously come forward to own their error, and give to the world a fair, plain, and simple statement of facts, and of the result of their long and tedious researches? No; they are doing nothing of this, but every day adding a mass of volumes to increase the perplexity of the subject, keeping us all their tributaries, and all to support the existence and importance of this false science of theirs. There is no end to their trials and experiments;—corrosive sublimate, arsenic, opium, hemlock, foxglove, &c. they employ all according to the whim of the advisers, always differing among themselves, and adopting every new incomprehensible specific that starts up. Is not nature simple in all her other operations? What is the end, what is the purport of all medical knowledge? Is it not to insure to mankind the greatest share of good health, in the plainest and simplest manner by which these blessings can be obtained? or is it to consist in having erected illusory and fallacious theories, supported by arguments and technical words of their own coining—theories which they are inventing every day to fill up the abysses and chasms of their structure, but which, as they have no real foundation, are overturned by the first puff of wind? Is it to support this host of errors and prejudices, that the talents of men are prostituted in support of a science and profession which they have once embraced, and similar to the superstitions and errors of the Catholic church? And have we not seen now, for the good of mankind and of the human mind, by the efforts of some individuals, all these superstitions and mummeries have been lopped off, and the Divine worship restored, in many instances, to its proper purity and simplicity?—so much so, that the laborious writings and works of many fathers of that church only remain to be held up as a monument of the imbecility and absurd wanderings of the human mind. Is it that the medical profession—these self-taught Collosusses of learning and erudition, would be ashamed, and think it beneath them, to do good, and cure their fellow-citizens in the simplest and easiest manner, which would afford no field for their ingenuity in inventing new diseases, and new remedies for them; and all this only to perpetuate the existence of their false and erroneous fabric? No; let the truth shine forth in this science as in all others: the glory, the high character of this country require it. Let the matter come to issue, and be put to rest;—let a national jury be

chosen to decide the question. Our hospitals present courts fitted in every respect to try the cause. Do not we find that every man is accusing, blaming, condemning, the present medical treatment, as void of all justness and principle? Physicians have fostered and given rise to the erroneous, vulgar idea, that human disease is unavaidable, and beyond human control; they have not looked upon disease in its proper light, as a state only arising from accumulation and fermentation of the humours—comparable to the fermentation of the vegetable juices, or the overflowing of a river. Such is the case in all acute inflammatory diseases. In those called slow or chronic, the humours are without this principle of fermentation, and are become corrupt, stagnant, and tenacious; but in both cases they are of a nature to be got out of the body only by the vegetable universal medicine.

Premature Education.

Nothing is more hurtful to the well-being of children, and their prosperity afterwards in manly years, than their early education, and forced application to their studies. What could give rise to such an erroneous system but the misconception of the true state of our natures, and separating, as I may say, the mind from the body? They think man possessed of an intellectual body, which is to grow and prosper independent of the corporeal one. One would have thought that the decay and infirmities of the body in old age, which bring on a decay of the mind, as it does too in all states of sickness, would have taught them better; and as it certainly is the province of old age, that they should consider and reflect on these things. Forced application of children to study, may be compared to plucking some of the young blossoms of a tree. You enfeeble and derange the intellectual organs, and cause an injurious reaction on the stomach and heart, which, at that early age, these organs cannot resist; yet how often do we see parents and tutors priding themselves on infants of four, five, or six years of age, if they can read, write, and answers some learned questions! and afterwards nothing gratifies them so much, as to see them, by the age of twelve, masters in scholastic learning. Has the world, however, followed these prodigies afterwards through life, by observing the talents and conduct of them as men? If they have, I will venture to say, they have found few of them turn out to expectation, and that by the age of eighteen or twenty they are not farther advanced, either in useful or ornamental acquirements, than the youth whose talents have been allowed to develope themselves in the natural gradual way.

Studying Medicine.

The study of medicine as practised in our colleges, may be called the learning of errors, which they never can unlearn nor forget. Since it is admitted on all sides, that their past theories and practice have been full of errors of their own propagation, what appearance is there of their having rectified the same, and returned to a more natural, rational practice? It would be curious and edifying too, to pass in review the various systems and modes of cure invented by them at different times, the history of which would fill many volumes. One system of known celebrity, divided all diseases into two classes; the one denominated with force, the other without force. But did such a division cure the patients? At another period a doctor of notoriety was for consigning us before our time to mother earth; and a bath in her cold bosom was to invigorate our bodies in a miraculous manner. At one time electricity was all the talk of the day, to cure decrepitude; then came metallic tracters, shampooing and many other inventions; these may be all compared to sharp-shooters detached from the main body, to pop off diseases here and there for the grand army. But the power of subduing and neutralizing all diseases was thought to reside in mercury, with other mineral preparations, and narcotics: and they alone were thought efficacious, and any other modes of curing below the notice of the true-bred learned college physician: with mercury, antimony, arsenic, lead, and laudanum, and the copious use of the lancet and leeches, these gentlemen thought themselves provided with a destructive artillery which no disease could resist. How these attempts have succeeded and how many victims they have sent miserably and prematurely to the grave, no one now doubts. Are we to add to this the various modes of regimen and diet, that the faculty have prescribed? They have made mankind submit to every thing disagreeable,—at one time plunging the patient in ice-cold water, at other times sweating him; exercise to excess, regulations as to sleep, restrictions as to food, nothing allowed but raw beef, jellies, and bread, sickening draughts, potions, mercury, and blue pill: all these and many more the unhappy invalids have been subjected to, without finding therefrom any relief. The vegetable universal medicines require none of these—their operation is the source of pleasure, gaiety, and satisfaction.

Phrenology.

What is this new science of phrenology one hears so much about; and what are the advantages or pleasures to be derived

from it? Is it instituted to give us an idea of what was the natural capacity or intellect of a man who has been dead these twenty years, when we have his dry skull under our hands?—or is one to carry a measure and scissors in the pocket, to take the dimensions of the caput of his friends and visitors? For if I understand it right, it seems to treat most, and have reference to the capaciousness and shape of the skull, drawing deductions from them as to the intellect and propensities of the individual when in life. They consider our skulls as if of cast metal, and that upon their capaciousness, and the manner in which they are moulded, depends the energy of their contents; for, as to the brain itself, it is of that soft nature and consistence, that when it comes under the hands of the dissectors, I doubt much if they can distinguish the brains of a wise man from those of an idiot. It was in a state of life with the blood circulating in all its ramifications, that they should have examined it; and even then, if possible, I do not know that they would have discovered any useful truth. The brain is the organ of thought; but what is there in its operations more incomprehensible than in the operation of any of our other organs of sense, the eyes, the ears, the taste, the smell? Has dissection yet enabled us to trace them to their source; or found out a specific to amend them? No; but the pure blood, without the assistance of the knife, has and will remedy a defect in either, as easily as remove a pimple in the face, or promote the growth of the hair, or nails. So it is with the brain, and the skull itself, which embodies the brain. Phrenology may be termed an idle study, (far inferior to its sister Physiognomy,) which will last but for a day and be forgotten. Would you wish to improve the brain, the sight, the hearing, the smell, the taste, and give even to the bones and skull their due and proper organization? It is the blood you must purify by cleansing the stomach and bowels:—it is the blood that is the master architect of all,—of your brains and skull as well as of your other parts. Certainly the learned professor of phrenology justly insists on the proper development of the skull and brains, and giving them power; but is there any other method of giving power, and causing a proper developement, but by means of the blood; and it easily developes and nourishes all at the same time. The pure blood is to animals what the dew of heaven is to the earth—if you carry off the stagnant humours, and allow it to circulate freely, it willl insure to you health, strength, cheerfulness, and long life.

Contagion and Quarantine Laws.

These having been lately subjects of parliamentary discussion it is of great general as well as national importance that the

true causes and sources of the diseases these laws are directed against should be well understood and sifted to the bottom. The same quiet acquiescence as formerly in the *ipse dixits* of medical men seems to have gone by, and the human mind is beginning to examine into the primary causes of the epidemics that man is subject to in various climates. What are the diseases againt which the Quarantine Laws are chiefly directed? The plague and yellow fever; for as to the cholera morbus, which makes such ravages in India, it is exhausted before it can reach our shores. That all these diseases partake of the same nature, and spring from the same cause, will not be difficult to establish; and that they are in fact the same, and will be remedied and prevented by the same means. What are the symptoms that take place in all of them?—sudden prostration of strength, fever, vomiting, cholics, and putridity.—Many diseases of our own climate no doubt appear to these nations equally appalling. In the countries where they originate, although the nations do not boast of such scientific medical skill as in this, yet we may collect that they are viewed by the inhabitants there, as the violent disorders of this country are by us; they carry off some, but the population still remains the same. Calamities always appear greater to those at a distance than to those on the spot. No doubt, the natives of these countries, where such epidemics break out, are not possessed of more sane ideas as to their treatment and prevention than we are here; therefore no one need be surprised at the ravages they make, assisted as they are by the heat of these climates. These disorders may be said to be contagious, and at the same time they are not contagious. Let me explain, that these, like any other disease, are only contagious and attack the individual whose humours are already in a corrupt state, ready to receive the disease, and which through the intervention of the air is conveyed into his body, and sets his humours already corrupt into fermentation and activity. The laws of nature are simple and universal, and the more you pry into them, the more you will be convinced of this truth; and the dismay and horror with which man is struck at the view or even recital of such diseases, will vanish, and he will see in them only the common operations of nature in such cases, and which it is in his power easily to prevent. A body kept clean and in order by the vegetable universal medicines, will not fear the attacks of any such diseases. It is absolutely impossible that they can lay hold on him, in whatever situation he may be placed. What are the symptoms these terrible diseases appear under? black vomiting, loss of strength, fever, putrid spots, excessive thirst and dryness. Do you think that this black vomiting, putrid spots, excessive drought could take place in a body not already imbrued with all these corrupt humours? does such another phenomenon appear in nature, of juices that are

pure and good being all at once converted into putridity and death?—no,—plague, cholera morbus, yellow fever, proceed from the same source or cause, as the violent diseases with us, and will be easily prevented by those who choose to be guided by the true maxims laid down here.

National Importance.

Health of body and mind is not only the greatest blessing to individuals, without which they can neither act their part nor enjoy this life. Every body owns that the situation of the rich man, ailing and infirm, crippled and disabled by disease, is lamentable, and that he would willingly exchange his lot for that of a poorer man, who enjoys pleasant sound health of mind and body: for remember, these always go hand in hand when the body is regulated by the vegetable universal medicines: so likewise in a national view, the health of the subject is of the greatest importance. Putting aside the cases of individuals who are at the charge of taking care of their own health, there remain the army and navy, and one may say the hospitals which are at the charge of government or of the country. The saving of lives, medicines, and useless expenditure would be immense, if this easy simple mode of treatment were adopted; and except the actually wounded, you would always have men ready for active service.—Methinks I hear every one, the scientific and ignorant, cry out—who would be a physician? who would be a doctor on such degrading terms of only prescribing pills to purge patients? This would leave no field for theories, systems, ingenuity, character, reputation, and renown; every one would enjoy good health, and there would be no extraordinary cases to attract the attention of the world.—Is such an objection a valid one? Because the world has been long deceived, and led in the wrong way by a set of men, is it always to continue so? Have we not thrown off the yoke of tyranny and popish superstition, and have we fared worse for it? When we are in good health, lively and in spirits, what do we require? to whom do we apply? Is it not to the cook and kitchen; and you will find every thing good and savoury. When you are dull, low, languid, uneasy, (which is only just the reverse of the former state of health and of cheerfulness) why do you think to find relief but by acting the reverse to what you did before: that is to say, instead of applying to the cook, taking pills to purge and carry off the humours which are the cause of your languor, and which they will do efficaciously without either confinement or restraint? Can any thing be more simple, more natural than this? Remember that all dulness and heaviness are only the beginnings of disease. In

such a state, physicians and others will tell you, take a ride, exercise, work it off; others will tell you, take a cheerful glass, which gives your frame or constitution a fillip. They are not true physicians will tell you so; to them belongs the name of Quack. It is the very worst thing they could advise you. I say in such cases take the universal medicines, and you shall live long easy and happy without disease.

Matter of Fact at Issue between the Hygeists and the Doctors.

The physicians and doctors dispute the benignity and efficacy of the vegetable universal medicines on the human body. Although they allow them sometimes necessary in small doses, they say that they are weakening to the stomach and bowels, that the body gets accustomed to them, and they lose their effects; nay, they say that they carry off slimy substances, glares which they tell you are the coats or linings of our entrails, and that these substances or linings are necessary or part of the human body; consequently death would attend their loss. They assert too that they weaken and debilitate, and that one cannot persevere with them any length of time, which is necessary to effect the cure of an old disease.

The Hygeists affirm and will prove to the world by actual trial, the falseness of every one and all of these assertions, and that in the use of them for young and old, there can be no excess nor abuse, and that their effects are always salutary. These slimy substances, these glares, which they tell you are the linings of the entrails, are the deposits of corruption, and nests for worms, similar to the substances that gather on the tongue, throat, and lungs, when the habit of body is foul and disordered.

Let the the aforesaid Matter of Fact be referred to a national and competent Jury.

The present is the age of improvement and useful knowledge: and should a matter of fact so interesting to the human race remain undecided so as always to torment and torture them? I offer myself to establish all I have written or asserted to the satisfaction of twelve impartial men.—Such an offer, such a proposal is new and extraordinary, but is it on that account to be slighted? Have we forgot the treatment of the immortal Galileo, for explaining and finding out the revolutions and movement of the celestial bodies, and thereby diffusing true knowledge in that respect over the earth? from them we might learn the nature and simplicity of nature in all her works: and is it only the human body and its revolutions that are to remain eternally in the hands of ignorance and empiricism? If the

discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey remained so long hidden to the penetration of the preceding ages, why may not this grand secret have remained unknown till the present day—namely, that the human body and the vegetable universal medicines are mutually adapted one to the other, so that by them the contents or juices of the body can be entirely evacuated, altered, and regenerated, and this in a manner so simple and innocent as to give you every day pleasure and ease?

The Anthor offers to prove by Trial on Himself the noncontagion of Plague, Yellow Fever, and other Epidemics when the Body is regulated by the Vegetable Universal Medicines.

I offer proof of all I have advanced: I offer too to prove, that there is no reality nor foundation in contagion, but in the already diseased and neglected state of the body; and to place myself in countries and hospitals the most pestilential as to plague, yellow fever, or other diseases, without any dread of harm. Will not these be satisfactory proofs?

Let the nation, let government take this in hand: they will annually save to themselves millions, and ameliorate the comfort of mankind: they will by this acquire a knowledge that will make the nation great indeed.

Advantages attending the Use of the Vegetable Universal Medicines.

1st. Sound sleep, if it be already wanting.
2nd. Regular appetite and enjoyment of meals.
3rd. Cheerfulness, contentment.
4th. Agility, free use of body and limbs.
5th. Prevents melancholy and suicide.
6th. Prevents sudden death, angina pectoris, apoplexy.
7th. Causes no restraint: eat and drink what you please.
8th. Invigorates the mind and fancy.
9th. Fifty per cent. pecuniary saving throughout the year.
10th. Comfortable old age.
11th. Corrects all bodily deformities, and improves deportment.
12th. Conviction, which you soon feel that you are doing the best that can be done for your health.

Disadvantages attending the Use of the Vegetable Universal Medicines.

A minute's repugnance at bed-time on swallowing from 4 to 15 small pills: this repugnance diminishes as you become better, and your health improves.

Hospitals, Infirmaries, Madhouses.

All the diseases that you see in them,—all the miserable objects, victims of improper treatments, of operations in surgery, and the rage of cutting off limbs, and making incisions into the human body, the robbing of burial grounds to supply the dissectors and anatomists; all these would be simply avoided and cease, and the diseased be cured by the use of the vegetable universal medicines, such is their benignity and efficacy.

REAL DIALOGUE *between a Gentleman who had read Mr Morison's Work,* "Important Advice to the World," *and taken the Vegetable Universal Medicines for Six Weeks, and the author.*

Q. Have you read the new publication, "*Important Advice to the World?*"

A. Yes.

Q. What did you think of it?

A. It startled me a good deal at first? I really could not believe it.

Q. You made trial, however, of the medicines?

A. Yes.

Q. How came you to make trial of a medicine recommended by a book that you did not give credit to?

A. Because I was ailing. I had tried many prescriptions from the doctors, and found myself no better. I wished much to get well.

Q. Had you no other reasons?

A. I was somewhat pleased too with the reasoning contained in the work. It explained in a rational manner the cause of our diseases, which every man may comprehend; whereas in all medical books, and by the practice of physicians, every thing appears confusion, darkness, and doubt; I thought, too, if the medicines came nearly up to the character given of them, that I could risk nothing in giving them a trial.

Q. You bought, then, the medicines, and tried them?

A. Yes.

Q. You called afterwards, and saw Mr. Morison?

A. Yes.

Q. How did you find the first operation of the pills?

A. Free and easy.

Q. Did they much inconvenience you?

A. No, not at all. They were soon over in the morning, and I breakfasted as usual.

Q. What was the nature of your complaint?

A. Scorbutic humours, indigestion, low spirits—ailing in many ways.

Q. Did you soon begin to feel some improvement as to your health?

A. Yes; in eight or ten days sensibly.

Q. Did this give you courage to persevere?

A. Certainly.

Q. How long have you taken them now?

A. Six weeks.

Q. Uninterruptedly?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you feel yourself better, and relieved?

A. Yes, very much.

Q. Describe your situation?

A. First, the scorbutic humours have disappeared; my skin has become clear and smooth; my digestion has become good; nothing disagrees with me; my spirits are good; and more strength, agility, and energy in my limbs. I may add, too, that my mind is more composed and easy.

Q. Do you intend continuing them?

A. Yes, till I am quite well, and sure that my blood has become purified.

Q. You say, on first reading the work, that it contained things you could not credit?

A. Yes.

Q. What were they?

A. First, that the human body could not be too much purged by the vegetable universal medicines; secondly, that, after the first two or three days, you feel stronger from them, instead of weaker; thirdly, that they always act alike, and do not fatigue; and that you do not lose flesh by the use of them. All my ideas previously were so contrary, that I considered death, instead of life and health, would be the effect of such treatment.

Q. Your ideas have, then, altered from trial and experience?

A. Yes; quite.

Q. And you believe now in the work, "*Important Advice,*" and have confidence in the safety, innocence, and efficacy of the vegetable universal medicines?

A. Yes.

Q. You have a family of young children, have you not?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you ever administered the universal medicines to your children?

A. Yes, repeatedly.

Q. How have you found them answer?

A. Remarkably well, always doing them much good. They require only to take them in strong doses.

Q. You say, I think, that now you eat and drink of every thing, and that nothing disagrees with your stomach; did you ever find the same relief from any thing before?

A. Never.

Q. To what do you attribute such a change?

A. I attribute it all to the universal medicines, agreeably to the theory laid down in Mr. Morison's work, that the human stomach and bowels, being in a pure natural state, digest every thing with ease.

Q. All this is, then, a very simple easy theory and practice of medicine?

A. Certainly, it is so, but not the worse for that.

Q. Did you not, at your first interview with Mr. Morison, express many apprehensions, such as bringing on the hemorrhoids, causing excitement, irritation, and debility?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you found any of these apprehensions verified?

A. No.

Q. Did not Mr. Morison explain all this verbally to you, and as it is to be found in his work, "*Important Avice*," under various heads?

A. Yes.

Q. Then you must own that the medical faculty, and mankind in general, have a very erroneous idea of the human body; and that they have been ignorant hitherto of the great secret of curing diseases; for certainly you and I, your children and my children, have all of us bodies formed as the rest of mankind?

A. I certainly think them very much in the dark.

Q. These six weeks have been very advantageously employed for the benefit of your health, have they not?

A. Very much; otherwise I should have fallen into a complicated, ailing, infirm, disease state, and neither I nor my advisers would ever have found out what was the matter with me.

And here the conversation ended.

Description of the Vegetable Universal Medicines, with Directions for using them.

The vegetable universal medicines consist of three sorts, tending to the same purpose,—cleansing and purifying the body and blood, and thereby preventing and curing diseases of all kinds, in a sure and easy manner. They are named:—

No. 1. Pills.
No. 2. Ditto.
And the Vegetable Aperient Powders.

These three constitute the vegetable universal medicine.

In all chronic and slow disorders, when instantaneous relief cannot be looked for, begin with No. 1, taking from 4 to 6 pills

at bed time, or after a light supper. Next night, increase a pill or two, still of No. 1, and continue this way for three or four nights. You may then begin with No. 2, taking them in like doses, night about. If these do not operate easily and freely, and be over by eight o'clock in the morning, the next night, increase the dose one, two, three, or more pills; you will find it easier, and be the sooner cured. Some people take twenty or twenty-two, to be well purged. They require no attention: eat and drink what you please, and have no dread of catching cold. If thirsty during the day, drink any weak liquid, or water. Should the No. 2 occasion some retching towards the morning, before operating, do not mind it, and take nothing for it. Do not you perceive from sea-sickness, that retching and vomiting are always salutary and never detrimental? It will be over in a quarter of an hour, and give you instantaneous relief. This only happens in the beginning, when the stomach is full of corrupt, acrimonious humours; and you will be surprized to find yourself so well, and so ready for your breakfast.

It is of great advantage to all beginners with these medicines to make use of the vegetable aperient powders, as they cool and prepare the body for the more easy action of the pills.—*See* directions for them.

For Acute and Violent Disorders.

In all acute and violent disorders, such as fevers of all kinds, pleurisies, inflammations, hooping cough, measles, small-pox, apoplexy, epilepsy, faintings, colics, indigestion, take strong doses of the No. 2, at least from 10 to 15 pills or more. In the course of a few hours, they will cause a wholesome vomiting, and evacuations by stool, which will at once reduce the fever, and give great relief; and the dose should be repeated in twenty-four hours, or sooner, even in twelve hours. If there appear any danger or delirium, persevere with them, and you will find the fever abate; and the patient will regain health and strength, by the sole use of them, so promptly as to surprise you.

Vegetable Aperient Powders.

These powders are agreeable to the taste, and a light aperient nature: they very much assist the efficacy of the pills. They are to be taken in the morning, on awaking, having mixed them in half a wine-glass of water, or at any time throughout the day. Do not leave any of them in the glass, but drink them all off, as they do much good. They may be taken daily, with or without the pills; but I think taking them only every

second morning, or day, is the most advantageous, and even indispensable for your recovery; of this you will soon be able to judge for yourself.

For children, under twelve years, one may begin with a pill for every year of their age: thus, five years old, five pills; eight years old, eight pills; but probably this will not be nearly sufficient; increase, therefore, till the dose operates briskly. This observation applies to both Nos. of the pills. Administer the aperient powders every other day, as prescribed for adults; or parents may please themselves, beginning with what doses they choose, and increasing morning and evening till they operate briskly: when there is much fever, inflammation, or oppression, the doses should be large.

The human body is subject to be infected with humours of different kinds: thus, some are thick, bilious, and adust; others, sharp, acrimonious, thin, and watery. To cure disease, it is necessary to get rid of all these.

Of the vegetable purgatives, some are fitted for evacuating one kind of humour, and some for another; hence the necessity of an alterative or change. These medicines suck and drain imperceptibly the bad humours from all parts of the body; because it is their nature and quality; not like mercury and salts, which only tear and harass the stomach and bowels, and go no farther to reach other parts of the body, because they have not that quality, and are a mineral preparation. Can common sense expect good to health from minerals? These medicines alone form a complete medicine-chest, suited for all occasions and climates, with which one may travel over the world. For illustration of the above, and their manner of acting, see article on Consumptions and Decays.

A Simple Statement.

The truth must shine forth at last, notwithstanding the darkness and mists that surround it. It is only two months since Mr. Morison first promulgated to the world the happy discovery of his Vegetable Universal Medicines; and already he is receiving the most satisfactory testimonials from those who have tried and persevered with them. Mr. M. was well convinced that such must be the case, before he published his work, "*Important Advice;*" but the world could not know it, and requires time to be enlightened. He owes this discovery to a malady of thirty-five years' standing, from which before him no mortal ever recovered. Thirty-three years ago, he consulted Dr. John Hunter, in Leicester-square, who himself laboured under and died from a similar disease; but he knew not how to cure himself or Mr. M. How could he, physicians having been,

from the beginning of time, on the wrong scent? Mr. M's great consolation is now the benefit he can render mankind. He offers to them health and long life, the most invaluable of all blessings, without which fortune cannot be gained, much less enjoyed. In a quarter of an hour's conversation, he will convince the most incredulous of the justness and reality of all he promises. He engages to restore the most delicate constitutions, young or old, in some months' time, to comparative vigour and energy. This will appear exaggeration—humbug! Mr. M. disowns them both, as no language can do justice to the good effects of these medicines, when persevered in. But the world has so long been accustomed to be deceived, that it cannot believe or see into the truth when it does appear. It is all grounded on sound reasoning, experience and facts. Is that humbug?—is that quackery?

Inferences.

If any individual has taken one remedy for twelve months without interruption, and finds every day, every week, every month, improvement to his health, and relief from the disease for which he took it, we may infer from this that he might take it all his life with the same prospect of success and improvement. If twelve individuals, of different ages and constitutions, have taken any one remedy for some time, and have all found the same results and benefits from it, whatever their diseases were; we may infer from this that the whole human race would derive equal benefit from it; and the inference to be drawn from them both is, that the same is adapted to and agreeable to the human nature and body, arising from the mechanism and organization thereof, which has never before been understood.

Decision of the World; and Conclusion.

The great majority of the impartial and reflecting world has said, and will say, Mr. Morison is right; but customs and prejudices are difficult to alter, especially when you have to beat down the selfish machinations of a stupid and widely-spread medical profession; there will only be a few sufferers, who, having tried every thing else in vain, will be convinced of the reality and truth of this practice, and adopt the same; but through them it will spread, and the true light shine forth at last. It rests with the nation—he has done his part.

POSTSCRIPT.

Of Bowel Complaints.

At this season of the year, when bowel complaints are the most frequent, and often dangerous, it may not be amiss to warn the public whence they proceed, and how they may be easily guarded against and cured. All bowel complaints, let their denominations be what they will, (and these have only been invented to increase the perplexity of mankind,) proceed from acrimonious, corrupt humours, to which the medical faculty has been pleased to give different names, according to the exact region or part where the pain originates, and the intensity of the same, as if the bowels or abdomen were divided by distinct partitions, scarcely communicating with one another; or were like the chambers of our houses, and that every part had its distinct diseases and remedies. All bowel complaints cease instantaneously, and will be cured radically in a few days by the use of the vegetable universal medicines, whether it be colic, dry belly-ache, inflammations, diarrhœas, tenesmus, looseness, or costiveness; — they all arise from a like cause, stagnant, corrupt, acrimonious humours, producing as we see symptoms quite different. What fatal effects have not been committed by the improper treatment of these complaints! Very often, if the pains have been great, laudanum itself has been resorted to; and hot spicy cordials, or warm applications, are of every day's use; thus, as it were, shutting up in the same fold the wolf and the lambs, and occasioning innumerable catastrophes. I say unto all, the vegetable universal medicines will remove all bowel complaints, almost instantaneously, and not leave a trace of disease behind them; but they should be taken in strong doses. Bowel complaints, which the medical faculty has represented as so dangerous, and do become murderous by their improper treatment, are the soonest cured of all our diseases. With the use of these medicines, we need have no apprehensions about eating any kind of fruit, ripe or unripe; for there is nothing injurious in the juices of unripe fruit, when the stomach

and bowels are clean. Do not we make use of unripe fruits? and in France is not the juice of the unripe grape highly esteemed? It is only when the bowels are neglected and foul, that these wholesome acids produce any uneasiness, by their detaching viscous, acrimonious humours, which we imprudently are eager to stop up, instead of working them off; when all would be well, and these wholesome acids would add much to health and comfort. It is the same thing, too, with the light agreeable French wines, called by some in this country thin stuff, and cold for the stomach. By a few doses of the vegetable universal medicines, you will find nothing cold in them: when the juices of the stomach are pure, they master every thing with ease. I say unto all again, our nature has been mistaken.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

SINCE THE FIRST EDITION.

Stammering and other Impediments of Speech.

This work being designed for general public utility, and notwithstanding the name of universal medicine implies sufficiently the virtue and efficacy of these medicines, to cure not only all the diseases, but likewise all the imperfections, of the human body, yet many people, after seeing such a full list of diseases, and not finding their particular infirmity, as one of them, are immediately apt to say, "Oh! my disease is not mentioned; the medicines do not cure it," without giving themselves further trouble about studying the theory or principles upon which they cure every thing. Some men have exclusively occupied themselves in studying and finding out remedies for these impediments, and boasted of doing a great deal of good by exercising and teaching their patients the proper use of their tongues; and those who have made trial, know best the success, and if they are perfectly satisfied with the cure they have obtained; but I should doubt it much. Rubbing the throat, neck, and cheeks will very much accelerate a cure along with the medicines.

Cold Feet.

Physicians and doctors have thought the treating of this feeling beneath them; and it was one of those things left for every body to rid themselves of it in the best way they could. Socks or fur shoes by day, and bottles of warm water in bed, were what presented themselves as the best means; and certainly such are innocent though troublesome, and likewise not efficacious. Many a one suffers grievously from this feeling; and it is, in fact, a sure indication that the internal circulation is very faulty. The universal medicine, and plenty of rubbing, are the only sure ways of overcoming it.

Corns on the Toes, Bunnions, &c.

Instead of cutting incisions, and corn-plasters, now in use, it will be much more reasonable and satisfactory to treat these ailings in the same manner as the preceding. With perseverance and a great deal of rubbing, you will get rid of them; and consider the advantages you will derive from being able to walk with pleasure.

Wounds, Cuts, Accidents, and Bruises.

In nothing does the benign efficacy of these medicines show itself so much as in their soon restoring and healing up all wounds, cuts, accidents, and bruises; even if any foreign substance has been left in the flesh or wound, they will soon make it come out. Very little dressing is necessary; but if you use any, let it be drawing ointment.

Burns and Scalds.

These are always painful, often fatal, and certainly have been always hitherto badly managed. Both the extremes of heat and cold have at times been cried up as specifics: at present, I believe, the surgical method is by applying the coldest chemical preparations they know of. But burns and scalds have often fatal results, by throwing into spasms and convulsions, in consequence of these cold applications. This shows the erroneous way in which they have been treated by topical means. Burning differs only in its origin from inflammation: in its consequences it is, in fact, the same thing—a severe inflammation. The skin and flesh being destroyed by the action of the heat, the blood and its juices are stopped in their passage through that part, and accumulate. So they do in any common inflammation, for all inflammation owes its rise to a stoppage. This, according to its intensity, soon recoils and falls upon the inward parts, causing spasms and convulsions. The use of these medinines, and in large doses, will ease both the burnt part and the spasms. Dress it with drawing ointment, cream, or oil: but make no use of any cold chemical or other preparation. Rubbing and pinching the limb, or part, so as to cause circulation, though painful at first, will be of service; but the main thing is the medicine.

Bloody Flux.

The Hygeist prescribes for this disease a very different mode of treatment to that which the medical faculty has hitherto

pursued, and from it the world might learn whether the Hygeist's opinion as to the nature of the human body and its diseases, or those of the doctors, are correct and well grounded. The practice of the medical faculty has often very much varied as to the treatment; wandering, varying, from one thing to another, without ever hitting on the right thing. At one time they were for stopping up this discharge or flux as promptly as possible, by wine, bark, and all kinds of astringents, and great nicety as to diet; but as their patients, under this treatment, all died, or lingered on for a great length of time, they thought themselves obliged to adopt another mode of practice, which was that of rice-water, barley-water, mucilaginous drinks, &c., and absorbent powders. They perhaps gave now and then, in the beginning of the disease, a vegetable purgative, which did for that day much good; but the next day they gave a bracer, fortifier, an astringent, which did away and prevented all the good effects the purgatives would have otherwise produced. In this way patients lingered on, some of them recovering by chance, and when left to themselves; but the doctors knew no more of this disease, nor had they any hand in the patient's recovery, more than the man in the moon. Use the vegetable universal medicine daily, till all vestige of it disappears, which it very soon will.

Gin, and the Doctor.

Many will smile, no doubt, at seeing these two coupled together; but it is right that all should be judged by their actions, and the consequences of those actions. Now it happens that that destructive spirit, gin, or any other spirit, resembles in all its effects aad consequences, the treatment of the doctors. Gin acts upon the solids, fibres, and nerves, twisting, tightening, and bracing them up; so do the doctors, when they give antispasmodics, steel, bark, wine, cold bath. Gin weakens, debilitates, makes the legs tremble, the lips pale, and the countenance lifeless;—the treatment of the doctors does the same thing. Look at a person who has been for some time under their hands —bled, leeched, calomeled, barked, and opiumed: his body is stiff and crazy, he can scarcely walk, has pains of some kind or other, and is afraid of cold, wind, wet, and sunshine. His countenance becomes pale and haggard, like the gin-drinker; or if there is determination of blood to the head, he becomes flushed and ruddy, and threatened with apoplexy. Gin drives many a man mad; so does the treatment of the doctors, by opium and astringents, cold and shower baths, and reiterated sea-bathing. Gin ruins many a purse, so do the doctors. All this proceeds from their both acting upon the nerves, fibres, and

strings of the body, or what they call the solids, instead of upon its humours, which are the only parts of it over which we can have any salutary control; and consider this, that all animal bodies originate in a humour or fluid, and not in fibres, nerves, muscles, or the like. A man coming from under the doctors, is like a dish-clout; so are the gin-drinkers. Gin-drinking brings on obstructions of all kinds; so does the treatment by the doctors of bleeding and bracing.

ON MINERAL WATERS IN GENERAL.

(Furnished by an Honorary Member in the Country.)

Of all the delusive artifices of the self-blown tribe of the M. D.'s, there is, perhaps, none so glaringly conspicuous as that of their puffing up the efficacies of drenching the insides of the afflicted, in the higher ranks of life, with copious libations of the mineral water, with which this island so plenteously abounds, —purposely to draw a vast assemblage of the rich (for that is the hidden stimulus,) to certain focuses, in order that they the (M. D.'s) may attack them in the lump, and grasp them in their clutches, to obtain a yearly gathering from out their plenteous pockets; for it is ever observable, that whenever a mineral spring is discovered, some upstart analyzist seizes upon its *wondrous powers*, elaborately displayed in all the technicalities of decomposition of its diversified portions of carbonic acids, azotic gases, muriates and sulphates of soda and lime, certain portions of silex, and oxy-carbonate of iron—(all, no doubt, beautifully elucidative of the sublimity of their medicinal illuminations to the initiated few;) and then rouse up all the energies of the rich and neighbouring land-owners, to raise up a new town, or water-drinking establishment, and thereby to attract the attention of the never-failing host of health pursuers to that newly-puffed-up favoured spot of the earth, to make another fallacious attempt to find that relief which they have in vain sought after in so many varied places of the same description. No sooner is the scheme laid by some adventurous doctor, but up starts the press, all around the neighbourhood of this new Elysian fount, in aid of the delusive scheme; which, no sooner set on foot, (all hands working day and night—the press—the doctors—the landowners, and the masons—all in a mess together,) by the erection of a few handsome shells of buildings, with all the paraphernalia of elegantly-furnished accommodations, the scheming doctor's, or some of his coadjutors or hangers on, first and foremost in the front, who must be pounced upon the spot, as necessary appendages to the institution, it

being held as a sacred right that they alone should claim the fees arising from their necessary advice of how, and when, and where, at what times, and in what positions, to take the all salutary draughts. It were to be deemed as madness to taste the delectable ambrosia without being first initiated in all the delights of oxides, muriates, azotes, &c., and without the touch of the *golden mineral*. Thus we have the rise of all the mineral watering places in England, or on all the earth; the progress and success of each place (its medicinal qualifications being out of the question) keep commensurate pace only (from fortuitous circumstances, chiefly from situation,) with the cunning artifices and the cupidity of the projectors, who well know, or at least ought to know, that there can be no intrinsic value or virtues in any mineral substance, or waters suffused with azotic gasses, or carbon of lime or iron, taken internally, and thereby made to enter into the juices of the human frame, where every thing they meet with must be, to every idea of common sense, incongruous and uncongenial in their very natures.

The Almighty fiat has drawn an irrevocable line of demarcation between the animal and mineral kingdoms, which all the powers of chemistry, or medical quackery can never amalgamate with benefit to man. The simple observation of the innate instinct of the brute creation, who will overleap every boundary (as the agriculturist well knows) rather than drink of the mineralized stream, would, but for the artificed quackery of the faculty, long ago have convinced the world of the fallacy of using these waters medicinally or internally.

In some cutaneous complaints, where the humours of the body are become dried, or incrusted on the skin, the warm ablutions of the mineral waters may be beneficial, inasmuch as they may soften the parts affected; and, from the corrosive qualities of those waters, may heal them partially, or to all then present appearance: but then it must be evident to common sense that the symptoms only are removed; and that that humour must be thrown back into the frame, and again commixed with the latent cause, to wait some future and more vital attack upon the frame of the patient. There can be no doubt, however, but that warm sea-bathing would produce an equal, if not a more beneficial effect; but that mineral matter, or fluids, taken internally, can be of vital service to the human frame, is utterly impossible.

THE END.

THE

1830

NEW YEAR'S GIFT

TO THE WORLD,

IN A SHORT TREATISE

ON THE

ORIGINAL CAUSE

OF THE

SMALL POX VIRUS.

Wherein it is proved to be not only a necessary operation of nature, but perfectly harmless and beneficial if judiciously treated.

WITH

PRACTICAL EVIDENCES OF THE ALL-SUFFICIENCY

OF

Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine,

Possessing the power of completely eradicating the virulence of the disorder, without one hour's restraint.

BY T. MOAT,

Vice-President of the British College of Health.

PLYMOUTH :

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1850

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1850.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

Letter to the Hygeist on the treatment, cure, and eradicability of the Small Pox, Measles, and Whooping-Cough.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

HAVING had many pleasant conferences with you on the subject of your general theory of curing all complaints with your *one only*, yet UNIVERSAL VEGETABLE MEDICINE, when we have interchanged our *innumerable proofs of the soundness of its principle, (which in no one instance had failed,* where the patients were *obedient to the instructions),* the subject of the *eradicability of the Small Pox,* or, at least, of rendering that malady HARMLESS, has ever been a leading article in our consideration; and you have, more than once, desired me to give you my ideas on the *cause and cure* of that dire disease in writing.—To this request, after having had so many proofs of successful administration, I now attend, and submit the following little Treatise to your perusal and candid consideration, and beg you will give me your mature opinion of its contents, waiting your corrections on points that may appear to you inaccurate.

Convinced, however, that on its general principle we are agreed, and knowing that you had determined to put the contention between the past and present practice, and your new theory, to the test of public ordeal, by a direct challenge to all the Faculty, I have taken the opportunity of this day entering upon a new year, and of commencing a new era in physic by publishing your challenge, with a firm confidence in an acceptable reception from an already prepared and grateful public, for the benefits received through your means.

Supported by your general approval of my exertions, I can have no possible misgivings on the result, and look to the conclusion of this year with increasing and delightful honours in the public estimation.

I remain, Sir, as ever, most devotedly your's,

THOMAS MOAT.

16, Clarence-Row, New-Passage }
Devonport, Jan. 1st, 1830. }

London, British College of Health, 7th Jan. 1830.

To T. MOAT, V. P. B. C. H.

My dear Sir.

I BEG to own receipt of your favour of the 1st instant, along with your *Treatise on Small Pox*, setting forth the facility of preventing and eradicating the same. I have perused it with pleasure and attention, and I agree with your well-grounded reasoning on the history and origin of this disease or plague, which (owing to the absurd and erroneous theories of the medical faculties throughout Europe) has so long kept the whole *world in terror*.

Your extensive practice and success in this, and every other Disease, must at last convince the Public as to the errors that they have been led into as to them all.

It is now a great satisfaction to me to find, that what I have written before on *Small Pox*, is now verified from extensive practice. What can be more absurd and pernicious than the manner in which this juvenile disease is treated? Instead of carrying off the growing peccant humours in the natural and easy way, they lay the little patient up for weeks to corrupt and rot the flesh, and force their way through the skin, *deforming the countenance*.

The Inoculating and still more the Vaccinating humbugs must soon give way as pernicious and delusive, void of all common sense, and stifling in the bud the efforts of nature to perfect the system, and thus rear up diseased and infirm races of mankind; for, as you justly observe, this humour serves as a root or soil for all future diseases, and should have been got rid of: and mothers will feel themselves much indebted to you for putting them on the way of bringing into the world healthy, strong children, as you have already learned from those mothers who have made use of the medicine during pregnancy.

I ever am, my dear Sir, your's truly,

JAMES MORISON, the Hygeist, P. B. C. H.

To T. MOAT, V. P. B. C. H., *Devonport*.

DEDICATED

TO HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH,

King of Great Britain, Ireland, &c.

SIRE,

PRESUMING to withdraw that curtain of diffidence which hides the Sovereign from the Subject, I approach your Majesty with all becoming humility, to offer to your august consideration a matter of the first importance to the feelings of a beloved Father of a faithful People.

Unused to the verbosity of a Court, your Majesty will please to pardon the deficiencies of a plain Briton's vocabulary.

In plain, honest terms, then, I conceive I cannot err in stating, that the *health* of your *children*, the good and loyal people of your vast dominions, is the first care of their exalted Father.

That the *Small Pox Virus* has, for ages, committed such dreadful ravages in your Majesty's dominions, need but to be noticed to assure your loyal subjects, that your Majesty's royal breast has deeply felt the insufficiency of our Conservators of the public health, in their endeavours to stop the virulence of this devastating scourge. Hospitals have been raised, and Inoculation was, for a time, deemed the universal panacea. That scheme was proved to be abortive from the *fact* of our first Physicians (who had supported it by their general practice), flying, with all haste, to practice on the more incongruous one of Vaccination, with the exalted view of ennobling the science of Physiology, by the uncomplimentary idea of regulating the humours of the human frame by commixing them with those of the beasts of the field.

Not to revert to the wisdom of Parliament, in granting a pension to the inventor of this second scheme, guided and goaded as it was by the opinions and judgment of the great Doctors of the day, it is but necessary to observe, that the soundness of their skill in Physiology is now more than questionable, from the lamentable fact, of the vaccinated subjects now falling off by hundreds, who have caught the infection in a natural way; whilst *all* in despair are inoculating afresh, for fear of infection.

That there can be no depth of understanding, or Physiological Science, in schemes so vacillating as these, is self-evident, from their inefficiency of the intended, or hap-hazard, purposes.

A new era has, however, happily for the human race, arrived, when, in this nineteenth century, a *Morison* has arisen, gifted with a clear knowledge of the source and cause of the *Small Pox Virus*, as inherent in the child in the womb, and from the *maternine impurities;* that the disease (being the first effort of our nature to throw off these humours in infancy), is not only necessary to the future health and well-being of the man, but perfectly harmless, if judiciously treated, and promptly met at the very threshold of life. The cause which produces the effect having been at length ascertained, the remedy is as certain in its immediate efficacy, as it is fundamentally productive of sound constitutions for after life, so far as our ailments have been hereditary.

The Hygeian theory (of which Mr. Morison is the father), knows no disease but one; that is, an impure and imperfect circulation of the blood, from whence arise every disorder of whatever name. The remedy to all consists in a simple composition of Vegetable Purgatives only, to the utter rejection of all mineral, mercurial, or chemical preparations therefrom, or the human butchery system of Phlebotomy—harmless in its effects, and certain in its cure of the malignancy of the disorder.

Surrounded as is the barrier to the approach of sovereignty by humble individuals like myself, I have no means of reaching the ears of your Majesty, but must rest on the anxious hopes that the progress of the merits of the medicine itself (which, from the perfectibility of the theory on which it is founded, no power on earth can prevent), will enforce conviction in its advancement through the higher ranks of society, and will, at length, reach the footstool of the Throne: when, once admitted there, it will be sure to have its merits duly appreciated; when the world will be taught, from the source of all authority, the blessing of this new light.

When that day arrives, which, I apprehend, will not be before the Hygeian Theory has been crowned with the lanrels of public estimation, your Majesty will then see, and admit, that the little treatise on the Small Pox Virus is founded on a principle of rationality and sound sense, before unknown to the world, and that this dire disease need now no longer be considered as a scourge to the earth, but as the first of blessings, to found the soundness of health to every Member of your Majesty's vast empire, and as a general gift to the world.

This little treatise will then, and I apprehend not till then, come under your Majesty's royal consideration, when the inevitable force of public opinion will demand your Majesty's royal sanction to a means which will be established on principles of sound Physiological Science, and so much to the glory of our ever dear Country.

Proud as the Members of the (self-elected and unaided) "British College of Health" would be, to start with the patronage of their beloved Sovereign, they are unabashed by their own powers, and are determined to persevere to the certain end of victory, each trusting to his individual exertions and none more so than,

Your Majesty's

humble servant and subject,

THOMAS MOAT.

Vice-President of the "British College of Health," 2, Claremont Place, Judd Street, New Road, London.

Devonport, Jan. 1, 1830.

TO PREGNANT LADIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LADIES,

I DEDICATE the most important part of this little Treatise to you, because, as the (no doubt) anxious *Mothers* for a *healthy race*, to you I look for aid, in this my new view of producing the means of securing that inestimable blessing.

You will find in this little work, new and rational ideas on the *cause* of the *Small Pox Humours*, (to which all children are by nature subject) in plain and comprehensive terms, and clear to the understanding of all; and which must, at least, lead you, who are so much interested in the enquiry, from your peculiar situation of life, to look into, and digest its contents; and when I most conscientiously assure you, from my firm conviction in the soundness of the *Hygeian Theory*, that not only a harmless, but a certain means of eradicating this dire *disease* from the earth exists, or at least of rendering it not injurious but beneficial to all children, who by nature require its discharge, in order to secure future sound health, by means of so simple and easy a remedy, and without giving one hour's trouble to yourselves, you will, doubtless, give me a hearty welcome to your attention.

Not to dilate on the contents of the work (to which I refer you,) which is given for the consideration of the world at large I here address you, especially, as my first patients, in whom I lay the foundation of my thesis; for it is in the womb (as you will learn for the first time,) and in the womb only, where we can, on any rational principle, find the *germ* of this malignant complaint, and it is there where we ought to first attack it, before it takes deep root in the *child*.

I need only to revert to those heart-burnings, head-aches, bilious affections, side pains, nauseas, vomitings, &c. to which most of you are, more or less, subject during your otherwise generally happy state. I need but to remind you of these almost necessary sufferings, common to your state, to convince you that if *Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicines* is a certain *cure* of *all* these *complaints* (as I can attest is the case, from the blessings which have been bestowed upon me, as the instrument of introduction, by upwards of thirty thousand individuals in every rank in life), then you have the means of clearing yourselves

from all these impediments to the comforts of *child bearing*, by this simple, and, to the last hour, harmless medicine. By the *Hygeian theory* you are taught, and by the *Practical Proofs*, (which I have just published, price 1s. 6d. which contains also the Hygeist's little inestimable treatise on the "Origin of Life, and the cause of all Diseases explained," a work of more real value to mankind, than all the books that were ever written on medical subjects,) you will learn that the whole art of physic consists in the simple act of *cleansing the intestines and removing all obstructions to a free circulation of the Blood* (which is, in a pure and uninterrupted state, the *source and support of life and health)*, by a simple composition of herbs and other vegetable matter only (to the utter rejection of mineral, mercurial, or chemical substances,) as a safe, certain, and perfectly harmless *purgative*. Having read this little, but highly important Treatise, and well digested its contents; having perused the Practical Proofs, of this invariably benign and ever effective *Medicine*, in all complaints; and having duly considered your own important situation of bearing within you an embryo human being, who may one day rise to the highest honours of life, common sense will inform you, that the more pure state you can put your own body in, wherein, independently of any, or all of the above, commonly attendant ailings your own knowledge convinces you that that mass of humourous matter which had been previously, naturally, and monthly discharged, is then retained, and must be now, doubtless, embodied in the child,) the more freedom you give to the strength and growth of the embryo (as your own inward feelings will prove,) and the circumstance of having thus purified your own *blood* (from whence only you will now first learn that the child receives its only *nourishment and life*,) will convince you that both yourself, and your little bosom friend, will have less trouble to meet in mutual embraces of bliss than is usually the case; and the new born babe, having been nurtured in a pure soil, will come into the world untainted with the common ills of life, and, particularly, free from that *root of all complaints*—the *Small Pox*, which, upon every rational consideration, can come from no other source than from the *maternine impurities*.

Pregnant Ladies! consider these things—weigh well these weighty matters in your minds,—and as you would be happy mothers of a healthy race, aid me with all your might and confidence in the extirpation of this pestiferous scourge upon our rising hopes of life.

I have laid before you, in clear and comprensive terms, the *cause* of the *Small Pox Virus*, inherent (more or less and in proportion to the state of your own humourous affections), in all the children born into the world; I have shown you the means of striking the dread enemy at the very threshold of life with the

easiest, and safest, and surest of weapons; and I must leave the combat in your own hands, with the firm conviction, that, by thus giving the death blow to all disease, your efforts will be the destruction of the *Small Pox Humour*, as far as concerns the child within you.

Trusting you will many of you see this new view in its proper and true light, it remains but for me to give you *full directions* of procedure, during your anxious pursuits, of giving yourselves strength, and laying the foundation of that health for your child which shall secure it from those diseases incident to man.

Directions for use during Pregnancy.

The first intimation of *conception* is generally announced by a nausea, retching, or vomiting, (a sure indication of your previous state of body, which only required your acquaintance with this medicine to have made you invulnerable to your present inconveniency), I would then advise yon to take four pills of No. 1 at bed time, and four of No. 2 the next night; and thus continue to take them alternately, every night, four of No. 1 one night, and four of No. 2 the next night, or increasing a pill a day, if necessary, until nausea or vomiting has ceased.—This preparation will be sufficient for the present, unless you have other unpleasant sensations, desirable to be rid of, and particularly if habitually *costive*, (which will require a longer continuance); until the time of *quickening*, when it will be necessary, and profitable, to recommence in the same way occasionally, taking six or eight pills No. 2, regulating it according to your own feelings, but in full confidence of good effects; when your new sensations of delight will soon convince you, from the sensible circumstance of the growing strength and activity of the child, of the inestimable value of your mode of procedure. You will in all probability, with all the exercise you can, in moderation, take, require no further doses until the approach of your time of *delivery* (of which you will be best able to judge from your own feelings, with the always certain and safe remedy in your possession, and now fully convinced of the power of being your own and best doctors); when you will find incalculable benefit in never losing sight of your friends, the pills, which you may take to the last day, with every possible security of advantage, both in ease and safety in the *birth*, and in the strength and health of the *child*,—a perfect image of nature's own. You and the babe will be greatly benefitted by your continuing the pills for a week, if but with three pills a-day as your *milk* will become purified, rich, and nourishing, and a full supply for your lively little companion in arms, whose sweet rest will cheer your hearts, while its sparkling eyes will fill you with delight, and amply repay you for your confidence in the Hygeian

theory. You will then have the consolatory satisfaction of knowing that your dear and bosom charge may take all the benefit of the air, without the fear of infection of the *Small Pox Virus*, for its sturdy frame had come into the world invulnerable to it. You will then have the joyful feeling of participating in the blessings of those mothers, who have been the leaders in this glorious undertaking, of expelling this long dreaded enemy.

Before I conclnde this address, it yet remains that I should say something to you, Ladies, who may already be Mothers, and who may have children yet liable to the disease, but that will necessarily be short and in general terms.

Reject, then, the quackery of *Inoculation*, which can have no other effect than that of stopping nature's process to discharge the *Small Pox humour*, and of turning it inward to fatten the soil of other and future ills, too often sowing the seed of that deprivation of life, called *Consumption*, and fly from that vile humbuggery (pardon the gross expression, for I cannot better express my own indignant feelings) the *Cow Pox Vaccinating system*, as you would a pestilence, indeed. They are both injurious and both fallacious.

In the Hygeian theory, however, you have hope: in its practice you will find security. Begin, then, it matters not at what age, and you need have no fear of overdoing the dose, as more the better, and the more secure. Let the infant at the breast take one to three alternately of No. 1 and 2, and advance in quantity, according to age, and vicinity of infection, (which should always be met with resolute and strong doses,) from two to ten a day, alternately 1 and 2, until you feel secure: and if the infection is caught in a natural way, fail not to keep up brisk doses, which will, to a certainty, prevent any future evil consequences.

Thus, having done my duty (in consonance with the feelings of the father of a large family, who had all been *Inoculated*, and all died of *Consumption*) in opening this new light to your view. I am, in full confidence of your success,

most respectfully your's,

Devonport, 1st Jan. 1830. THOMAS MOAT.*

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* In this reprint of the 4th Edition of Morisoniana, I feel too high a degree of exultation in the immeasurable success of my advice to Pregnant Ladies (who have, in many hundreds of instances, benefitted thereby, and gratefully proved in their unqualified acknowledgments); not to express the unbounded pleasure I feel in finding myself thus instrumental in lessening the terrors of so many families, on the subject of which I have so ardently, though humbly treated, A Jenner might have exulted in the possession of his £20,000 gift for the introduction of his Vaccinic scheme; but I would not exchange his pride of emoluments for one of those many instances where grateful mothers have perpetuated my name by christening their Boys after me, and calling them THOMAS MOAT.

British College of Health, King's Cross, New Road, London, May 1, 1833.

TREATISE ON THE SMALL POX.

The Small Pox no longer injurious, but beneficial: the pestiferous practice of Inoculation unnecessary: and the unnatural humbuggery of introducing a beastly humour into the human frame by the Vaccinating system, exploded as the vilest species of Quackery.

To Mr. MORISON, the Hygeist,

Sir,

The want of a due, calm, and rational consideration of the *origin* and *nature* of the *Small Pox Humour*, which has committed more devastating ravages on the human race than all the other plagues that have thinned the earth; the murderous application of that reasoning faculty with which all the medical colleges are, or ought to be imbued, having brought us to this nineteenth century (to this "march of intellect," æra,) without any true knowledge of the *cause* or *cure* of this dire disease; and we are quietly, though mournfully, set down, with the idea, that this dread calamity comes not within the scope of human prevention, it being considered as an immediate, an especial infliction of the Almighty's will, for the cutting off of the most lovely and most innocent of his intellectual family.

For ages this irremediable impression had enveloped the public mind; the grim harbinger of death was unresisted in his rapid progress; and families, villages, towns, and cities, were bereaved of their rising generations, as an almost necessary and consequent punishment for bringing them into the world.

At length the scheme of *Inoculation* was introduced, and the faculty for a time, enriched their harvest, by impressing upon the public mind the necessity of their new view being universally adopted, that they might at least make a show of arresting the progress or virulence of the disease, by *Inoculating all*, with the (thus far) judicious preparation of a purging medicine, which alone (if properly and plentifulfy followed up,) they ought to have known, was all-sufficient to make the children invulnerable to the impression of the infection, without the com-

pulsatory infliction of a humour uncongenial to those of the patients, and consequently, in frames not prepared to receive it.

Had there been any sound judgment, or common honesty,) for *science* is out of the question), in the adoption of that scheme, common sense would have taught them that the *Small Pox Humour* was not to be arrested, or its virulence retarded, by any outward application, or the forcing of the humour of one child into that of another, by the incision of the lancet ; but by a thorough cleansing of the frame. The barbarous custom of forcing an universal complaint into families, where they would, in all probability, having been only partially affected, would have been by the plenteously purgative system averted, and have saved the lives of many of the highest hopes of anxious parents.

The very circumstance of the impression of the infliction being but barely visible in some patients, ought rather to have convinced the parents that their children had been improperly and unnecessarily tormented, than for them to have extolled the operators for their profound skill in allaying a virulent humour, not prevalent in the frame at the time, and to which the children were ever after liable to receive. This alone was sufficient to stamp a conviction, in the minds of all who would reflect upon the subject, of the erroneous insufficiency of the system. Inoculation can never be of any utility, unless prepared by, and well followed up with, a complete cleansing of the intestines ; and which, with that only necessary operation, would render Inoculation worse than useless.

In our day the *Jennerian Vaccinic scheme* rose up, and introduced the wild fallacy of improving upon the found-to-be imperfect *Inoculating system* by scraping up the *scabs* of the beasts of the field, and by a kind of hocus pocus ennoblement of the medical science, (vauntingly so called), extracting from thence the precious juice that should counteract the virulence of those viscous humours of the juvenile human frame which the past inoculating humbuggery had failed to effect: and thus seeking to mingle the scabby juices of the beast with those of the serous humours of our children with the view of forcing the *Small Pox humour* into the body whether there or not !—with just as much consistency as that of pouring *Mercury* into the frame for the apparently no other purpose, than that of entering the patients on the books of the faculty, and keeping them lingering there in a perpetual bondage.

This new and luminous discovery was hailed as the very acmé of the *medical art*. The world resounded with the praises of the invention : the gold canes shovelled up the sovereigns, and pushed the pallid pictures into the gaping pockets of their under graduates ! whilst the cunning projector (with due Sangradean sanctity) contrived to infuse into the heads of the " collective wisdom of the nation " of the day, the profundity of the god-like

discovery, and shrank behind the curtain of obscurity with a timely "national stipend.*" Time, however, the grand tell-tale of all cajolery, has burst this senseless and visionary bubble, and its wary builder has (happily for himself) slipped from the finger of public derision by dying before the Gothæn bubble burst.

Although there may have been a slight cessation of the virulence of the disease (arising, as in the inoculating project, from the purgative preparatory system) for a time, it is evident that there was (as common sense must admit there could be) no soundness of science in the scheme; as thousands, who had been *Vaccinated*, have been unguardedly infected in the natural way, or been inoculated afresh through fear of a liability of infection; and many have fallen victims to the senseless delusions of the vaccinic mania.

In this "march of intellect era," it were madness to doubt a second Jenner arising to scrub the scabs off a Goose as a sure antidote to hydrophobia; or, to gather, in bottles, the perspiration of a *Chamelion*, as the sure medium for the inoculation of a statesman's qualifications.

That the visible effect of the infected Small Pox Humour must have proceeded from some latent, pre-existing *cause*, is self-evident; because an effect cannot be produced without a cause. Now, if there were an infective small pox effluvia in the air, and that the coming in contact with it must necessarily produce the disease called Small Pox, it would consequently follow that, all who came within its influence would unavoidably be infected, and labour under the horrors of that desolating complaint. Now we know that this is not the case: for there are not two in a hundred who do fall under its baneful influence: from whence arises the conviction that the influence of this effluvia is not universal, or general, but altogether partially directed by an attractive principle of the subtle humourous fluid pre-existing in the children who receive the impression; therefore the affluvia is not the cause of the complaint, but the medium, or instrument, through which the effect is produced;—from whence arises the visible action in which the subtle matter had been struggling from birth for a vent, a necessary infliction of human suffering, for the purpose of throwing out the infantine humours, the first fruits of parentine impurities, and from whence it may be determined that the *Small Pox humour* is only injurious through the ignorance or maltreatment of our parents, or the doctors, who ought to be the conservators of the public health; and that this first effort of nature to throw off our inherent or juvenile humours, in the disease called Small Pox, is, as far as the intention goes, a *blessing*, and highly beneficial, if duly attended to, and properly and judiciously treated in the only rational principle, of cleansing the frame with a vegetable purgative.

*£20,000

Determining, then (as we must, if we will use our reasoning faculties), that the noxious Small Pox effluvia exists not in the air, independently of the sympathetic, attractive humour, pre-existing in the afflicted by its influence, we must come to some comprehensive understanding of the nature and source of this disease; and endeavour on some rational principle to find an *Antidote*, or, at least, some mode, if possible, of ameliorating its baneful influence, and thus render it, in future, not only not injurious, but perfectly harmless, and even beneficial.

Now, of the nature of the small pox virus, we are satisfied (from the known circumstance of one new-born Infant being more liable than another to receive it), it is wholly *maternine* and derives its source from thence; and that it is to be traced, generally (and in malignant proportion from the *blood of the mother*), whilst in the state of gestation or growth in the womb, on which only the child subsists before birth, (engendering no doubt, much of that *menstruous humour*, then thrown out of its former natural channel): and, after birth, from the mother's milk, which must contain still some portion of her original humours.

Thus, we clearly trace the only possible source of the Small Pox humour as an inheritance from the mother, which would (were not this humour providentially ordained by our nature to be thus thrown out in infancy, whilst the frame is fragile, and the humour in a state of liquidity), become, yearly, more acrid or morbid, and (if not checked in its progress,) will settle down in the frame, and become visible in the form of some well-marked symptom of those diseases that man is heir to.

From hence (having come to the knowledge of the source of this disease) we must come to the conclusion that the *Small Pox scourge* (as it is termed) is a necessary effort of nature to throw it out of the frame at the earliest period of life; and that all that is required of medical aid is to assist the passage of the humour by the easiest, shortest, and most effective medium; without injuring the frame by any injudicious treatment, and not by any merely palliative expedients, or by stopping the progress by moving the humours from the skin (to save present appearances), to some more hidden or vital part of the system.

It is evident then, that as there is a certain portion of this Small Pox humour inherent in all the children brought into the world as is clear from the above view of the case, as well as the known fact that all are, more or less (perhaps in degree, duly proportioned with the humourous state of the mother) liable to the infection; and this necessary infliction, propelled by one of nature's first laws, to ward off future ills, by ridding the young frame of much of the virulence of this first humour (which, doubtless, is the seed-bed of all disease:) so must there be some simple and natural means by which she may be assisted in

removing, not only its visible outward ravages, but its direful effects upon the general frame, and of its total expulsion out of the system, and thereby laying the foundation of health, and consequent happiness to all rising generations.

That the *Faculty* (as the M. D.'s are termed,) have not before seen this new, and (I trust) true light, I quarrel not with, as I know not by what rules the laws of nature regulate and direct the progress of *ignorance* to the light of *knowledge*, nor know I how nature draws her children from its thraldom. If study could have thrown off the shackles of ignorance by mere human industry, and guided by nature's laws alone, physiology would, at this day, have taken the lead of all the sciences that have ever engaged the attention of man, because it, next to agriculture, must from necessity, have struck him with the conviction of his health requiring his first of care. It is a strange anomaly, however, that this first of sciences of real importance is proverbially still enveloped in the depths of gloomy ignorance; and is not to be accounted for on any other cause than that of the vaunted arrogance of man, who would puff up his own consequence as superior to nature or to nature's Sire, and arrogate to himself the right of self-guidance to the total rejection of both. Had the vaunted *Medicists* pursued the paths of nature in their studies, they would have retraced their steps to the world's childhood, or have observed the ever existing state of savagehood, and would have there learned the lesson of nature's instinctive guide to medical remedies to disease, being to be discovered in the *fields* and *gardens*, amidst their *herbs*, *fruits*, and *gums*, the only food of man bestowed upon him at the creation, by the Father of nature, to his intelligent family on earth. But no! man must be independent! he must be a *god!* and will his own directions as to his choice of remedy to disease. The medicinal qualities of herbs are to be rejected as beneath the notice of the scientific man, who paucious of power to reach the skies, digs into the bowels of the earth for minerals, and ores, and extracting from thence their chemical essences, most unscientifically seeks to amalgamate these with human humours, with the pretended view of remedying disease, what but pride would have prompted the pursuit? what reward but continued ignorance could attend the presumptive arrogance of the pretended science?

Inscrutible as are the ways of Providence on earth; unsearchable as are the rules by which to mark the progress of the human powers in their process to perfection in any science, never having yet reached its acme in any, we are astonished that the *Science of Physiology* has been so little understood, when we take into consideration that this has ever been considered as most essential to the happiness of man, and Collegian establishments have ever filled the civilized portion of the globe

where the learning of all its ages have been deposited as guides to argue and improve upon: from which it is but fair to conclude that, nature's laws are not the only necessary guide for the development of the human intellect; and, that all science is unavailing, without a special direction from a higher power, and never can be of real good to man without the unsophisticated acknowledgment of the gift from that Supreme Power, who alone can give the *goods of life*. I am led to this conclusion, from the conviction, that you, Sir, who have so gloriously stepped aside, by shaking off the shackles of human bondage, have fallen uuder the guidance of that Supreme Power (from whom alone the real true light can issue,) whose Divine direction has led you into the only rational Physiological understanding the world has till now been permitted to receive as its *guide to health*, upon an infallible principle. That I, too, have had the high honour of a participation with you in the glories of this new effulgence of mercy to mankind, by having become an ardent, conscientious, and active instrument in the promulgation of your fame in the West of England, is, and ever must be, my greatest consolation through life, and commands my highest sense of gratitude to the Director and Giver of all good, who has so signally drawn me into this high behest.

Impressed with the conviction of your new theory possessing the power of not only arresting the virulence of the *Small Pox sufferings of our children*, but of wholly eradicating its necessary infliction (as now engendered, under the present mode of treatment,) by a prompt and judicious attention to your advice and prescription; I have made that complaint my chief study, while in the service of recommending your medicine for the last fifteen months, and I am happy to say that, in many hundreds of cases, where the small pox infection has been prevalent, not one child has caught it (where the parents have been prevailed upon to administer the medicine,) and have established the conviction thereby that there can be no fears of fatal consequences (with this medicine in the house) from the accident of incautiousness: from which I am fully convinced that your system is all-sufficient to eradicate this dire complaint from the earth, by the *Mothers' during Pregnancy* thoroughly cleansing themselves, and thereby securing to their children, in the womb, the purest possible nourishment from that only stream of life from which they gather their growth and strength, the only best possible mode of establishing their health and vigour to rebut the attacks of that new life, into which they are about to enter. I can give several respectable references where the mothers have followed my advice of taking the "*Universal Medicine*" up to the last day, who all declare they have never experienced *such easy births*, or ever brought forth such *strong and healthy children*, independently of the thousands of cures I have per-

formed, during my mission, in every species of complaints, and of every age, where the humours had been more acrid or morbid, deep-rooted, long-standing, and, in hundreds of instances, declared *by the Faculty as incurable*, I have reasonable conviction to determine my firm belief, that the serous humour of the *Small Pox* is the most easily eradicable of all the diseases to which man is subject; and that, in fact, with this timely attention, almost all other complaints will have no foundation to rest upon, as the *root of all* will be thus undermined and destroyed: and thus will be verified the old adage of "prevention is better than the cure."

If the *Small Pox Virus*, is, then, so easily assailable, the *Measles* and *Whooping Cough*, which can arise only from the remains or dregs of the former, are equally exterminable, upon the self-evident principle that if the *cause* is removed the *effect must cease*.

Impressed with the conviction that this "1830 New Year's Gift" will introduce *a new era in the science of physiology*, I must emphatically call the serious and unbiassed attention to its contents, of those highly-gifted and benevolent ladies (with which this great nation is so supereminently enriched and ennobled), and implore them to duly and fully consider the vast importance they will derive to their own children's preservation by seeking out cases of poverty in the lower ranks of life, to whom to administer the means of striking at the root of this dread disease, from whence arises its rancorous tendency upwards to themselves.

I am, Sir,

devotedly your's,

THOMAS MOAT.

Devonport, Jan. 1, 1830.

ADVERTISEMENT IN ALL THE PUBLIC PAPERS.

The Small Pox eradicable, and the pestiferous practice of Inoculation, and the unscientific Quackery of Vaccination, proved to be worse than useless by the use of Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine only.

The Hygean Theory, and the wide-spreading practice of the Honorary Members of the British College of Health, as well as

that of all the Agents, for vending the Medicine in every principal Town in the West of England, have proved that the Small Pox Virus may now no longer be considered as a curse, but, as far as the intention goes, (that is, as the first effort of nature to throw off the inherent parentine humours)—a blessing. That such devastating ravages have been committed in this dire disease, reflects neither honour nor medical skill on our conservators of the public health, is now no longer problematical. That the Inoculating System had failed of its imaginary efficacy, is proved from the circumstance of the same advocates of that scheme pushing forward as the most ardent promoters of the Vaccinic Humbuggery, by scraping the scabs off the beast of the field to stop the virulence of a human pestilence. That unscientific mania is now fast hastening to the shades to scarify its pensioned Jennarian parent, and the next wonder of this "march of intellect era" will not surprise us, if we see an antidote introduced for Hydrophobia, from the scabs of a goose.

The long anticipated period has arrived, when, from the experience of his able coadjutors. and the confidence of the public in the soundness of his theory, is incontestibly confirmed, the Hygeist has erected his standard of opposition to all past practices in the management of the Small Pox ravages, in the rising hopes of our families: as he is convinced (and the growing approbation of the world supports him in the assertion) that the disease may be wholly prevented, or its inveteracy, if attacked, reduced, by a previous cleansing, when in the midst of the danger of infection; its rancour rendered harmless, by brisk doses when under the affliction; and its after consequences obliterated by keeping up the action of the medicine for a week after recovery.

Mr. Morison, the Hygeist, then, thus publicly challenges the whole faculty, and offers to take one hundred children under his treatment; to supply them with his medicine gratis; and to settle ten pounds a year upon the parents of any child who may die under his care, on the condition that they (the faculty) will undertake one hundred children, and, withgoing their charges, paying the expences of the funerals of all the children falling under their treatment.

The Cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Doulereux, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Debilities, Strictures, Gravel, Stone, Urinary Obstructions, Bilious Affections, &c. &c., is now no longer dubious, but absolutely certain, by a persevering confidence and reliance of the harmlessness and powers of Morison's "Vegetable Universal Medicine," which in every instance of the many thousands of cases that have proved its infallibly benign influences has invariably produced the desired cure, and established its fame incontestibly beyond all precedent.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

Petition to Parliament, signed by Sixty-three Inhabitants of London, in Summer, 1827.

To the Right Honourable the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of London, Sheweth—

That we, the undersigned, impressed with the justness of Mr. Morison, the Hygeist's theory of medicine, and moreover, having made trial of the efficacy and innocence of his medicines and practice upon ourselves, and witnessed them on others with unparalleled success, the patient not requiring regimen nor confinement during the time of his taking them; and having also seen the accounts transmitted from the West Indies, respecting the use and benefit derived from these medicines; we are fully persuaded that all diseases of the body, no matter of how long standing, may be carried off by a perseverance in the above medicine.

That we your petitioners have therefore lost all confidence in the present theories and practice of medicine, and we are convinced that a reform in medicine would be the most useful and economical of all reforms; and that, independent of the health of the community gaining thereby, an enormous saving in money, to the amount of many millions, would accrue to the nation in these times of unexampled distress. His Majesty's Army and Navy would thereby be kept in sound health, in all the stations where they may be wanted; and one thousand soldiers in health are of more use under a General than two thousand, many of them invalided, and attended by a numerous retinue of medical paraphernalia. The Hospitals would be purged of their present miserable inmates, the expense of which

is so great a burden to the nation. The sending out recruits to replace the mortality on foreign stations, and bringing home invalids, are attended with most serious expenses, and may be much diminished. Mr. Morison offers to remedy this at one-sixth of the present expense, and he would be happy to give proof of the efficacy of his medicine, by practising upon any of the invalid soldiers in any of his Majesty's Hospitals.

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that your Honourable House will take the same into your most serious consideration.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

Mr. Hume, M. P,, Mr. Aldernan Wood, M. P., and Mr. Alderman Waithman, M. P., were each of them separately requested to present the above petition, which they declined, as being, they said, of a nature not cognizable by Parliament; and there the matter rested.

No. II.

The Standard of Opposition.

To the Public.

The standard of opposition—of open opposition—to the medical and surgical professions is now raised, it is proper that the public should be instructed hereon. The members of the British College of Health, founded by Mr. Morison, the Hygeist, and his coadjutors, make this public declaration, that they have already experienced in their numerous practice, and will prove to the satisfaction of every one, (by curing any disease or surgical case whatsoever,) that the present medical and surgical professions are entirely wrong in all their maxims, theories, and practices, injuring thereby the health and lives of the community at large. They make this appeal to the public not without the best grounds. All diseases and surgical cases will be soon radically cured by their prescriptions and medicines only; and parents, to whom by nature the care of their offspring is entrusted, will see them grow up in health, strength, and beauty, exempt from the diseases and calamities that are now befalling them. Competition in all branches is useful to society, and persons may now make choice for curing their diseases between the Hygeists, physicians, doctors, or surgeons, giving to either the praise they merit. The British College of Health has not arisen from the support and donations of the great or rich—it is founded solely by its own merits.

No. III.

The Rutherford Attack.

The following letter appeared in the *Plymouth Herald* of the 13th June, 1829:—

"[ADVERTISEMENT.]

"*To the Editor of the Plymouth Herald.*

"Sir,—

"Having observed in the *Plymouth and Devonport Weekly Journal* of January 8th, 1829, a letter, signed 'John Borlase,' addressed to a person of the name of Morison, and inserted at the end of a *puff*, headed, 'Asthmas cured by Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine only,' I request you will give publicity to the following additional particulars regarding the health of this same John Borlase, who so benevolently 'feels it his duty, for the good of his fellow men,' to make known to the world the great benefit he derived from Mr. Morison's pills, taken as a remedy for 'tightness and spasms of the chest, followed by general debility, which he found could not be removed by the bracing medicines given to him by the doctors':—

"John Borlase was Master-at-arms on board his Majesty's ship Windsor Castle, during the three and a half years immediately preceding the 15th of May, 1828, when the ship was paid off and recommissioned in Hamoaze, and John Borlase, to all appearance then in perfect health, quitted her *pro tempore*, having been arrested and sent for debt to Exeter prison, where, to use his own expression, 'by the blessing of Heaven,' he met a Mr. T. Moat, who, in the advertisement or puff above alluded to, is styled, 'B.P.P.V., sole general agent for the vending of the Hygeist's inestimable Medicines.' Having been extricated (how it makes no matter) from his pecuniary difficulties, John Borlase solicited and obtained his former situation of Master-at-arms in the Windsor Castle, where he still remains, certainly free from any asthmatic complaint.

"I joined the Windsor Castle on the 7th of April, 1827, and was surgeon of her from that day to the 15th of May, 1828, when she was paid off, and John Borlase was sent to Exeter gaol; but I never, during that period, heard a single word of the Master-at-arms' spasms in the chest, or had occasion to order any 'bracing medicines' for him; but since the appearance of his letter here, I have questioned him on the subject, and he confessed that he never made any application to, or was ordered any bracing medicines by, my predecessor, Dr. Sinclair, who was surgeon of the ship for two years and a half previous to my joining.

"As it appears, then, that John Borlase did not make any complaint of the 'tightness and spasms in the chest, followed by general debility,' which grieved him so much, for the three years and a half immediately preceding the fortunate occurrence which caused him, 'by the blessing of Heaven,' to meet Mr. T. Moat, B.P.P.V., sole general agent, &c. in Exeter prison, such of your readers as are believers of puffs and lovers of quacks cannot fail to admire the patience and fortitude which enabled the afflicted John Borlase, Master-at-arms, to do his duty, during all that time, as actively and as well as he has done it since he received so much benefit from the use of Mr. Morison's pills, 'introduced to his notice by Mr. T. Moat, whom, by the blessing of Heaven, he met in Exeter prison.'

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant,

J. Ruthereord, M.D.,
Surgeon of the Windsor Castle."

No. IV.

Reply of Mr. T. Moat, B.P.P.V., *Honorary Member of the British College of Health, to the Rutherford Attack.*

"*To the Editor of the Plymouth Journal.*

Sir,—

On my return home, after a four months' absence, I first had an opportunity of seeing a letter in the Herald of the 13th of June, signed "J. Rutherford, M.D. Surgeon, H.M.S. Windsor Castle," dated from "Malta Harbour, 21st March, 1829," purporting to stigmatize my veracity as to the validity of the letter of thanks, written by John Borlase, Master-at-arms of the Windsor Castle, to Mr. Morison, in gratitude for the great benefits he had received from the use of the "vegetable universal medicine," in terms *too gross* to merit any thing but *silent contempt*, did I not conceive that silence might be construed into an admission of the insinuated charge of *impostorship*, which his puny pen labours to effect.

Having the signature of John Borlase in my possession to attest the veracity of his letter of thanks for his cure, which does not appear to have been denied by him, nor do I believe he would have done under any intimidation;—having had the ocular demonstration of 50 *Witnesses to the Cure*, which passed under the observation of a *Naval Surgeon* (who, with

all his medical skill could get no relief to his own *constipated bowels*, but by the use of this regenerating *scarecrow to the Doctors)*, Military officers, and many others who had been *somebody* on the other side of those walls which seems to have given this *J. Rutherford, M. D. Surgeon*, such a delightful *chuckling in the throat*, in reminding the world well acquainted with the fact) of my having been one of the number at the time:—insinuating that imprisonment for debt was a demonstration of moral guilt; having the testimony of the whole of J. Borlase's relatives and acquaintances to substantiate the belief of the cure he so publicly testifies, and so honourably offers "for the benefit of his fellow men;" and having received the blessings of thousands who have derived alleviations and cures from this mild, safe, yet *all-powerful and effective* medicine—it will require a thousand such personal sarcasms to keep my lip from curling up with contempt at such unargumentative reasoning to endeavour to shut the opened eyes of a *benefitted public*.

As a Puffer and a Quack, (as the college bred M. D. would endeavour to denominate me), I thank him for giving me an opportunity of *puffing in a new shape*, conceiving, perhaps, that *the puff* on my side, will spread as wide, and travel as far as *his puff* will on *his side of the question*; and as for the *Quackery* part of the business, the eyes of the world are getting now every day more and more open to the conviction of *who have ever been the real Quacks*.

The acumen of this college bred Doctor's ire, however, seems to rest upon J. Borlase's having declared that he received his cure from taking this vegetable medicine, which he found could not be effected by the *bracing medicine given him by the Doctors*. Now, it must be admitted, that in whatever terms a sufferer states his complaints and cure, and verifies it with his own signature (and I never did, nor ever will publish a case without having it to show) that must be admitted as his own; and that if, in this instance, Borlase admitted more or less than the truth, it could not be an act of mine, but an error in his recollection or statement.

That John Borlase "did not make any complaint" to the Ship's Doctor, (whether arising from his confidence in his own natural strength, or that of his want of confidence in the *secundum artem* of the Ship's conservator,) concerns me not, as the question has no connection with the publicly-declared fact, that he was cured of a "*spasmodic tightness of the chest*" by Morison's pills recommended by me, from their proved efficacy on my own *debilitated frame of forty year's standing*, which wore every appearance of being the last month's period of my existence, as Mr. Borlase (and so many others) can attest, at the time of my first introduction to him, and however this *pestled son of tar* may sneer at the expression of a grateful feeling of

"by the blessing of heaven," I will, fearless of the future scoffs that may come from such an *ungentlemanly scribbler*, say, thank God for bringing me into the adversity of that prison, which, on my passage thence, led me into the presence of Mr. Morison, by whose new and sound theory of striking at the root *of all diseases*, I was myself made *a sound man*, and (I will again repeat) "by the blessing of Heaven," have been the happy instrument of giving relief to thousands (through the medium of this Medicine), who never before could obtain it from the *College bred Doctors*.

Having, Mr. Editor, so far intruded on the length of your column, I shall refrain from any further observations until it may please J. Rutherford, M.D. Surgeon, or any of his coadjutors, to give me another public opportunity of vindicating myself from his, or their undermining aspersions,

And am, Sir, (although no man's *humble Servant,"*)

Respectfully yours's,

THOMAS MOAT, B.P.P.V.

Devonport, 1st August, 1829.

No. V.

CHALLENGE *from the Hygeists of the British College of Health to the Doctors and Surgeons, in consequence of the Rutherford Attack.*

Mr. Moat, B.P.P.V., since his return from Guernsey and Jersey, where he has established the universal medicine of Mr. Morison, the Hygeist, with great applause, has read in the *Plymouth Herald*, of June 13th, a letter from Surgeon Rutherford M.D. of H.M. Ship Windsor Castle, animadverting on the case and cure of John Borlase, Master-at-arms, and leader of the band of the said ship, and cured by the Hygeist's medicines, as is therein allowed to be the case.

This said letter of Surgeon Rutherford, copy of which is given above, does not seem to have had any public utility or good in view, but solely to have been dictated by bad humour, spleen, and envy. Recrimination in such cases would be of no use to the public. The doctors may call the Hygeists quacks, their theory quackery—their arguments of reasoning go no farther; they immediately take refuge behind this ancient protecting

bulwark of theirs, and which has too long afforded them an undeserved shelter, and the privilege of killing by wholesale. The Hygeists, in their turns, might call the doctors and surgeons ignoramuses, not acquainted with the true nature of the human body and its diseases, nor of the effects of proper medicines thereupon, and that their present proceedings and science are no better than old wive's salves and sayings; and that the medical and surgical professions, since their commencement, have been the jesting-post of all sensible men, and the tormentors of mankind. Such a paper warfare would lead to no good; but there is a way by which the public may judge between the Hygeists and the doctors and surgeons, and the matter be brought to issue: that is, by fair and open challenge. Let 100 patients of all kinds be selected from hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, and a fair division made, one half to be treated by the Hygeists, and the other half by the doctors, surgeons, and mad doctors; and from the result, of whose patients are the most benefitted, the public will be enabled to judge of their respective merits. As to Mr. Borlase meeting Mr. Moat in prison for pecuniary matters, it is of no consequence to the public, nor to the merits of the medicine; gallant admirals and captains have often taken up their abode within such walls, and even navy surgeons have been found there.

No. VI.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF MR. T. MOAT, B. P. P. V., *Honorary Member of the British College of Health, and Agent General for Devonshire, Cornwall, Somersetshire, and the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.*

Devonport, 7th Sept. 1822.

"Dear Sir,

"At your request I send you my First Annual Report of my proceedings, progress, and extraordinary success, in my honourable profession of sole general agent for the promulgating of your inestimable "Vegetable Universal Medicine," in the Counties of Devon and Cornwall, and the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

"Providentially directed to this exalted mission, of alleviating the miseries of my fellow-sufferers, labouring under all the varied diseases to which man is heir to, I, from the conviction of the benign yet powerful efficacy of your medicines on my own debilitated frame, which, in ten days, brought me into a

state of health unfelt for *forty years*, (as stated in my letter of thanks to the Almighty and yourself, and with a conscientious view to public good, have devoted my whole life to your service, and the delightful labour of convincing those incurables, whose protracted ailings were but the effects of the many headed monster's mal-treatments, that your new and only true theory and practice (so consonant to common sense, so clearly to be understood by the most unlearned, and so devoid of all the mysteries of past ages, and still practised by the M.D.'s of the day), is all-sufficient to meet their every complaint with success.

"Convinced of the soundness of the principles under which I was actuated, yet aware of the severity of the combat I had to sustain against the prejudices and weaknesses of the infirm, and the consequent opposition of the regular-bred collegians,—of physicians, doctors, apothecaries, &c. &c. I entered the arena of contention with a determined and undaunted boldness, which has been fully justified by the unbounded success of my arduous endeavours—the restoration to health of thousands who had pined in hopeless misery before, and the public attestation of no less than twenty individuals, in grateful homage to the Giver of all Good, and to you, through whose instrumentality they have been once again made sound, and in full confidence of continuing so.

"In the midst of such a dense population as this of Devonport, Plymouth, Stonehouse, Stoke, and the surrounding villages, it is (to me at least) not at all surprising, that so great a blessing should have been embraced and enjoyed by at least 5,000 individuals in the course of my twelve months' practice here; independently of *twice that number* under the superintendency of my various sub-agents in the two counties and the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

"It may be asked, (and you, Sir, may probably surmise the same)—'How is it that in the midst of so universal a blessing, so few have published their cases and cures?' I would in reply observe, that I lay it down as an invariable rule, never to urge the measure; but always leave its adoption to the spontaneous effusions of the parties, and on every occasion to have their signature to their attestations; at the same time the well-known reluctance of the world in general to meet the eye of the public, whether from the prejudices of the rank of life of some individuals, the dependence upon the connexions of some, the fears of others under pecuniary restraints, or the deficiency of public spirit of the great majority of all, are arguments sufficient to create the surprise that there are so many, rather than that there are so few. Besides, when I have such voluntary effusions of gratitude as those of a Pomery and a Francis, (both of whom I never knew or corresponded with on the subject), the latter coming from the pen of a resurrectionist, wherein he not only

acknowledges his own restoration from the bed of death, but also states the cure of seven of his own family, by the same harmless and sure medicine, in complaints as various as would be the modes of practice of the followers of the old school, as well as his voluntarily-attested knowledge of at least *one hundred cures* in his neighbourhood, in almost every complaint that has baffled all the efforts of the faculty; with such evidences as these (not immediately passing under my eye), I have sufficient cause of gratulation for the happy result of my mission, and am more satisfied with the quality of the grateful feelings displayed than in their quantity.

"I have, however, *several more* who have offered their publications of thanks for cures, and are, I suppose, in preparation: and several others have authorized me to refer to them, in private, among whom are many of the first respectability in life, who are spreading the fame of the medicine in every direction. Were I to enumerate all the wonders of my performances, during this year they would take me at least two months to transcribe, and fill a large volume. Suffice it to say, that in a case of consumption (as so determined by the attendant doctors) a young woman, whose mother introduced me to her, as given up for death, her feet, and the back of her head being believed to be already dead, was *cured, and out in the street in ten days*, by the simple removal of some trifling obstruction in the intestines, which had checked the free circulation of the blood, and had reduced her to the apparent last hour of her existence. Now, what but the absolute ignorance of the faculty could have brought this poor creature into the state I found her? Inflammations, internally or externally, fevers of every kind, and agues, I am convinced cannot fail, if the patients will persevere in quantities sufficiently large to meet their cases. As for indigestion, bilious or nervous affections, head aches, constipated bowels, colics, worms, fixed pains in the sides, palpitations of the heart, &c. &c. I have ever found that the three first doses have established that confidence in the minds of the patients, that a certain cure is always effected by perseverance.

"That some are not cured so soon as others, is not at all to be wondered at, when we consider that no persons are exactly alike in their complaints, any more than they are in the lineaments of their faces; and at the same time take into consideration that the first of the faculty can only make a probable guess at where the root of the complaint precisely lies, and even then know not how to throw in a specific to that exact spot which shall not injure the whole frame, or only remove the seat of the disorder to some other quarter, I have, however, invariably found, that all these complaints have invariably yielded to the powers of this medicine, and in so short a time as to astonish my patients. The progress I have made in all nervous affections, has establised

the fame of the vegetable universal medicine as a standard remedy. This dire complaint, on the treatment of which the faculty have so long fattened themselves, I trust, is at last rescued from their unhallowed grasp.

"The ladies, too, whether at the commencement or the decline of nature's laws, will live to bless the introduction of this safe and sure regulator; and the would-be mothers will know the blessings of a birth. Pregnant ladies insure easy births by a due attention to the medicine up to the last day of delivery, upon the self-evident principle, that, as the intestines are cleansed with a vegetable medicine, that regulates the free circulution and purification of the blood of the mother, (the only nourishment from which the child can gather any growth or strength,) more freedom and power of delivery must be attained, and consequently with more ease and safety to both.

"All common head-aches which generally arise from bilious affections, or constipated bowels, are immediately relieved; but those which arise fram the gummy or incausted humours in the small vessels of the head, require a length of time to eradicate, yet never fails by perseverence. I have one man in Cornwall, who, as stated to me, has had *no head* for these four years, to answer any of its natural functions, except that part which conveys food into the stomach, but who, by a six weeks' purgation, has found his head, to enable him to attend the business of life as well as ever. Another writes to say, that his head, which had been almost useless to him for years, is now "doing its duty, and in daily progress of a cure," He is astonished at the immense quantity of slimy glares which comes from him, and adds, "I am almost a miracle to myself. I have taken above three thousand pills, without a day's intermission, and am still expelling the *root of all evil* as profusely as ever." Here now, is a gentleman who has come to the rational conclusion, from the perusal of your works, and the well-tried experience of your medicine, that the root of all disease lies in the glary substances interlining the intestines, which he is determined to expel to the last dregs, on the certainty of drawing those about the brain into the bowels,—of expelling them thereby from out the frame and of securing again a free circulation in the head, and consequent sound faculties. I have another patient in Devonport, who has taken medicines daily, of all the varied prescriptioos of the faculty, for seven years, without any relief. Her complaints were of that complicated kind, that defied all possibility of a true definition, otherwise than that of a general derangement of the intestines, and a constant rising and bursting of inward tumours, without any apparent power of digestion, which proved the weakness of that necessary function, by the circumstance of the vegetable pills, which she had taken for ten days, in quantities from 5 to 10 a day,

coming from her in one solid string of undissolved pills. By persevering with 15 pills a day, she has got a regular passage of slimy, gummy matter, in vast profusion. She is gaining strength daily,—has taken upwards of 5,000 pills, and, as she says, 'almost lives upon them,' as nothing ever gave her the relief she has experienced, or even a hope of ever being cured, of which she is now confident. With these proofs, then, of the immense quantity taken in some deep-rooted or chronic disorders, we have every conviction of the innocency of the medicine, and at once stops the mouths of the faculty who would underhandedly dissuade the world from taking them, as 'being highly injurious'—to their craft, no doubt.

"In cases of Erysipelas, I have been very successful in prevailing on the patients to proceed with the necessary perseverance. I have one lady, of the first respectability, who has, as she says, 'been mauled by the doctors for many years,' with an erysipelas in the hip, by which she had a contraction of the limb, and walked with crutches, unable to rise or sit down without assistance. She has now got the use of her 'wooden leg,' as she called her shortened limb, has discarded her crutches, and, in full health, taken a trip to town, to sound your fame amongst her friends in the great metropolis.

"In that dreadful complaint, Asthma, when the accumulated humours of past years have been incrusted on the chest of the aged, for which the faculty, one and all, declare there is no remedy, I have been invariably successful, than which nothing can more clearly prove the soundness of your general theory. If the three instances given in the published cases of cures of asthma were not sufficient demonstration of the fact, I can give fifty references of equal notoriety, in all ages, from five to eighty-four.

"I find in all cures of lumbago, pains in the small of the back, stricture, stone, gravel, and all urinary obstructions, an universal remedy in strong doses of the pills.

"Independent of the cure of stricture published, I am prepared to give many respectable references of cures.

"In cases of syphilis, in all its stages, I invariably cure, in times proportioned to the quantity of that noxious drug, mercury, having been poured into the frame.

"The St. Vitus's Dance, published, is the only one that has come within my cognizance: but which, however, must convince the parents of those who are afflicted with that dreadful malady, (which was the precursor of my eldest daughter's consumption and death), of the means of procuring a certain immediate relief and cure. The same relief has attended my practice in all scorbutic eruptions, scrofula, and running sores.

"I have a man in Exeter, who walked with crutches to relieve his pains from seven and twenty running sores all over his body,

who could get no relief from the doctors there, but who, with taking only five small boxes, has got many of them quite healed, has thrown away his props, and walks to my depot there, to the astonishment of all who knew him. His complete cure is certain, and he is desirous of publishing his case.

"Thus, Sir, I have given you a faint epitome of my first year's work, wherein I have been instrumental in doing much good among the suffering class of our fellow-beings, and trust the same kind Providence will support me through the efforts of the next with equal, if not with double success. You, Sir, have given me the means of enlarging my sphere of action, by adding Somersetshire to my present province, on which I am about to enter, in full confidence that the wider my exertions are spread the sooner our united pursuits will grasp the whole empire; and so establish the soundness of your new, and only sound theory for combating the root of all diseases to which the human frame is subject, upon one simple and universal principle: to the overthrow of the old school and the framing of a new one—the British College of Health, to which all the sons of Esculapius must come to re-learn their trade. It is evident that the whole of the humbuggery of the Materia Medica must be remodelled on the principle of your new and true light; that the barbarous custom of the ruthless practice of phlebotomy, and the pouring of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances into the human frame, so uncongenial to its nature, and destructive of life, will soon be exploded as useless expedients; and that the time cannot be far off when the wisdom of legislation will make it a capital offence for any one having any poisonous drug in his possession. To promote the speedy arrival of these desirable changes in the practice of physic, when our fellow sufferers will be able to doctor themselves with a certain and cheap medicine, I have devoted my future life to your service, and enter upon the second year of my mission under the pleasing auspices of your approval; and full of confidence in receiving the increasing blessings of the convalescent, and cured patients under my care, and am,

"Dear Sir,

"Most respectfully and sincerely yours, &c.

"THOMAS MOAT."

No. VII.

Full and copious Directions for the Use and Application of the Medicine, by Mr. T. Moat, B. P. P. V.; *with his Observations thereon.*

This invaluable medicine, being composed only of vegetable matter, or medicinal herbs, and warranted, on oath, as containing not one particle of mercurial, mineral, or chemical substances, (all of which are uncongenial to the nature of man, and therefore destructive of the human frame,) is found to be perfectly harmless to the most tender age, or the weakest frame, under every stage of human suffering; the most pleasant and benign in its operation, and, at the same time, the most certain in searching out the root of every complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure, that was ever offered to the world. This wonderful effect, too, is produced by the least possible of all trouble to the patients, by merely swallowing a certain number of small pills, and being called a few extra times to the purposes of evacuation, with the least possible sensation of feeling of pain, or exhaustion of bodily strength, and without the fear of catching cold, or attention to dress or diet, in any way different to their accustomed habits.

What is here stated is founded on facts, as is avowedly the testimony of upwards of *four thousand individuals,* whom T. M. has administered the medicine to in Devonport and its vicinity, within six months' practice only; than which no more sure criterion of its real worth, or a firmer confidence in its public estimation, need be stated.

These medicines are comprised in three different articles only; that is, in two kinds of pills, of different virtue and quality designated by No. 1 and No. 2—the first is a powerful, but most gentle and mild, aperient, or opening medicine, detaching and partially removing the bilious, ropy humours, whilst the No. 2 pills carry off with more violence, those and the serous, acrid, and putrid humours of the body, and strike at the very root of all diseases to which it is incidental; and, taken alternately, act together in the capacity of a ferret in a warren, never resting until every avenue of the human frame is thoroughly searched and cleansed of its impurities. The powders, again, come in to aid, dilute, and carry off, the acrimonious humours which the No. 2 pills, in their rapid passage over the biliary ducts, leave behind in that squeamish sensation of restlessness which occasionally is experienced in chronic or old-established oppressions in the chest; under a course of the medicine where vomiting (in all cases favourable) is not produced, when the powders are found to be highly beneficial, in preventing the

necessity of increasing the dose of the No. 2 Pills. The powders are found to soften, cleanse, and detach the acrimonious phlegm; and are cooling, and allay the thirst generally attendant on this unpleasant sensation.

Particular Directions for Use..

1.—As this invaluable universal medicine is now prized beyond all price, as an inestimable domestic blessing, for the prevention of the necessity of the aid of regular bred doctors, except in surgical cases, by making the heads of families their own safe and sure doctors, and thereby not only securing health to themselves and their rising generation, at so trifling an expence, it is necessary to put in their possession the certain means of application in all the various caes to which the human frame is subject.

2.—So varied, indeed, are the ailments of mankind, that, like their faces, there are scarcely two alike, and where one universal medicine, like this, is found to strike at the root of all diseases, of whatever name, it were difficult to lay down specific rules for all, where practice and perseverance alone can accomplish the desired effect. Of this, however, we may be assured, that as the medicine is so innocent that a child of a day old may receive it without danger of harm, those of stronger frames need never fear of overdoing themselves with larger doses; for, if two or three pills do good, five or six do more, and then produce a certain and decided amelioration; and, where required in deep-rooted, old-standing, or obstinate cases, twelve or fifteen persevered in daily, eventually cure the most dangerous and severe diseases.

3.—As a general rule, founded on the Hygeist's four years' practice, and that of T. M.'s extensive practice in Devonport and its vicinity, he commences with the earliest age, the infant at the breast, who never shows symptoms of uneasiness, or twitching in its limbs, without some cause of pain, some latent approach to future ill, most generally seated in its bowels, which will most certainly be removed by giving it one pill of No. 1 a day, until well. The best way is, to reduce the pill with a knife into powder, or small pieces, place it at the back of the tongue, and give it the breast.—If pained or uneasy at the time of dentition or teething, give it two pills of No. 1 daily; and if attended with fever or convulsions, fail not to give it three or four of No. 1 and 2 alternately, that is, of No. 1 one day, and of No. 2 the next day. The manner of giving them to the child of six to

eighteen months old is this: scrape the pill into powder, or cut into two, four, or six pieces; mix them in a teaspoon with thin honey, treacle, sugar and water, or jelly; then lay the child on its back on the lap, and place the mixture with the finger at the back of the tongue, and where necessary wash it down with any liquid. Children of riper age, that is, from two to ten, must be regulated from two to five pills, according to strength and the depth of the disorder. When obstinacy pervades the young mind, T. M. has always found advice of "*no pill no food*" invariably succeed. Let not fond mothers fear that a day or even two days fasting will injure the pet: in general, the over-stuffing of children with all sorts of food lays the foundation of their future ailments, and one day's fasting occasionally would supersede the necessity of physic. The Whooping Cough, Small Pox, or Measles, prevented; or their inveteracy, if attacked, reduced, by a previous cleansing, when in the midst of the danger of infection: their rancour rendered harmless by brisk doses when under the affliction: and their after consequences obliterated by keeping up the action of the medicine (4 to 6—No. 1 and 2 alternately) for at least one week after recovery.

4.—In all cases of *indigestion, nausea, rejection of food, vomitings, bilious or nervous affections, head-aches, and female irregularities*, five pills of No. 1 and 2, alternately for a week, will generally be removed: but if obstinate, or attended with griping or flying pains, by increasing the dose a pill or two a day a cure will be sure to be effected. Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging, but bear in mind that this mildly operating medicine puts not weakness into the frame, but most certainly *draws weakness out, leaves strength in its place*, and, by giving composed sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food, reanimates the whole frame with vigorous action—clearing the mind, and improving the sight. Wherever, however, a sufficient strength of nerve is wanting to commence with five pills, the timorous patient may begin with three, and experience will soon give them courage, and convince them of the propriety of increasing a pill a day to effect a speedy cure.

5.—In cases of extreme *debility, weakness, wastings, declines, or consumptions* approaching, or in the *last stages* it is necessary to proceed slowly and cautiously, with two pills of No. 1 and 2 alternately for three or four days, and advance a pill a day unto five, and to stop at the number one and two alternately by after day, unless any feverish affections arise, when it will be found highly and essentially necessary to give stronger doses up to ten or twelve pills, which will always reduce the fever and prevent the necessity of bleeding. When the fever is allayed the patients may drop down by degrees to five pills, and there remain, regulating the number to their own judgment, as they

will by that time be fully able to understand, by their own practice on themselves, how to act, and to secure a sure return to full health.

6.—In cases of *gout, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, tic doloreux, jaundice, liver complaints, or asthma,* commence with five pills No. 1, and next day, at the same hour, 5 of No. 2; then increase 1 pill a day up to 8, and continue daily with that number, one and two alternately, increasing further only when fresh or flying pains prove that the medicine is searching or drawing out the acrid humours, the very root of the disease.

7.—For *gravel, stone,* and all *urinary obstructions, strictures, piles, fistula, lumbago, ruptures,* or *extreme costiveness,* a brisk action is requisite, and should commence with five No. 1, next day six No. 2, third day seven No. 1, fourth day eight No. 2; and continue eight No. 1 and 2 alternately, unless the desired effect has not been produced, or flying pains increase, when a further quantity will be necessary, fearless of any number up to twelve pills. It will invariably be found that *Worms* of whatever kind, will be thoroughly eradicated.

8.—For *dropsies,* if in an advanced age, and to avoid *tapping* (which never gives but a temporary relief, and always fixes the complaint more deeply into the frame,) an excessive action in the bowels is requisite, as the only passage for the water, the entrance into the bladder being choked up by obstructions in or about the *kidneys*) must be produced by stool; to effect which, let the patient fearlessly take six of No. 1 first night, six of No. 2 second night, eight of No. 1 third night, eight of No. 2 fourth night, ten of No. 2 for two or three following nights; if no sensible diminution then takes place, without fear take fifteen of No. 2 for two or three nights, and if still obstinate, let him be sure to take fifteen of No. 2 twice a day, that is night and morning, when he may be assured the desired effect will be produced, and the water from every part of the frame will pass in shoals through the bowels; and then, and not till then, will the medicine (having got a clear passage) act upon the *kidneys,* (probably with cutting pains, which are very desirable) and, by moving the original obstructions, clear the passage into the bladder, when a speedy and certain recovery of health will be the consequence. When the water once begins to move, the patient need be under no restriction as to kind or quantity of liquids that may be relished.

9.—*Cholera morbus, fevers, epileptic fits, and apoplexies,* requiring immediate and powerful evacuations, commencing with ten of No. 1 at night, and ten of No. 2 next morning, increasing alternately No. 1 and 2 to fifteen or twenty pills twice a day.

If vomiting is produced, it is highly favourable in all cases. As pills are difficult to administer in these extreme cases, they

may be reduced to liquid by boiling them in a bottle, first putting them in a proper quantity of cold water in the bottle, then placing the bottle in a pan of cold water, and made to boil on the fire until fully dissolved, then take out the bottle and place it in cold water until cold, and immediately give it to the patient, and have the next dose prepared in the same way, to be ready for next time. Bleeding will thus become unnecessary.

10.—*Paralysis, palsy, deep-rooted dry rheumatism, generally the cause of contracted joints and benumbed inactivity of the limbs,* are all curable by this all searching medicine, but requires undaunted perseverance, for a length of time, according to the depth of the root of the disorder. To the astonishment of many however, the complaint has yielded to its powers in eight or ten days, with a firm conviction of amendment, and certainty of a cure by perseverance,—while others may be a month before they experience this anxiously-desired change: yet, finding their rest secured at nights with sound sleep, and their unrestricted appetite good, their courage emboldens them to proceed with surety of ultimate success. Commence with five of No. 1 and 2 alternately, night or morning, (two hours before breakfast time,) and increase a pill or two a day up to ten, when the patient can regulate his proceedings according to his own judgment, always observing, that flying pains are favourable, and indicate that increasing doses will ever relieve him, snd facilitate the hoped-for cure, if a day or two's rest is desirable, it is always proper, *in all cases* to reduce the doses by degrees, a few days previously, that the *action of the bowels* be not too suddenly stopped; and after the rest to advance by degrees up to the former number. In all cases, the patients fancy themselves cured, before they really are so; but, having the medicine in their possession, they can always ward off any fresh attack, in one day, by taking a brisk dose at night, or, indeed at any time of the day. A constant use of the flesh brush, and occasionally warm sea bathing, are highly beneficial.

11.—*Croup, quinsey, glandular swellings, sore throats, spasmodic affections, tightness of the chest, palpitation of the heart, or inward inflammations,* require brisk doses of six of No. 1 and 2 alternately, night or morning, each twenty-four hours, eight and eight, and ten to ten, and to continue at that quantity, daily, until the desired effect has taken place, and then to reduce downwards, by degrees, until quite cured.

In all cutaneous eruptions on the skin, scurvy, scorbutic affections, inflammations, tumours, boils, chilblains, scabs, running sores, ulcers, cancers, erysipelas, white swellings, scrofula, or king's evil, time and perseverance only can effect a cure. One fortnight's constant use of from five to ten pills of No. 1 and 2, alternately, will probably produce the favourable symptom of an increase of inflammation on and around the affected parts, or

the still more desirable appearance of attacks on some other part of the body, which proves that the medicine is driving the acrid or morbid humours to a vent, either through the skin or into the bowels; when a few brisker doses will expel them, and prove the way to a cure, which a determined perseverance only can with surety effect.

13.—*Syphilis, or all veneral affections*, will be most certainly eradicated in a short time, by a steady adherence to the taking of six to ten pills a day of No. 2 only until well, when, five of No. 1 and 2 alternately for a week, will reanimate the frame in full health and vigour.

To restrain from the use of spirituous liquors is highly essential to a speedy cure.

14.—For *Agues*, attend to the last, the 13th class.

By attending strictly to the above directions, the patients are in full possession of all the Hygeist or his Agents can do for them, and will supersede the necessity of their attendance upon them, every one being now made acquainted with the new theory of the cause of all diseases being in the impurity of the blood, (as clearly laid down in the "Origin of Life"); that the drawing of those impurities out of the frame, by the use of the "vegetable universal medicine," is the only possible means of striking at the root of all diseases; and thereby rising to the pinnacle of the medical art, by every one becoming their own doctor. With this inestimable medicine in the house, no doctors can be wanted there.

The barbarous practice of extracting a portion of the pure stream of life, by bleeding, cupping, or leeching (without which the M.D.'s seem not to know how to allay inflammations or fevers, it is hoped will soon be exploded, as this new practice undermines the root and carries off the cause by purging only, and by extracting the acrimonious humours leaves the pure blood (of which we have not one drop too much) entire and free, to circulate through the frame in its course of usefulness, to support it with health and vigour.

It is hoped, too, the destructive use of *opium, laudanum, mercury, calomel, and all mineral substances*, so inimical, uncongenial and injurious to the nature and frame of man, will soon be discarded as useless expedients.

The wide spreading celebrity of the universal medicine having now become so extensive, in and round Devonport, T. Moat takes this opportunity of stating that, although he gives his every hour to the service of his patients, it is now impossible to make his daily calls upon all, except in cases of real necessity,) and trusts that none will be offended at any apparent neglect, as, by strictly following the above rules, in that class where their complaints will be found, every desired purpose will be answered.

T. M. in concluding these observations and directions, strongly recommends to his patients the disuse of salt meats, salt fish, and spirituous liquors, three great sources of almost all diseases.

No. 16, *Clarence-Row, New-Passage, Devonport,*
1st June, 1829.

No. VIII,

Spontaneous LETTERS OF THANKS *for* CURES, *addressed to Mr. Morison, the Hygeist, London, from Patients under the Direction of Mr. T. Moat, B.P. V.P.*

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. MOAT, of Devonport, to Mr. MORISON, the Hygeist, London.

Exeter, No. 1, Hill's-Court, July 10th, 1828.

Mr. MORISON.

Sir,—"There is," as says our immortal bard, "a tide in the affairs of all men, which, if taken at its rise, will lead to fortune:" so, in one of those fortuitous, or apparently accidental circumstances in the life of all whose history is worthy of recording, there are none who are capable of the least reflection, who will not acknowledge that in some period of their lives, they can clearly feel and recollect that they have been influenced by events so contrary to all human foresight, or calculation, that they are compelled to admit that nothing but a supernatural direction of secondary causes could have produced such unlooked-for effects; and which, if duly appreciated, and acted upon with appropriate gratefulness and circumspection, would not only have "led," but driven them "to fortune," or some great good. I believe there are very few who have not had cause to lament the rejection of this divine direction, at least once in their lives; and that there are many who have had frequent repetitions of these supernatural drags, as though the divine angler was determined to hook his favourites at last. Impressed with this conviction on my mind, and confirmed by the observations and incidents in the lives of others, who are almost universally admitting that they have let slip many favourable opportunities of probable success, which had escaped them through their own negligence or undervaluing; I am led to consider the extraordinary circumstances which first drove me into your presence as the greatest blessing that has befallen me (as to the concerns of this life) during my pilgrimage on earth for the last 60 years of an unavailing search after that health and strength of body which I conceive to be the birthright of all the sons of men.

I, like nine-tenths of my fellow-sojourners on earth—whether from inheritance, inattention in childhood, carelessness in youth, negligence in manhood, maltreatment of the faculty in every stage of life, or, more generally, from a combination of all these causes together, have la-

boured up the weary hill of life, with an ever ailing, weakly, spare frame, which in every stage (to the appearance of all around me), wore the close approach of a consumption, for which I was led to believe there was no cure, and which could only be warded off, or protracted to the short period of a few years, by the extreme of care, and abstinence from every excess of the usual indulgences and enjoyments of life. By a parsimonious adherence to this imperious necessity, I have, however, spun out my existence to this advanced period, much beyond my early expectation—never seriously ill, but always looking for that attack which, from the loss of six children (from the age of nine to twenty-one years) in consumptions, assured me was to be my fate. Time having driven me beyond the usual period of that mode of exit, I have found that my old system of attack upon the lungs has shifted its quarters, and that a huskiness on the chest, a dry, excoriating cough, and a hectic breathing, threaten all the approaches of an asthma

At this period, whilst under the influence of a violent inflammation in my left hand and arm, occasioned by a slight scratch on the fore finger, on which I had undergone a surgical operation, without which, from my then ignorance of the nature of my case and frame, I had every apprehension of losing a part, if not the whole of the limb, as the contraction of every sinew of the hand, up to the arm-pit, and the excessive pain all down the left side to the short rib, threatened the most serious consequences: at this period, kind Providence, by one of those fortuitous circumstances above noticed, threw me in your way of ameliorating the miseries of human life. My helpless hand drew you into inquiries; your (to me) new views of the cause of ill health struck me with astonishment, and entering into your theory, of the impurity of the blood being the cause of all disease, with every plausible conviction, I determined on putting it to the proof by becoming your patient:—the result of which is, the contraction of the sinews gave way with the first dose of five pills of No. 1; the second dose of the same number completely removed the contraction in the arm, and every symptom of pain in the side; and the repetition of from five to ten pills, alternately, of Nos. 1 and 2, for ten days, gave me the useful action of my thumb and three fingers; and the daily improvement in the wounded fore finger, gave me full assurance that the necessary perseverance in the daily dose would effect a certain and perfect cure. Determined to put your (what I conceived) bold assertion of "a continual purgation being not only not injurious, but highly beneficial to the inner coats of the intestines," to the test of an uninterrupted continuance of the dose; I have now been under their operation thirty days, by which I am come to the clear and full conviction, that you are perfectly borne out in your assertion; if I may be allowed to judge from my own case, and in drawing my comparison from what I was, and ever have been, with what, thank God, and the blessing of your introduction, I now am.—From the general debility of my frame, tender bowels, bad digestion, and constant bilious affection, attended with hard phlegmy expectoration, headache, dimness of sight, and difficulty of speaking with a husky cough; I have ever laboured under the deprivation of receiving that natural nourishment which the vegetable world so amply presents for the support of the human frame, and which is so

necessary in the forwarding of the digestion of animal food, and the regular supply and purification of the stream of life. Likes and dislikes to particular aliments; voracity of appetite, and no appetite, have been my constant attendants, but from irregular digestion, productive of no nourishment; whilst the continual attack of acrimonious bile was kept under by the constant use of magnesia with which the bile was temporally neutralized, and carried off with griping lodgments in the bowels: thus, then, was the real state of my frame, up to the period when kind Providence directed me to your presence; I am now, and I attest it before God, and all the world, free from any sensation, or idea of ailing in every sense of the word: my breath is free as air itself: I can read aloud for two hours without fatigue; my sleep is sound; my mind calm, and incapable of being ruffled even by the storms of life; my intellects, mind, and spirits, buoyant and expansive; my palid and deep lined countenance has become comparatively plump, and tinged with the bloom of health; my dim eyes bright; my sight clear, and my powers of vision considerably enlarged: my appetitite good, but neither voracious nor attended with particular desires of choice, taking all things in common, and unattended with fears of mixture, convinced that all that nature presents for the food of man is good, and lends each its portion for the benefit of his health; crude vegetables, or salads, saturated in vinegar (against which the supporters of the mucuous membrane system, and indeed the common feelings of mankind would decry as an abomination whilst under a strong regimen of purgation,) I find a nourishing relish of the highest zest; in short, I am become a new man, and feel that I am now only beginning to live: and how have I attained this great gift?—simply by swallowing five or ten pills on going to bed; after which I have six hours sound sleep; awake in perfect calmness; have one and only sometimes two copious evacuations, in undisturbed tranquillity; take my two or three hours' sweet repose; rise to a hearty breakfast, at which I take my tea, coffee, or chocolate, with eggs, fish, meat or salads, with equal indifference, as nothing interferes with the operation; take exercise, or follow the avocations of the day with agility and perfect ease; take a hearty dinner of any thing or every thing, and in any quantity in moderation; free from all fears of weather, temperature of air, or clothing; fatigue from exercise, unknown; after tea I take no other meal, and have no desire for any; and at bed time begin the same routine for another day of real pleasure and health, to which I seem to have a common right, having the sure means of enjoying it in my possession.

From what I have experienced in my own case, (which I believe is that of a great majority of mankind) I declare that your theory is founded on the only true system of procuring health to the sick, and of preventing sickness (which is still better than the cure) to the most robust or healthy; that the purification of the blood by vegetable purgatives is the only true desideratum in the medical art; and that the new fangled doctrine of the destruction of the mucous membrane of the intestines by excessive purgation, is an ignus fatus of quackic invention; for if the rapid passage of an almost clear fluid could have this effect, what must be the consequence of hard and morbid matter forcing their way and scraping this mucous membrane at every stretch of their passage to a vent? This mucous membrane either is or is not an internal lining to the intestines, as in the mouth, the socket of the

eye, &c.; if it is, as it must be, unless that portion of our frame is formed on principles different to every other, then must it possess all the powers of expansion and collapsion necessary to perform all its natural functions, and that which passes through its orifice with most ease—that is, in a more or less fluid state must be more or less destructive to the lining of this membrane; if it is not this inner lining of the intestine, then it must be a fluid matter adhering to this very lining, and as a protection from friction to it; as in the manner of the fluid round the ball of the eye, the saliva of the mouth, &c., and which cannot be injured by the fluids produced by vegetable purgatives, and cannot be corroded by mineral medicines, spirituous liquors, or dry hard undigested substances passing through the intestines.

Thus, sir, I have at your request given you a true and fair statement of my case, and candidly laid before you the result of my perseverance in the application of your inestimable medicine, which has not only restored me to perfect health, but insured me of the means (in my firm belief) of securing it to a good old age; in gratitude for which great blessing, for the good of my fellow men, and for the furtherance of your interests, I hereby authorise you to make what use you please of my name, by publishing the whole or any part of my observations; deeming the acknowledged sanction of cases of cure highly essential to your service, and the public good; and I furthermore bind myself to promote the introduction of your mode of combating and overcoming all curable diseases of the human frame in every family I can reach with my increasing exertions, which can never compass the extent of the debt of gratitude I feel I must owe you for the inestimable blessing of health which I have received at your hands. I have read the whole of your publications with a great deal of interest, and admire your strength of argument against the ignorance and mal-practices of the whole medical host, who have so long purloined the public purse, and sent their myriads to their untimely graves; an egregious evil, which every family, in all what is termed civilized nations, has mourned over, but never, till now, saw the means of subduing: and ages yet to come (if such there are to be), will bless the era when a MORISON led them to the new and true light.

If I might presume the permission of giving an opinion, I would recommend (should you intend to re-publish your works, and you mean to discontinue the Anti-Lancet,) that you concentrate the whole in one volume, with a copious index, and at a cheap rate, so as to insure a general perusal,—as the diffusion of your concentrated views of disease, in one uniform series, will be a lasting memorial of your new art, and supersede the necessity of constant and expensive advertisements.

To wish you health and long life, (having the means of enjoying both in your possession,) were as superfluous as to wish you success in your laudable pursuit of dispensing both to the world—which, if there is any common sense extant in the earth, is certain. I shall conclude with assuring you that I shall be ever ready to promote your interest in any way you can point out, receiving your commands as the highest duty in the performance,

And am, Sir,
Your ever grateful and obliged humble servant,
THOMAS MOAT.

P. S.—From the age of 12 to that of 55, T. M. was in that state of weakly debility, which is to be found in some branch of almos every family, which indicates a rapid decline, with a life not worth a year's purchase at any period of it. In his fifty-sixth year, his complaints fixed on the chest, in a confirmed asthma, with spitting of blood, which the faculty have all declared to be incurable. In his sixtieth year, however, he was completely cured by the Hygeist's invaluable medicine, and is now in full health, and capable of walking twenty miles a day without fatigue, and can talk and read aloud for two hours, with a full and clear voice, without once gasping for breath, which is altogether a new life.

A CURE OF THE SPASMS IN THE CHEST.

Devonport, September 16th, 1828.

Mr. Morison,

Sir,

I feel it a duty I owe you, through whose instrumentality I am restored to health, to lay before you my case, which, for the benefit of my fellow men, I duly authorize you to publish in any way you may think proper.

From excessive blowing on every kind of wind instrument, as leader of bands in the navy, with the heavy duty of master-at-arms (last in the Windsor Castle), my health and general constitution have been considerably impaired. Attacked with tightness and spasms in the chest, general debility followed, so that I was compelled to lay aside the operative part of my profession, and sought for a remedy to my growing disease, which I found could not be effected by the bracing medicine given me by the doctors, when, by the blessing of Heaven, I met with Mr. Moat in Exeter, who introduced your pills to my notice, which, to my astonishment, gave me ease the very first dose of five pills; and, after continuing the same quantity for fourteen days successively, I find myself perfectly restored, and capable of going through my old exertions with confidence and ease; and, what is best of all, I feel assured, that (in the constant possession of your invaluable medicine) I hold in my hands the certain means of securing my health (barring accidents) to a good old age.

With the conviction that our system of purifying the blood, and thereby securing health by means of vegetable purgatives only,

I am, Sir,

Your debtor for my health,

And ardent recommender of your invaluable medicine,

Most sincerely, yours, &c.

JOHN BORLASE.

CURE OF ASTHMA AND GOUT IN ONE FAMILY.

TO MR. MORISON,

SIR,

I have been afflicted with a violent asthma for these last seventeen years past, with an extremely weak and debilitated frame, so that I could only one day in five attend to my business, which is well known to every one in this populous town. Thank God, I was directed to call on Mr. Moat, your sole general agent in Devon and Cornwall, under whose judicious directions, and adhering strictly to them for five weeks, I have the happiness to state to you, and before the whole world (if you think proper,) that I am perfectly changed in my constitution,—that my breath is as free as air,—my chest relieved from all oppression,—the glands of my neck perfectly free,—my bodily strength equal to any thing,—and that, in short, I am become quite a new man, in the sixtieth year of my age. I pronounce myself cured by your means, and shall be most happy to state particulars to any gentleman or lady who may please to call upon me.

I have also the additional pleasure of pouring forth my gratitude to you for the cure of my wife, in the fifty-eighth year of her age, by a regular course of the same medicine; who has been afflicted for the last sixteen years with the gout in her feet and hands, it being hereditary in her family, who have all died in most excruciating agonies in that dire complaint. She is now free of every symptom of the periodical return at this season, and under full conviction that she can now immediately remove the least advance of a return of her old enemy. I am thus, Sir, doubly bound to bless you—to promote the promulgation of your invaluable medicine, and to subscribe myself your debtor for life.

ROBERT COLLINS.

97, James street, Devonport,
Jan. 9th, 1829.

CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

I should not do justice to you or my own feelings, were I not to thank you for having received, by the means of your truly valuable medicine, the greatest of all posssible benefits—the restoration of health. I have laboured these eight years under a severe case of indigestion, with all its various attendant consequences, such as oppression after eating, wind in the chest, head ache, sour belchings, and general relaxation, to such a degree that, for several hours of the day, I could scarcely stand. I frequently took gentle laxative medicines, (prescribed by the doctors,) and various tonics, was particularly attentive and careful respecting my

diet, rose early, took exercise, and, during the greater part of each of those years, I used the cold bath, Was not this long enough, Sir, to prove the inefficacy of these things to cure my complaint? A friend recommended me the perusal of your "*Origin of Life*," which clearly convinced me of the correctness of your principle, that every disorder arises from the impurity of the blood. I then resorted to your vegetable purgative medicine, a month's use of which completely rooted out my disorder, the relaxations gradually wore away, my strength and spirits returned, and my whole system is completely renewed. I thank you, Sir, sincerely, through whose great perseverance and penetration I have attained a sound state of health.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THOMAS WADELTON.

6, George-street, Devonport,
21st Jan. 1829.

A CURE OF SPASMODIC ASTHMA.

To Mr. Morison.

For nearly eleven years I have been afflicted with a most violent spasmodic asthma, which rendered me unfit for service in His Majesty's dock-yard seven years ago, and have been unable, ever since, to earn one shilling for the support of my wife and six children.

During this long period of my sad affliction, in the paroxysm of spasmodic fits, I have been recalled to life four-and-twenty times by bleeding, and, with the aid of blowing the bellows in my mouth, caught respiration, which only renewed my existence to reiterated scenes of suffering and exhaustion; with each bleeding in the arm, blisters, (sometimes perpetual for three weeks,) were applied to my chest, which, with repeated salivation, and the advice of all the best of the faculty here, all to no good purpose, had reduced me to a breathless walking skeleton: without hope of any possible relief from so burthensome a life, the doctors having declared me incurable, I was induced to apply myself to Mr. Moat, your sole general agent here, to make a trial of your (I am bound to say) invaluable vegetable universal medicine; and to the astonishment of myself, and to all around me, in one week a visible improvement was observed, by taking five to eight pills a day; in ten days the heavy pressure on my chest gave way, my dreadful cough was softened down by a copious expectoration, the spasmodic horrors considerably abated, my appetite much improved, and my bodily strength not at all injured, by your judicious system of a constant state of purgation: thus emboldened by the self-evident conviction of having at length met with the only medicine that ever could reach my dreadful calamity, I have persevered for six weeks, and, by the blessing of God, this day pronounce myself a sound man, and once again capable of seeking to provide for my helpless family.

To you, Sir, who have been the happy instrument of this great and wonderful change in me, I can never sufficiently express my thanks and gratitude; and would willingly devote my future days in the promulgation of your inestimable medicine for the relief of my fellow sufferers, being fully convinced that no asthmatic subjects need now despair of relief, and, if persevered in, of ultimate cure.

With thanks to God and you,

I am, Sir,

Your debtor for life,

Feb. 12, 1829. JAMES HALSE,

53, Cornwall-street, Devonport.

A CURE OF STRICTURE.

To Mr. Morison.

Sir,

For the last three years I have struggled under the severe agonies of the most excruciating tortures of a violent stricture, which rendered my life miserable, not being able to void one drop of water, without tears starting into my eyes through excessive pain. For the encouragement of my fellow suffers in this torturous complaint, (as well as every case of stone or gravel, I hereby state to you, Sir, before God (with profound thanks) and before all the world, that by taking six to twelve pills every day for thirty days, I am this day a perfectly sound man, and without any the least diminution of bodily strength from this excessive mode of a constant state of purgation, (a clear proof of the safety and innocency of a vegetable purgative,) in full vigour of manly health, and as capable of following my business as ever I was in my life.

I am, Sir,

Your debtor for life,

And most obedient humble servant,

38, Notte-street, Plymouth, ROBERT LANE.

12th March, 1829.

ANOTHER CASE OF CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, ATTENDED WITH WATER PANGS.

Mr. Morison,

Sir,

I have been for many years afflicted with an indigestive, bilious, and nervous affection, attended with a constant sickness, and discharge of what in Cornwall is called the water pangs, and of a very costive habit. Of late years I have had a strong asthmatic affection on the

chest, with a great difficulty of breathing, which, after finding no relief from the first physicians and doctors, had reduced my weak frame to the expected last hour of my existence. My daughter, who had received much benefit from your medicine, and was well acquainted with many of your wonderful cures, came from Devonport, either to close my eyes, or make the last effort to save my life, and promptly gave me eight of your pills, which had the effect of giving me that immediate relief which encouraged me to continue that number daily for three weeks; and I thus publicly thank God, and you, Sir, for the recovery of my health to a state I have not known for years. Most earnestly recommending your invaluable medicine to my fellow-sufferers, to whom I shall ever be most desirous to answer any inquiries, I am proud to subscribe myself,

Your grateful debtor for life,
And most humble servant,
BETTY PUTT.

Broad Trematon, Cornwall, March 30, 1829.

P. S. I parted with a large tape-worm at the time.

CURE OF FITS.

MR. MORISON,
SIR,

My case is as follows:—I am twenty years of age, and have been subject to epileptic fits for the last twelve years, with seldom, during that time, a longer respite between the attacks than one month,—frequently every week,—often two or three times a week,—and repeatedly twice a day,—attended with the most horrid contortions of the whole frame, for from fifteen to forty minutes at a time, relapsing into a sleepy stupor, and awaking with a great soreness in the limbs, as if beaten with a stick, and an evidently gradual decrease of my mental faculties. During the paroxysms of the fits every feature of the face was contracted to the left side, and the head turned round to the left shoulder.

Despairing of any relief from the usual means resorted to, I was induced, from hearing of the wide-spreading fame of your medicine, which has been in this town so universally beneficial in so many complaints deemed incurable, to put myself under a regular course, and am most happy to say that, by taking from six to twelve pills a day, for now seven weeks, I have not had the least symptom of a return of the fits; that I have not lost one hour's duty to my business; that my spirits are become lively, and my appetite good, and my bodily strength astonishingly increased; in short, I feel confident in having your medicine in my possession that a perfect cure will be effected, persevering a little longer.

I am, most gratefully, Sir,
Your humble servant,
GEORGE ISAAC CORNEY.

95, Fore-street, Devonport,
2nd April, 1829.

CASE OF LONG-STANDING SPASMODIC ASTHMA.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

In grateful homage to Almighty God, who, after twenty years of the most severe of asthmatic afflictions, has, through your instrumentality and that of your humane and intelligent Devon agent, Mr. Moat (so providentially directed to visit this neighbourhood) restored me to health, I feel it a duty I owe to my fellow sufferers, thus publicly to lay before them and the whole world, my late distressing case, and present cure from your invaluable medicine, as follows:—In my younger days I was much subject to glandular swellings, eruptions under the ears, and dreadful headaches; which however subsiding, twenty years ago, settled on the chest, with a tightness and difficulty of breathing, a deep husky cough, and in a confirmed state of spasmodic asthma, which has ever since deprived me of one hour's comfort, rendering me incapable of paying due attention to my business, (that of a baker), and unable to lay prostrate in bed, for the last fifteen years, so dreadfully severe were the paroxysms of the nightly spasms. By the blessing of God, through your judicious means, Sir, for which I can never be sufficiently grateful, I hereby solemnly attest, that, by taking six of your vegetable pills a day, for a week, my breath was considerably eased, and the expectoration loosened. with an easy and copious discharge; that by taking from six to twelve pills a day, for five weeks only, I this day pronounce myself a sound man, and as capable of carrying on my business as ever I was in my life. And although at my age, in my forty-ninth year, (and on this short proof of the inestimable value of the medicine,) it were madness to expect so deep-rooted a complaint to be already eradicated, I feel assured that with your medicine in my possession, I can always ward off any returning attack of the old enemy in twelve hours by a strong dose, and of ultimately subduing the complaint altogether.

With the deepest and most sincere interest, I would most conscientiously recommend the general use of your vegetable universal medicine to all my afflicted fellow-sufferers, of whatever complaint, with the firm conviction that your new theory and practice are complete in every point, and the only one ever known to strike at the root of every species of disease, which can only arise, as you demonstratively prove, from the impurity of the blood, which by thoroughly cleansing the frame with your perfectly harmless medicine, secures its free circulation, and consequent renovation and health.

With a ready desire to answer any inquiries,

I am, Sir,

most gratefully your humble debtor for my new life of health,

GEORGE WARE.

Exmouth, June 6, 1899.

REMARKABLE CURE OF ST. VITUS'S DANCE.

To Mr. Moat, B.P.P.V., Clarence-Row, New Passage, Devonport.

SIR,

In January last, being at Liskeard, my nephew, Mr. W. P. Walkom, draper, and his wife, having a daughter, about nine years old, afflicted with the above malady, requested me to take her in the car to St. Austle, her native town, in the hope that the change of air, salt-water bathing, &c. might be beneficial to her. This met a ready compliance, and I and my wife procured medical assistance, used salt-water ablutions, and removed her to Port Pentowan, for the benefit of the sea air, at which place the good hostess pronounced the child's case an hopeless one, and true it is that no benefit accrued from the means adopted. Her complaint grew worse and worse, and she became an object of commiseration ; but providentially hearing of the benefits derived at Liskeard particularly, from the use of Morison's vegetable universal medicine, we determined to try its efficacy on this dear child at the time when her malady had increased to a most alarming degree, so much so that her tongue was much swollen, her speech greatly affected, her right hand closed and twisted round, with alarming involuntary twitchings, and all parts of her body were much affected, though her appetite was rather voracious. She could use only her left hand at meals. In this state of the disorder my wife administered to her for the first time three pills No. 1, early in the morning, and three of No. 2 the next morning, and so continued administering three of No. 1 and 2 alternately, till the child had, without the least restraint or confinement, taken nearly a small box of each. At the end of the first week, an evident change for the better was observable, she could again use her right hand, her speech was improved, and the convulsive motions had greatly subsided, and finally, in little more than a fortnight, she was completely cured, to the astonishment of all who had seen her at the worst. She was soon after restored to her parents in perfectly sound health, to their great joy, and to the surprise of the neighbours who had seen her before she left Liskeard.

With a warm expression of gratitude to the supreme Disposer of all events, who inclined me (though I had through life cherished a deeply-rooted prejudice against all patent and advertised medicines) to try the pills, I am constrained involuntarily to acknowledge the benefit conferred in the above instance, by the use of Morison's invaluable medicine, and to authorize that gentleman or yourself to publish the above statement to the world for their benefit and your own.

I remain your's, very respectfully,

WALTER POMERY.

St, Austle, Cornwall, 10th August, 1829.

REMARKABLE CURE OF A CONSUMPTIVE DISORDER—SPITTING OF BLOOD, &c. &.

To Mr. Moat, B.P.P.V., Clarence-Row, New Passage, Devonport.

DEAR SIR,

I hereby duly authorize you to give what publicity you please to the following important relief from a violent cold, emaciated body, spit-

ting of blood, and evacuation of blood in large quantities, diseased liver and lungs, consumption, &c. &c. &c. by the means of the superior and wonderful efficacy of Morison's vegetable universal medicine.

I feel great pleasure in having to communicate to you the surprising benefit that I have received from the use of your invaluable universal medicine, in a severe attack of the disease above-mentioned. Previous to the taking of your medicine, I had every attention paid me by the faculty without the least relief; when, by stating my case to Mr. W. C. Poole, of Redruth, he in a friendly way advised me to try your medicine (after first going purposely to Devonport to take your advice and directions,) assuring me of immediate relief, and if persevered in agreeably with your instructions, of a final cure. I accordingly followed his advice, and I must solemnly declare that I did find immediate relief, for I had been confined to my bed in an upright position for about eight months, as I dared not not attempt to lay down for fear of suffocation by an overcharge of blood and corruption, dreadful cough, &c. without one hour's rest day or night, and wore down to a mere skeleton; but, to my surprise, and to all around me, who for months had every hour expected to be my last, on the third day after taking the pills, the quantity of blood and corruption that I discharged can scarcely be imagined or believed by any one, or even myself could suppose the human frame could contain it in such quantity and live, with any possibility of a recovery; I was, however, immediately relieved; the blood became naturally discharged, and left me altogether, my cough subsided, my pains began to leave me, my limbs began to perform their natural functions, I arose from my bed, where I had been confined for eight months, and was able once more to walk down stairs to the astonishment and delight of my family. I continued taking the pills for four months daily, and without intermission; am gaining strength daily, and am continuing them, eight pills a day, with the firm conviction of an ultimate and perfect cure; and I thank my God, who is the great director of all good, that I did attend to the advice of my friend Mr. Poole, and if I were allowed to whisper a word of advice to the afflicted, it would be this: "immediately apply for Morison's vegetable universal medicine, which I do believe will remove and cure any complaint incident to the human frame (if curable.)" The medicine does not weaken (as is too often the case with others,) on the contrary, they bring into action every thing that is essential to vitality, vigour, and health: and as I have proved the value of the medicine, so have I recommended them to others, not one having failed to find relief and cure, that have taken them.

With gratitude to Almighty God, who inclined me to fall within the circle of your praiseworthy endeavours to ameliorate the sufferings of your afflicted fellow-beings by your strenuous exertions in this great and good cause, I duly authorize you to publish the above statement for the benefit of the world, and for the deserving interests Mr. Morison, and yourself,

And am, dear Sir,

Your's, very respectfully,

Redruth, 1st Sept. 1829. RICHARD FRANCIS.

P. S. I beg also (for your information, or for the public, if you think proper) to state that no less than seven of my own family have been

cured by the same medicine. My daughter, of a severe rheumatism of many years' standing, chiefly confined to her arms, and shoulders, hands, &c.; one child of that dreadful disease the aphthæ, or thrush, after every thing tried had not the least effect, but was immediately cured by the medicine; two were cured of the whooping cough; one of the bad effects of the measles, worms, &c.; one (a man) of the stoppage in the bowels, when no medicine whatever prescribed by the faculty would pass through him, but was immediately relieved by the first dose, having been ten days without a passage; and another (a man) of a dreadfully heavy fever (nearly deranged) cured in a few days. The whole of these will be on oath, if required, or by applica- to me, any one may make themselves fully satisfied of the wondrous facts, as many have already done, and been induced to try the same remedy for their various complaints, which, in every instance, has invariably had the same beneficial effects, as many in our parts have been cured of asthma, nervous debility, palpitation of the heart, hoarseness, coughs, spasmodic pains, tape worms, &c. &c. In fact, I might enumerate at least one hundred cures, that have come within my knowledge, but being in the heart of this mining county, where the patients are dependants upon higher powers, dare not give that publicity which might militate against their immediate interests.

R. F.

CURE OF SPASMODIC ASTHMA IN EXETER.

To Mr. Moat, Devonport.

Sir,

I should be wanting in gratitude to Almighty God, were I not, for the benefit of my fellow-sufferers, to express my voluntary thanks to Mr. Morison, for the astonishing benefits I have received from his invaluable vegetable universal medicine in the following distressing and well known case. For thirteen years I have laboured under all the horrors of the spasmodic asthma, nightly choakings, and cold sweats attended with daily water pangs, and an unconquerable drowsiness, for all which I could get no relief from the first of the faculty in the city. Providentially directed to read the similar case of your agent, Mr. Halse, in St. Sidwell's, I was induced to convince myself of the fact of his cure by calling on him, and took two small boxes,—which before I had taken one half of them, five pills Nos. 1 and 2 alternately every night, produced the following astonishing good effects. viz. an immense discharge of thread worms, a nest of large worms nine or ten inches in length, and a mass of corruption and slimy, gummy matter, frightful to behold; my rest became calm, my appetite most excellent; my expectoration became copious and easy; the spasms ceased; and I was once again able to attend to my business with ease and comfort. In short, I have, for 6s. 9d. only, attained to a state of health, that none of my wondering family and neighbours ever thought it possible I could enjoy. Convinced, however, that

with this invaluable medicine in my possession (which I never will be without,) I can ward off any returns of my complaint in twelve hours, and keep my family in good health, and out of the hands of the doctors. I am ready to make oath to the above facts if necessary, and to give every satisfaction to whoever may inquire of me; and I hereby authorise you to give what publicity you please to the same.

And am,

With grateful acknowledgments to Mr. Morison and yourself,

For this my new comfort of restored health,

Sir, most respectfully yours, &c.

JOHN KNOTT.

8, Magdalane-street, Exeter,
10th Sept. 1829.

ANOTHER CURE OF ASTHMA.

MR. MOAT,

SIR,

For the benefit of my fellow-suffers in asthmatic compaints, I voluntarily request you to publish to the world my case and cure, from the use of Morison's vegetable universal medicine. I have been for seven years most dreadfully afflicted with spasmodic asthma, not being able to lay prostrate in bed in any winter during that time. From the publicity given to Mr. Halse's case, your agent in Exeter, I was induced to commence with the medicine, and am most happy to say that in one week I felt myself a new creature, with every conviction that, to those who can persevere with the medicine (trifling as the expense is) a certain and radical cure is attainable. I have continued the medicine one month, am getting strength daily, and am considered an astonishing testimony of the harmless, powerful, and certain efficacy of Mr. Morison's invaluable antidote to every disease.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JOHN QUICK.

Quay-hill, Topsham, Sept. 1st, 1829.

No. IX.

REPORT of MR. W. C. POOLE, B.P.P.V. *Honorary Member of the British College of Health, of his first six Month's Practice as Agent at Redruth, Cornwall.*

TO MR. MOAT,

SIR,—

Having now had a six months' experience and proof of the benign and all-powerful influence of Mr. Morison, the Hygeist's vegetable universal medicines, I am happy to say, on every principle of conscientious conviction of their inestimable value, that, from the wonderful effects which have been produced, in almost every complaint to which the human frame is liable, and, in many cases where all hopes of cure were deemed impossible, and given up by the faculty,—in my estimation and that of a vast majority of the population of this neighbourhood, the soundness of Mr. Morison's new theory of harmlessly, effectually, and immediately striking at the root of all diseases, however complicated, is fully and perfectly complete in every point; and that every disease, however varied, can only arise from an impure state of the blood, by which its free circulation had become retarded, and a consequent lodgment of morbid matter in some part of the human frame, which in time produces all the complaints their varied names describe.

Were I to enter into a detail of all my wondrous doings in this, my first six month's dispensation of this national blessing, I should fill a large volume with particulars of cases: suffice it to say, that independent of some hundreds of minor cases, such as colds, coughs, head-aches, sore eyes, ear-aches, tooth-aches, small pox, measles, whooping cough, &c. &c. which have immediately given way to the powers of the medicines, I have a list of at least two hundred cases of cures in asthmas, nervous debilities, derangements, evacuations of blood, dropsy, erysipelas, piles, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, wounds, and sores, inflammations, king's evil, and indeed all diseases to which the body is liable, to all of which cases I am prepared and authorized to give references on application to me.

For your satisfaction, I subjoin the following short particulars of a few of them with the initial of the respective parties, as I am not duly authorized to give their names for publicity, although under that promise of many of them shortly, many of them being unwilling (for reasons best known to themselves) to meet the public eye; indeed, I adhere strictly to your advice, of never pushing the question, but wait for their own voluntary

offer, agreeably with their feelings of doing a general good to their fellow sufferers. References to *all*, however, I can give.

Mr. M. W—— of Cairnmarth, near Redruth, began the medicine for a consumptive habit of body, asthma, continual sickness, and a general loss of bodily strength. He found a wonderful change, and is able now to follow his business, as a miner ; and several of his family have reaped the same benefits.

Mr. F. A. P.—wasting of the whole body, worms, and bad effects from the measles. A perfect cure.

W. G., Esq. near Redruth, cured of a nervous consumption, general debility, &c. Any one may be satisfied of the truth by application to me, and reference to him.

Mr. R. F., near Lannar, in Gwenap. Very ill; consumption; no passage for ten days ; with eight doses of salts, &c. in his body. The faculty pronounced they could do no more for him, and gave him up as incurable; but by the use of the first dose of Morison's vegetable universal medicine, was immediately relieved, to the astonishment of hundreds.

Mr. T——y, a miner at St. Day. Ill a long time on the chest, spitting of blood, consumption, &c., when on the second dose of the wonderful universal medicines, he brought up a piece of dead flesh, as to all appearance, about three inches long, and large in proportion, black and putrid, and was immediately relieved, and in a few days followed his business.

Mr. W. C. of Redruth, of a bloody flux, with boils all over the body, brought on in a foreign climate, and come home as incurable; but was immediately relieved, and the flux cured, and he is following his vocation quite well. Information will be given to any one.

Mr. J. V., King's Arms, Redruth, has had such wonderful relief from an asthma, defect in the liver, stomach complaint, &c. that he says that he never means to be without the medicine.

Mr. W— H—, cured of that dreadful disease of the heart, as like unto Mr. Morison's case as possible, with 4 boxes.

Mr. N— T—a, at Kenwun Hugas, a miner. Ill three years with a stagnation of the blood, complaint in the stomach, with a heavy weight like a stone. The faculty had many times bleed him, and at other times attempted to bled him, but were obliged to squeeze the blood from the arm, it being in such a

stagnant state; but before he had taken the half of two small boxes of the vegetable universal medicine, he voided a worm (on oath) more than two yards long, and the thickness of a stout man's finger. Before this came from him, he used to feel (as he thought) something to crawl, or rise up, and bite him by the heart, then pass to the other side, and bite him just under the right breast, and then curl round and round in the bottom of the belly, and fall down with a heavy weight, when he would go cold as death, and would remain in that state (as though life were passing from him) for hours, until bottles of hot water and other things were applied to restore animation. In this wretched state, this poor creature had laboured for three years, and was past all hope of relief; but as soon as this monster passed from him, he altered immediately for the better, was able to walk, and got round in a most extraordinary manner, and is again in full health, in his business. The worm, after several people had seen it, he destroyed; otherwise I would have had it preserved for your inspection, and have sent it to Mr. Morison. This case will be published.

Mr. W—— M——n, from Kennan, of scrofula, with seven running evils. Has six of them cured, and the seventh nearly so, from the last account. He was in a dangerous state before he took the medicine; but it took a most wonderful and immediate effect on him, and from the first dose he began to alter for the better. As soon as the last wound is cured (of which there can be no doubt), his case will be published.

Mr. L. H——s, from Penberth Cove, near Buryian, was troubled with a strong nervous affection,—melancholy affliction both of body and mind; but was soon relieved and cured from the dreadful sensation of those diseases, bordering almost on insanity.

Mr. T—— N——e, farmer, St. Martin's, Island of Scilly, cured of a very bad leg, two years in the hands of the faculty, but without any good effect. One half of two 2*s.* 9*d.* boxes cured him.

Mrs. M—— W——e, at Penzance: immediately relieved and soon cured of a severe rheumatism in her hands, arms, and shoulders.

Mr. F—y, half-pay officer in the army, at Penzance, has had wonderful relief, and brought away countless thousands of worms. He has sand in the kidneys, stone in the bladder, and strictures, and was, before he took the medicine, in a most dreadful state; but is astonishingly relieved, and is

determined, on his perfect cure, of which he has no doubt, to publish his case. He has taken as many as 19 pills a day, with increasing strength, and is getting to his proper size, passes his water freely, and is in full hopes of receiving a radical cure, although he has been many years in a state of misery.

Captain C——s, half pay officér, R.N. lives at Penzance. He is a round age, and has been afflicted many years with asthma, gout, and diseased chest and stomach, to an alarming degree ; but is in hopes to see that day when he may with pleasure make his case known to the world. He is wonderfully relieved, and in excellent spirits, and told me on Thursday morning last, at his house in Penzance, that he means to persevere, and should he succeed in a cure, he will do the concern much good. He keeps a medical attendant, but only takes our medicines.

Mr. G——s, Paul Parish, near Penzance, cured of a decline. Nothing could be done for him by the faculty, when the three first doses of the vegetable searchers (which find out what the doctors cannot do) drove the enemy away with the rapidity of lightning, and is quite well.

Mr. C——n, from Mousehole, master of a vessel, near Penzance, nearly cured. The faculty has had more than 100*l.* from him without the least benefit. He used to pass a quantity of blood and worms, and was obliged to stay at home ; but by the use of the medicine, is performing his duty at sea, and nearly cured when he left home. On his return, I will inform you of his progress.

A Captain C——'s wife Penzance, cured of nervous debility.

Thus, Sir, you perceive that I am taking my portion of those laurels you have so deservedly earned, in your praiseworthy exertions in diffusing this inestimable blessing in this quarter of the British Islands, and am (as I have heard you say) more delighted in receiving the blessings of the once sorrowful afflicted, but now cured, healthy, happy, and grateful patients, than all the riches of the world could bestow on me and (like you) would not change situations with the first Lord of the land. To be enabled to relieve the afflicted without picking their pockets, is the being possessed of a blessing indeed.

Trusting that my exertions will be commensurate with your liberal supplies of the medicine,

I remain, dear Sir,

Most respectfully your's,

Redruth, 3rd Oct. 1839. W. C. POOLE.

Agent.

No. X.

REPORT of MR. JOHN ABRAHAM, *of Liskeard, Honorary Member of the British College of Health, addressed to Mr. T. Moat.*

TO MR. MOAT, B. P. P. V.

SIR,

In a celebrated medical work, I find the following predictive observation:—"When the nature and causes of disease are sufficiently understood, the method of cure will be simple and obvious."

That Mr. Morison, the Hygeist's, unparalleled discoveries are precisely what is here anticipated, I venture to say every one who investigates his system will be compelled to admit; and will have confidence, if ailing, to make trial of his powerfully operative, yet invigorating remedy; which will soon convince him that he is pursuing the only rational, effectual mode of divesting his body of disease.

Regardless of being denominated the supporter of a chimerical hypothesis, from the clearest conviction possible, I pronounce his incomparable preparation to be nothing less than the panacea or universal medicine. Its regenerating influence on my own nervous, bilious, debilitated frame, and the corroborating testimony of hundreds to whom I have successfully administered it, for a diversity of diseases both chronic and acute, bodily and mental, bear me out in the assertion.

In fact, I find it equally beneficial in all cases, and the following selections of cures (out of at least *four hundred successful cases*) in this town and neighbourhood, since my appointment as agent to this portion of your province, must amply demonstrate its unlimited efficacy; *viz.* a case of pulmonary consumption—severe asthmas—violent spasms, accompanied with hypochondriac affections,—gout of many years standing, cured, and corpulency reduced, all inconveniences removed, and agility restored—constipated bowels completely cured with *one dose only*, scarlet fever, accompanied with delirium, effectually cured in a few days, with doses of eight or ten pills daily—falling of the anus, hemorrhoids, after unsuccessful medical treatment—bad effects of measles—indigestion—nervous and bilious affections —voice restored by a few doses, after a total suspension—a singular undefinable disease, both of corporal and mental character, which will soon appear in detail with all its appalling particulars, &c. &c. &c.

In short, Sir, the annals of medicine never produced such a mass of self-evident conviction of general utility, as is daily found to be proved in the national blessing of this vegetable universal medicine.

I remain, Sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN ABRAHAM.

Liskeard, 12th Oct. 1829.

CASE OF GOUT (FROM THE SAME.)

Mr. A——'s case of gout has been going on progressively improving in health ever since he addressed Mr. Morison. Previously to his taking the universal medicine he had been for *nine years* subject to regular annual attacks of gout, confining him for three or four months at a time; but just before its periodical commencement, last spring, he begun a course of the pills and powders, which completely prevented its approach, nor has he experienced a single symptom of it since. He has been for a great many years corpulent, breathing with difficulty, requiring the assistance of a walking stick, wearing cork-bottomed gouty shoes, and, in every respect, of an apoplectic conformation.

His corpulence is now reduced, his respiration free: he is independent of his stick, and his gait is become remarkable for agility; in fact, he is, as he frequently observes, in such a state of health, and enjoyment of life, as he has been a stranger to for these twenty years past. For reasons best known to himself and family, he is withheld from giving his public attestation of cure, but will ever spread the virtues of the medicine in his wide circle of connexions, and gives me full liberty to refer any gentleman or lady of respectability to him, who may apply to me (post paid) for particulars.

JOHN ABRAHAM,

Hygeian Agent.

Liskeard, Oct. 12, 1829.

No. XI.

Case of extraordinary Recovery by the Pills, in Scarlet Fever, of a little Girl who had been treated and was given up for lost by the faculty. Transmitted to Mr. Morison by a Gentleman in the Country.

MR. MORISON,

DEAR SIR,

A very remarkable instance has lately occurred of the efficacy of the pills on a child that was ill of scarlet fever. At the commencement of its illness, the family surgeon, a man of great fame, was called in, who began with the usual methods of mistreatment—fever powders; and after which (as the parents inform me) astringents! The child, of course, became worse daily, until neither they nor the surgeon had any hope of its recovery. Life was become almost extinct: and its parents frantic at seeing a favourite child (which was a fine handsome little girl) lying at the point of death, the surgeon having given it up, and would administer no more medicine. To this low ebb was the child reduced, when its uncle, who had experienced the benefit of the pills on himself, and had likewise witnessed their beneficial effects on many others, prevailed on the mother to give it a dose, which she did, but with great reluctance, telling him that should the child die, she should charge him with being the cause of its death! heavy charge, Sir! and would have been cruelly unjust, seeing that, as matters then stood, there was no chance of recovery. He, however, was happy at her compliance, and fearless of the heavy accusation which, in case of failure, awaited him; five pills were given him, the effect of which was to cause it to void such corruption as to astonish all who beheld it; five and six pills were repeated daily, and the result was, that the fever was shortly subdued, the child's strength has by degrees returned, and it is now capable of running about.

Thus was this child restored, after having been brought into this almost hopeless condition, partly by the disorder, and partly by this man's bad treatment, which, instead of assisting nature, actually assisted the disorder to overcome nature; and when this was very nearly effected, he (oh, clever man!) leaves the child to nature, and would give it no more medicine. How much better would it have been had he left it to nature all through the piece; the honest dame would, in that case, perhaps, have stood some chance.

This case gives rise to many other reflections; but I have not at present any time, being nearly four o'clock.

I am, &c. &c.

No. XII.

OLD SCHOOL.

LECTURES ON SURGERY, *Medical and Operative, delivered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, by Mr. Lawrence.*

WITH NOTES.

LECTURE I.—INTRODUCTION.

GENTLEMEN,

"AFTER teaching anatomy and surgery at this hospital, for more than forty years, and never failing on any one occasion during the whole of that period to open the winter courses of lectures at the beginning of October, Mr. Abernethy is no longer able to continue those useful labours which have raised the medical school of St. Bartholomew's to so high a reputation, and contributed so signally to advance and elevate the profession of surgery. The superiority of intellect which distinguished our great teacher among his fellow-labourers in the field of science, was shown in the very commencement of his career. He began to teach his profession at an age when others are occupied in learning it; that is, immediately on the expiration of his apprenticeship; and shortly after, he published the surgical and physiological essays, which placed his name at once in the first rank of medical philosophers. The original turn of thinking and talent for observation displayed in these early productions, led to anticipations of future eminence, which were afterwards fully realised. His various excellencies as a writer and a teacher, are, however, so well known, and justly appreciated, that I need not enlarge on the subject, particularly in this theatre. I will only say that we may ascribe to him the great merit of having, by his writings and lectures, excited and exemplified a more scientific investigation and treatment of surgical diseases. He was one of the first in this country to vindicate the natural rank of surgery as a branch of general pathology. He taught us to extend our views beyond the narrow limits of local causes and remedies: he pointed out the more general influences, to which the diseases of parts owe their origin, and hence he deduced the general means of treating those affections. On this account he has been regarded as an intruder on the territory of physic, and has been accused of wishing to make surgeons physicians.*

"If by this it is meant to charge him with the wish that surgeons should add to their surgical knowledge that of medicine, the accusation is just, and does him the greatest honour. By thus exciting surgeons to cultivate medical science generally, by thus reuniting two artificially separated parts of one great subject, which require each other's aid, he has at the same time benefitted the public, and increased the respectability of his own profession.

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* *Notes of the Hygeist.*—Certainly. Surgery is altogether an intrusion on the physicians. If the latter had understood their business properly, surgery would never have been used.

" The departments of anatomy and surgery, which were held conjointly by Mr. Abernethy, are now undertaken separately by Mr. Stanley and myself. It will be for us to keep steadily in view the example of our great predecessor. However far behind him in the capability of acquiring and imparting knowledge, we will not yield even to him in an earnest desire to render ourselves useful to our pupils in a firm determination to discharge the duty we have undertaken to the best of our ability.

" This alteration, however, will make some difference necessary in the arrangenent of the subjects of the lectures. While Mr. Abernethy undertook both these departments he could distribute the subject of his lectures as he pleased through the two courses; and he found it convenient, or thought it expedient, to give a considerable portion of surgery in his anatomical lectures. When I say a cosiderable portion, I might say a half, or two thirds of surgery in the anatomical lectures; that is, the operations of surgery, and those diseases in which operations are necessary. He spoke of the diseases of the bones, and the accidents to which they were liable. He spoke too, of the injuries and the diseases of joints, and, indeed, of many other subjects of the same nature. It will now however, be necessary to give in each course the subject which properly belongs to it; and I purpose, for my own part, to go through the whole of surgery in the ensuing course of lectures. Upon this plan it will not be practicable for me to give you, as Mr. Abernethy did during the winter, two courses. We shall find the subjects to be so extensive and numerous, that they will fill one course, even by giving the lectures three times a week, and running through the whole of the winter. I purpose, therefore, to lecture on surgery three evenings in each week, and I conclude that this arrangement will, at all events, allow a sufficient time for including every thing that probably belongs to the course. In pursuance of this arrangement, I shall begin the subject to-morrow evening at seven o'clock.

" Surgery, Gentlemen, is one division of that science and art which have disease for their object. This science, considered generally, embraces the physical history of man. It investigates the construction of the human body, and its living actions; it inquires into the purposes executed by each part, and into the general results of their combined exertions, It observes the human organization under all the various modifications impressed on it by surrounding influences of all kinds; and it draws from these sources the rules for preserving health and removing disease *

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* All this is very fine words, but nothing more. Who yet has ever profited by your rules of preserving health and removing diseases? Was it Dr. John Hunter, to whom your erroneous profession attaches so much glory, as one of the founders of your organic pathology?—He died of what you call an organic disease. Has mankind profited by him? Was not another of your tribe, a Dr. Saunders, a surgeon and oculist—a great sticker up for bleeding and calomel?—He died a young man (before 40), apoplectic, in dotage, and blind. Are these the specimens of your usefulness? You own that you are unable to heal, and do not attempt it; and that you only treat diseases.

"The practical application of these rules constitutes the *art of healing*, or rather of *treating disease* (for in many cases we are unable to *heal* and do not even attempt it); while the assemblage of facts and reasonings on which these practical proceedings are grounded, makes up the science of medicine.

"The boundaries of surgery have not hitherto been, and perhaps cannot be, very clearly defined; and the line of demarcation between it and physic is by no means easily traced. Considering the distinction between them to be a mere matter of arbitary usage, I employ the word surgery in its commou acceptation: understanding it to include, 1st, injuries of all kinds; 2nd, the greater part of external and local complaints; 3dly, such internal affections as produce changes recognisable externally: for example alterations of figure, colour, or consistence; 4thly, all cases requiring external topical treatment, operations, or manual proceedings of any kind. Such is the catalogue of subjects embraced in the surgical books of Mr. S. Cooper,—n his Dictionary and First Lives; also in the treatise of Boyer and Delpech. The title adopted by the latter, *Traite des malades reputees, chirurgicales* (treatise on the diseases, *reputed* or *considered* surgical), shows that the distinction is not better understood in France than in th:s country.

"It must be confessed that the boundary just indicated, is obscure and uncertain. Hence, as in the case of contiguous governments with undefined possessions, disputes have arisen raspecting the right to certain portions of territory. Injuries, operations, external local complaints and manual proceedings, are undisputed possessions of surgery. But external and internal diseases cannot be clearly divided. Here physic and surgery join. This is the border-territory between the two provinces, and has accordingly been the scene of some bitter feuds, which even now are hardly completely tranqualised.

"As it is thus difficult to establish the distinction, we are not surprised in finding that in the great majority of instances physic and surgery are both practised in this country by one set of persons, the surgeons and apothecaries; probably nineteen-twentieths of disease are under their care, and hence they are properly called general practitioners. On the other hand in the metropolis and some large towns, they are exercised by two distinct class of persons, whose education differs widely in important points—they are taught by distinct teachers in separate courses of instruction; and their regulation is entrusted by law to two distinct public bodies, the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. Viewing these apparent contradictions, we are natually led to inquire more narrowly in what the distinction between physic and surgery consists; whether in the nature of the disease allotted to each, or in the mode of treatment; whether there is any essential difference in the mode of learning them? Whether it is well-founded? whether it tends to the advantage of the public, or merely to the benefit of the physicians and surgeons?

"Nothing like the modern distinction was made by the ancients; there is no trace of it in the Greek, Roman, or Arabian writers. Certain branches of practice were followed separately in Egypt, where the diseases of the eyes, of the teeth, and even of some internal parts, were attended to exclusively by particular classes of practitioners, and some such distinctions existed in Rome; but Hippocrates, Galen, Celsus, and

the other medical writers of antiquity, treat indifferently of the nature and management of fevers, injuries, external and internal disorders, and operations. In speaking of treatment, Celsus considers it under three divisions, the same which we still adopt; viz. diet, &c., remedies, chirurgical or manual proceedings. But the idea of splitting medicine into two parts, and of teaching them differently, seems never to have been entertained by this elegant and philosophic writer, nor by those other great founders and promoters of medical science and practice, whose names and works are still regarded with deference and respect.

"In the long night of barbarism and ignorance, which intervened between the downfal of the Roman Empire and the revival of letters in the west of Europe, learning and science were confined to the members of the ecclesiastical profession, to whom we are indebted for preserving those imperfect remains of ancient literature and arts which we still possess. The exercise of medicine harmonized very well with the immediate objects of their holy calling. After the council of Tours, held in 1163, had declared that the church abhors the shedding of blood, *(ecclesia abhorret a sanguine)*, priests and monks were obliged to desist from all curative proceedings that involved loss of blood. These were taken up by barbers, attendants on baths, itinerants, and mountebanks. In course of time surgery, which then consisted merely of bleeding, tooth-drawing, and a few other simple processes, became, with the art of the barber, the occupation of a class of men, who were legally incorporated in this and other countries, under the title of barber-surgeons. The separation of surgery, or one branch of treatment, from that medical knowledge which is the indispensable guide to the time and mode of its application, and its association with the art of the barber, long outlived the circumstances which produced them. In England it lasted till the middle of the last century, when the Company of Barber-Surgeons was legally extinguished, in the reign of George II. The union of the two callings still exists in many parts of Europe.

"In order to judge whether there is any well-grounded difference between physic and surgery, it is necessary to advert shortly to the nature of medical science and practice generally.

"The numerous individual organs, which make up the human body, although various in structure and office, are all intimately connected and mutually dependent. They are merely subordinate parts of one great machine, and they all concur, each in its own way, in producing one general result, the life of the individual. All the leading arrangements are calculated to give a character of unity to the organization and the living actions of our frame. There is a common source of nutrition for the whole body; a single centre of circulation; a common place of union for all sensations and volitions—for nervous energy of whatever kind. The various organs are not only intimately connected by the share which they severally take in executing associated and mutually dependent functions, they act and re-act on each other, often very powerfully, by those mysterious, or at least hitherto imperfectly known influences, which we call sympathies. Hence the expression of Hippocrates, in relation to the human body, is perfectly correct:—*Labor unus: consentientia omnia.* (One exertion; all parts concurring.) You could form no adequate notion of any organ, or system of organs, if you insulated it from the rest of the body, any

more than you could estimate the use of action of any single wheel or lever detached from a watch or a steam-engine.*

"As the animal machine, although complicated in structure, is single, and as its living motions, although numerous and intricate, form one indivisible series, so a similar connexion runs through those changes of structure and functions which constitute disease: hence there is one anatomy and physiology, and there can be only one pathology. If we wish to know any portion of the body, we must not only carefully examine the part itself, but survey the relations of structure and function which bind it to the rest; and, if we investigate any class of diseases, we must consider, not only the local symptoms, but also the disturbance which the diseased organs may excite in other parts of the frame, and the influence which other parts may exert over the seat of disease.

"It must be the first business of the medical student to learn the structure of the body and its living actions; that is, to study man in the state of health. These are the objects of the two sciences, which are denominated anatomy and physiology. He then proceeds to the observation of diseases; he watches the circumstances under which they arise; he follows their progress and termination: he explores the organic changes which they produce, and learns to connect these changes with their appropriate external signs or symptoms; deriving from these comparisons the means of distinguishing the exact seat of disease, and predicting its course and event. These matters form the subjects of morbid or pathological anatomy, and pathology. He is now prepared to employ the external agencies, the outward or inward remedies, or the operative proceedings, which may be necessary for removing disease and restoring health. When disease is studied in this manner, in reference to the whole body, it constitutes the science of general pathology; as a similar investigation, directed to any single organ, is the pathology of that part. The real question respecting the distinction of physic and surgery is this: —after surveying the whole field of disease in the way just mentioned, can you find out any portions insulated from the rest? Any division not connected with other parts, and which can be understood with reference to them? Can you separate this entire subject of disease into two independent halves, requiring different modes of study and practice? Certainly not. The entire structure and functions are univeasally and intimately connected. No part is independent. The causes of natural functions, and of those deviations which constitute disease, are often found, not in the part itself, but in the state of other associated parts or functions, as in gouty inflammation of the toe; paralysis of the finger; influence of the head on the system in idiopathic fever; in sympathetic fever from injury; and the means of cure are seldom to be applied to the very part diseased.†

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* You here allow that the body is but one whole; why don't you act up to this in your practice, instead of treating it piecemeal, as you do, and attempting to find out the diseased organ? Once for all, let me tell you, that all disease is in the blood, and not in the diseased action of an organ, which you absurdly attempt to establish. Your ideas about sympathies, too, are all idle quackery, and show what profound physiologists you are.

† A couple of doses of the universal medicine would set you right as to all this, and put this your battery of idle words to flight.

"Again, although individual organs are numerous, the elements of organic structure are few. The various proportions in which they are combined make the difference, as the various combinations of a few letters produce the infinite variety of words. The basis of nearly all parts consists of the cellular, vascular, absorbent and nervous structures. Hence pathological principles are the same for all parts, and, consequently, treatment must be similar throughout. When diseases are arranged in any form, you may strike a line through, so as to divide the mass into two halves, give them different names, and call them distinct branches of science, but they will resemble each other in all essential points; the causes, origin, course, and treatment of the diseases comprehended under each, will be the same. If you must have a division, separate the two sides of the body, or the upper and lower halves. This will at least be clear and intelligible. To assert that surgery and physic are essentially distinct, is to say that there are two kinds of pathology, that the external and internal parts are to be treated on different principles. It would be as rational to say, that there are two kinds of physiology, one for the outside, another for the inside, of the body. When you know the component tissue, or the organic elements of our frame, are the same throughout, can you suppose that the position of a part in the body can alter the nature and treatment of disease? It may cause differences in the mode of proceeding; thus you cannot act locally on internal parts; it may make the pathological investigation of one organ more difficult or easy than that of another; but it cannot alter essential principles. Inflammation, for instance, is the same kind of disturbance, whether in an internal or external part, and we treat it exactly on the same principles, whether it be in the eye, breast, or testicle, in the heart, lungs, or liver. The principles of pathology, therefore, are general; they are the same for all parts of the medical art. They result from our knowledge of health and disease generally, and must, therefore, be common to the physician and surgeon. Hence we may truly say, with Mr. Abernethy, that surgery and physic considered as objects of scientific investigation, are one and indivisible. We may go further, and assert that no branch of medicine however limited, can be thoroughly understood except by him who has carefully studied the structure and actions of the whole frame, and then extended his view over the whole field of medical science.*

"By those who are inclined to defend the existing distinctions between physic and surgery, various views have been taken of it; but none of them will bear examination. Internal diseases have been assigned to the former—external to the latter. Unfortunately for this notion, nature has connected the outside and inside so closely, that we can hardly say where one ends and the other begins. She has decreed that both shall obey the same pathological laws, and has subjected them to such powerful, mutual influences, that we cannot stir a step in investigating the diseases of either, without reference to the other. How deep would the domain of surgery extend, according to this view?—half an inch or an inch? The entrance of the various

* Here you are right, when you say that the inside and outside require the same treatment.

mucous membranes, presents a series of puzzling cases; and the distribution of diseases in these situations, between the two branches of the profession, is quite capricious. How far is the surgeon to be trusted? He is allowed to take care of the mouth; where is he to stop? —at the entrance of the fauces, in the pharynx, or in the œsophagus? Inflammation and ulceration of the throat from syphilis belong to the surgeon:—catarrhal affection of the same membrane to the physician. Polypus and ulceration of the nasal membrane are surgical—coryza is medical. The affections of the bones and joints have been given to the surgeon; yet they can hardly be called external parts. In hernia and aneurism there is external tumour; but it is produced by displacement or disease of organs that are quite internal.

When we look to the nature and causes of disease, the absurdity of the distinction now under consideration is still more apparent, and the inseparable connexion between the interior and exterior of our frame more obvious. Internal causes produce external diseases, as we see in erysipelas, carbuncle, nettle rash, gout, œdema; while external agencies affect internal parts, as in catarrhal rheumatic affections, in various inflammations of the chest and abdomen. In all these affections, our great reliance is on the internal treatment; external and local means are comparatively unimportant.

"The eyes have been entrusted to the surgeon as external parts; yet the organ is the most complicated in the body; and many of its component tissues are highly organised, so that its affections are very much diversified, and require a greater insight into pathology and therapeutics, than those of any other single part. The eye, with its appendages, not only contains mucous, serous, and fibrous membranes, muscular, glandular, and nervous parts, but also several peculiar tissues. It not only exhibits the various affections of these produced by common disease, but it suffers from gout and rheumatism, from smallpox, measles, scarlatina, and chronic cutaneous eruptions; from scrofula and syphilis, cancer, fungus hæmatodes, and melanosis.†

"If, therefore, an organ so complex in its structure, and liable to such a number and variety of diseases, can be safely entrusted to the care of the surgeon, I am at a loss to know why there should be any distinction, grounded on the nature of the affections, between the surgeon and physician.

"It is in vain, then, to establish separate professorships of external and internal pathology; to institute distinct colleges of physic and surgery; and to teach them as separate sciences, and to expect that they shall be practised separately. Lecturers and writers cannot make the distinction, and thus we find the same diseases, in many instances, considered by the teachers of physic and surgery, comprehended in the writings of both, illustrated by both on the same principles, and treated by the same means.

"Some have proposed to assign local diseases to the surgeon, and general ones to the physician. It may be questioned whether there are any local or general diseases in the strict sense of the terms: at

* Nobody but doctors and surgeons needed the illustration of such a paragraph s this.

† The eyes suffer from all these diseases only owing to your bad treatment.

all events, there are very few in which the cause has been applied to the part itself, and the influence of the disease, as well as of the treatment, does not go beyond it; while, on the other hand, there are hardly any in which all parts of the frame are affected. When a part of little consequence in the animal economy is slightly diseased, no sensible effect may be produced beyond the part itself: if, on the contrary, an important organ is actively disordered, many other parts feel the influence; and hence arise what are called general affections. Even in fever we can clearly trace the general disturbance to a local origin, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, so that the very existence of fever, as a general affection, has been questioned. The difference, therefore, between what we call local and general diseases, is merely in degree, not in kind; it is a difference of more or less. If we were to arrange diseases in one column, beginning with the most local, and ending with the most general, we should fill up the interval with others forming an insensible transition between the two extremes. Where could we draw the line across, to divide surgery and physic, on a scale thus constructed?

"Reverting to the nature and extent of the duties which originally constituted the occupation of the surgeon, and looking to the etymological import of the term, which is manual operation, it has been contended that surgery should embrace those cases only in which operations or other manual aid are required. Thus it has been represented, that the province of surgeons is to administer to external ailments; and that among their duties is included the important negative one of prescribing no internal remedy whatever. Such notions are worthy of the ignorance to which the unnatural separation of surgery and physic owes its origin, and of the dark period in which it occurred. Thus this important professional distinction would rest, not on any essential difference in the causes or nature of diseases, or in the principles or treatment, but on the accidental and often varying circumstances of the means employed for their cure. What are we to do with the numerous cases, such as serious inflammations, affections of the head, various gouty and rheumatic diseases, in which change of diet and internal remedies are necessary, in conjunction with topical applications, or with the surgical operations of phlebotomy, cupping, leeching, seton, or issue? How shall we dispose of those in which these different modes become necessary in succession; for example, in retention of urine or hernia? In the latter, a series of manual proceedings, topical applications, and internal administrations, employed either successively or in conjunction, is often followed by a surgical operation. In many instances, it is a mere question of degree, whether internal remedies shall be trusted to alone, or whether bleeding, cupping, leeches, &c. shall be added. Thus a slight affection of the head may be removed by purgatives and abstinence; while a more serious degree of the same affection will require, in addition, bleeding, cupping, leeches.*

"If it is meant to confine surgeons to operations and manual proceedings, and thus to reduce surgery to a mere mechanical department of the healing art, I must enter my strongest protest against the

* You are perfectly right: the world requires only physicians; the surgeons are superfluous.

arrangement. I should feel degraded in exercising this kind of barber surgery, and should be little inclined to attempt touching it. If our profession were reduced to this, it would no longer be necessary for us to study its scientific principles. We might spare ourselves the toil and trouble of learning anatomy, physiology, pathology, and therapeutics; and we might well resign into the hands of our old associates, the barbers, the contemptible remnant to which surgery would then be reduced.*

"In considering the subject historically, we cannot deny that surgery consisted, originally, of this limited, mechanical, and subordinate department, which was exercised under the direction, and by the permission of physicians; but surgeons have long emancipated themselves from this degrading bondage, and will surely never again submit to such ignominious trammels. They have cultivated, with ardour and success, the scientific foundations of their art. They can adduce the rapid progress of surgery since the middle of the last century, and its present undiminished rate of progression, in proof that their claims on the confidence of the public are not inferior to those of any other branch of the medical profession. They can point out, in their modern annals, the names of many who have been the largest contributors to the advancement of medical science. Among these may be mentioned that of Mr. Pott, so long a surgeon of this hospital. He was an able practitioner, a clear and elegant writer, and has been regarded, both abroad and in his own country, as one of the great modern improvers of surgery. He, however, is thrown into the shade by the transcendant merits and more brilliant reputation of his contemporary and rival, John Hunter, the greatest man in the medical profession, either of ancient or modern days, without excepting even the immortal discoverer of the circulation. In contemplating this extraordinary character, we are at a loss to determine whether he surpassed others most in genius or industry. The searching glance which he directed into the construction and actions of all living beings, the novelty of his views, and the splendour of his discoveries, strike us with astonishment; but we can hardly believe it possible that the invaluable treasures of his museum could have been formed and collected by one person. To these great names, we may add that of a kindred spirit, who entered with ardour on the path they had pointed out, and followed it into new regions of speculative and practical kuowledge; I mean the founder of this school, Mr. Abernethy. Fellow-labourers in the same cause have not been wanting in France, Germany, and Italy. It will be sufficient to enumerate Jean Louis Petit, and the other members of the French Academy of surgery; Desult, Richter, Bichat, and Scarpa. The two latter have been among the greatest contributors to the progress of anatomy and physiology since the time of Hunter.†

"The attempt, however, to reduce surgery to its ancient limits—to the art of plaisters, bandages, bleeding, and tooth-drawing, which constituted nearly its whole encyclopædia in the venerable times of barber-surgery, comes too late by a century or two. If it could succeed, it would be equally detrimental to the public, and disgraceful to our

* Better strike it off altogether;—it will come to that, notwithstanding you are now so domineering.

† Very proper language for a set of surgeons, but woful for the community. The thriving state of their trade is misery to the public.

profession. In those serious cases, in which external injury or disease is connected with more or less general symptoms, as in compound fracture, attended with fever; in injuries of the head, with nervous symptoms and fever; in erysipelas, supervening in local injury or disease; in strangulated hernia, in retention of urine, it is the obvious interest of the patient to be under the care of men who understand the case in all its bearings. It matters not to him whether the person thus capable of rendering him service belongs to this college or that, or even if he should belong to no college at all. The surgeon who understands only the local, and the physician who knows only the general treatment of such a case, are, each of them, only half-informed; and the two together deserve much less reliance than one who is conversant with the whole. The confidence which ignorant persons are inclined to repose under such circumstances, in what they call a combination of talent, is quite fallacious, if the combination consist of a surgeon ignorant of the general, and a physician who knows nothing of the local treatment. In many of these serious cases, the mere local means are of little importance, while the fate of the patients depends on the general treatment; so that a surgeon, ignorant of the latter, is incompetent to the duties of his profession. *

"Let me take this opportunity of observing to you, Gentlemen, that the performance of operations is often the least important part of the surgeon's duty, even in cases requiring them. To judge whether a complaint is curable by other means; to perceive when an operation is advisable, and to determine when it becomes necessary; to prepare the patient for it, and to manage the case well, after the operation has been performed, are points of equal, and often superior, importance. I do not mean to speak lightly of operations, it is quite necessary that you should carefully study this branch of surgery, and prepare yourself for operating on the living by cutting the dead. But you must not attach the first importance to a description of duty which you will very seldom be called on to execute. It is a great mistake to suppose that any surgeon is principally employed in operating. It is the boast of modern surgery to have greatly diminished the number of operations. I should think that there are not so many performed in this hospital, as there were twenty-five years ago by one-half or two-thirds. The difference has arisen from improved knowledge of the nature and treatment of disease, acquired by the anatomical, pathological, and practical researches of surgeons. Thus, whatever view we may take of the subject, the same conclusion forces itself on the mind with irresistible evidence, viz. that there is no natural distinction between surgery and physic; that they are merely parts, and inseparably united parts, of one science and art; that the practical principles rest in both on the same scientific foundation; and that the two branches of the profession must, in most instances, adopt the same proceedings, because they have the same purposes to accomplish, while their occasional differences are merely unimportant modifications in the means of arriving at the same end. Thus the distinction turns out, at last, to be quite arbitrary; to depend on, and be regulated by usage;

* All these states would succeed much better without you, if the physician knew his business.

founded in no fixed principles, and, therefore, fluctuating and uncertain, like all matters of custom.

"A knowledge of the structure and functions of the body is the basis of all rational medicine. Doctrines, systems, and theories, which will not bear examination by the test of anatomy and physiology, are only to be regarded as random guess-work, or idle dreams. No one would attempt to mend a clock, watch, steam-engine, or the commonest piece of machinery, unless he understood its construction, unless he knew what we may call its anatomy and physiology, that is, the nature of the materials which compose it, the configuration, adjustment, and mutual action of the parts. Yet, persons are canstantly attempting to rectify the disorders of the human machine, not only with a slight and vague knowledge of its construction, but even in perfect ignorance of it, although, as a piece of machinery, the human body is far more complicated than any instrument of human fabrication.*

"No man, who aspires to a scientific knowledge of his profession, can neglect the sciences of anatomy and physiology, because they afford the foundation and criterion of all medical doctrines; but correct anatomical knowledge is especially necessary to the surgeon as a preparation for his ordinary duties; without it he cannot determine the seat and nature of disease; he cannot distinguish between the affections of contiguous parts; he cannot understand the varied nature and appropriate treatment of injuries, such as fractures, dislocations, wounds of blood-vessels, and other soft parts; nor can he proceed, without danger to the patient, and equal risk to his own reputation, to perform the operations of surgery.

"If you ask how much knowledge of anatomy is necessary for a surgeon, the answer is short; as much as he can get. Your study of anatomy must be general; it must embrace the whole frame, unless, indeed, you should know of any part which is out of the reach of injury, or exempt from the attacks of disease; or any region which can never be the subject of operation.

"Operations may, in some instances, be executed mechanically, by following certain rules; but if things do not go on exactly according to the description, the operator, ignorant of anatomy, is immediately confused, embarrassed, frightened. In most cases, too, unless the knife be guided by minute anatomical knowledge, operations are attended, not only with unnecessary sufferings and risk to the patient, but also with the greatest danger to the reputation of the operator.

"I trust, Gentlemen, that you will not be anxious to discover how small a stock of scientific knowledge will enable you to carry on the trade of surgery. Your more honourable way will be to render yourselves accurate anatomists, as the most essential step towards becoming good surgeons. The health, the limbs, the lives of our fellow-creatures, are entrusted to our care, with a confidence in our knowledge, skill, and humanity, our utmost exertions and most anxious toil after information will not do more than enable us to undertake this serious responsibility. What kind of feelings, what conscience, can the man possess, who can plunge an instrument into the human body, without knowing what he may divide or injure? Who can operate without that full anatomical knowledge, that will enable him

* Your dissection—your anatomy—do not make you a bit the wiser in curing any thing.

to meet every emergency? How could he bear his own reflections, if serious and permanent injury, or loss of life should ensue, as the consequence of his ignorance and rashness?

"But the study of anatomy and physiology does not make us acquainted with disease: you may know the structure and functions of an organ perfectly, and yet be ignorant of its diseases. How then are these to be learned? Not from lectures, nor from writings; but by studying the great book of nature. You must frequent the hospital, and the sick chamber, and observe diseases for yourselves. Lectures and books are auxiliaries, and, under certain circumstances very useful ones; but they are of secondary importance, compared to the actual observation of disease.

"To know disease, then, you must see, examine, and closely watch patients you must observe the origin and progress of the altered functions during life, and then investigate after death, the changes produced in the organization. Here your knowledge of anatomy will be of the greatest service. How can you appreciate the effect of disease, unless you know the healthy structure? How can you refer the altered functions or symptoms to the organic changes which have produced them, especially in internal organs, unless you know the healthy functions? The general doctrines of disease and treatment can only be judged by the lights of anatomy and physiology; the greatest portion of medical theories is obviously unable to bear this scrutiny and may be at once dismissed.

"The wards of an hospital are the best school of medicine; and clinical study under the guidance of a competent teacher, is the best mode of learning. You will immediately inquire whether it is not necessary to hear lectures and read books before you begin to see patients. I advise you to resort as early as possible to nature—to that source from which the great masters of our art have derived their information; from which lecturers and authors must draw their knowledge. In learning anatomy you have the facts demonstrated to you by the teacher, and you examine and explore them for yourselves by dissection. In the same way, demonstration of the phenomena of disease on the patient by the teacher, and the actual observation of them by the learner, are the only means by which real knowledge of the subject can be acquired. The facts thus presented to the senses make a stronger impression than any description even by the ablest lecturer or writer; while the information which a person thus acquires for himself from nature can always be depended on, and is never forgotten. Between him who has only read or heard, and one who has seen, there is the same difference, in point of knowledge, as between a person who has only perused the description of foreign countries and another who has actually visited them. To secure those advantages to their full extent, instruction should be strictly clinical; that is, the symptoms of disease, and the changes it produces should be actually pointed out and explained on the patient; their origin, progress and connection should be illustrated, and the indications and modes of treatment should be deduced from the facts thus immediately observed. This kind of critical instruction can only be given at the time of the visit. I have always endeavoured to explain diseases in this manner to the pupils of the hospital, and I shall continue to illustrate clinically in the wards the general doctrines which I deliver in this theatre.

"Clinical lectures delivered, as they usually are, without the presence of the patient, and to an audience, many of whom have not seen the cases, may be very useful; and the gentlemen who attended this school last winter, know that Mr. Earle's clinical discourses were replete with valuable information. Mr. Earle, however, knows well that they do not supersede the necessity of clinical instruction in the wards; and he, accordingly, pays particular attention to the latter point.

"After beginning to observe diseases for yourselves, you may have recourse, with advantage, to lectures and books, which may be of great use in teaching you how and what to observe; in pointing out what might escape observation; in elucidating what may be obscure and perplexing; in rectifying erroneous conclusions; and in impressing the results of observation more strongly on the memory.

"I cannot help thinking, that too much importance has been attached to lectures. From the long prevalent custom of attending them, and the regulations of the public bodies which require certificates of attendance on them, before admitting candidates to examination, the belief seems at last to have been produced, that medicine can be learned by them. This is a great mistake. The medical sciences rest on observation, and are only to be acquired by resorting to nature. The great number and intricacy of the phenomena are additional reasons why we should examine for ourselves, and not take the facts at second or third hands. A few cases attentively observed will teach you more than any lectures or books. If you attend to nature with an unprejudiced mind you cannot go astray. Lecturers and writers often copy from each other, without resorting to the fountain of knowledge. Can we wonder that they frequently mislead and deceive, instead of instructing?

Proceeding in natural order, you will begin to study external affections, and then pass to those of internal parts. In the former, the origin, progress, termination, and effects of disease, and the operation of treatment are obvious to the senses. Here the evidence is clear; and the principles derived from this source must be applied by analogy and induction to the more obscure affections of internal organs. Hence a physician should begin by studying surgery; and he, who has made himself a good surgeon, has accomplished much of what is necessary towards becoming a good physician.

"Do not imagine, however, that the knowledge of surgery will qualify you to practice physic. Internal diseases, and the more general affections, which together make up the department of the physician, form a very arduous and important branch of study, which will require much time and the closest attention. The obscure nature of inward disease renders its investigation much more difficult than that of outward affections. You will, therefore, embrace every opportunity of studying this subject practically, as well as by lectures and books.*

"Your study of disease, gentlemen, both in nature and books, should embrace the whole range of the subject. To the great majority of you who will have to act as general practitioners, this is obviously neces-

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* You before told us that internal and external diseases were the same; now you say otherwise. You want to allow the physicians, too, to have a little of the picking.

sary; you will hardly meet with two or three cases in a hundred requiring a treatment strictly surgical. I consider a comprehensive acquaintance with the entire circle of medicine equally necessary to those who mean to practise surgery only. If the *pure* surgeon is to rank higher in public estimation than the general practitioners, will he rest his claim to this superior dignity on the circumstance of possessing a lower amount of knowledge? It is necessary that surgeons should apply, in their own department, the principles and modes of relief deduced from a survey of medicine generally. The manual part of surgery is far less important than the medical; and it would be indeed disgraceful to our profession if surgeons were not competent to the management of surgical cases without the assistance of any other practitioners. Moreover, an eminent surgeon, who has a thorough acquaintance with anatomy, physiology, and the general principles of medical science, necessary to such a character, will be constantly consulted in all kinds of circumstances, and more especially in cases of obscurity, difficulty, and emergency. If he says that he has not studied this, that he knows nothing of that, that he cannot direct the treatment of a case under such and such occurrances, what can he expect but to forfeit the confidence of those to whom his ignorance becomes thus exposed, and in whose estimation he must be hereafter contented to rank below the general practitioner?

"I do not recommend you, Gentlemen, to read many books in the commencement of your surgical studies. Seeing and examining will be more useful to you than reading. The elementary works of Mr. Samuel Cooper will be sufficient for the beginner. I mean his First Lines of the Practice of Surgery, and his Dictionary. The latter is in itself almost a complete surgical library; and its ample references will point out to you the sources of further information. You may extend your study to the writings of Mr. Pott; to those of Mr. Abernethy, more particularly his work on the constitutional origin and treatment of local diseases; and to those of John Hunter. The latter, however, are fit for beginners.

"To those who wish to acquire a thorough knowledge of their profession, an acquaintance with the Latin, German, and French languages, is absolutely necessary; as numerous valuable works, on all parts of medicine, are to be found in each of them.

"You will understand, Gentlemen, from the observations which I have now had the honour of addressing to you, that in selecting the medical profession you have set yourselves no very easy task. The study of medicine is, indeed, an arduous undertaking. The most comprehensive mind, and the greatest industry, might find occupation for many years in acquiring the whole circle of medical knowledge; you will have reason to lament that you cannot employ a longer time in the preliminary studies which are necessary as a qualification for *practice*, and the active duties of your profession; and you will therefore see the necessity of improving, with the greatest diligence, the opportunities of information that you now possess, and which you will never be able to recall, Let me observe, at the same time, that among all the various objects which can engage the human mind, there is no better exercise of the intellectual faculties, no more attractive and interesting pursuit, than the study of the medical profession; while its

practice has the most salutary moral tendency of refreshing selfishness, calling forth and strengthening all the benevolent and social feelings. Our studies embrace all the most interesting parts of natural knowledge. Our first and immediate object is to learn the construction of our own frame, the means by which we live and move, and have our being: we see the nature and operation of all those influences by which health is interrupted and restored, by which means disease and suffering may be averted. Chemistry, natural philosophy, and natural history, auxiliary sciences, are more or less immediately connected with the primary objects of our pursuits. Thus we are led to the contemplation and study of nature, and the investigation of truth. We are not called upon to defend any doctrines or systems, or to uphold any set of opinions. We have no interest at variance with those of the community. In professional intercourse with our fellow-creatures, we are known only as instruments of good; in restoring or securing health, the greatest of blessings; in removing pain and sickness, the greatest of evils; in soothing the anguish and quieting the alarm which friends and relations feel for each other; in protracting the approach of that awful moment, from which we all shrink back with instinctive dread,—the termination of existence. The happiness or misery of life, and the very question of life or death, often hang on our decisions. I trust that, bearing in mind the serious nature of those duties, you will be anxious to employ the short period of your studies to the greatest advantage, and allow no opportunity of gaining knowledge to pass uuimproved; you will thus become respected members of an honourable profession, and prepare for yourselves, in the decline of life, the sweetest of all rewards, the retrospect of labours devoted to the good of others.*

"[In the course of this address, the learned and highly-accomplished lecturer was frequently interrupted by the applause of his delighted auditors; and at its conclusion, the cheers were as enthusiastic as any that we ever heard within the walls of a theatre.]—*From the Lancet.*

LECTURE II.

On the Nature and Seat of Diseases.

It is the object of medicine to ascertain the nature and seat of diseases, in order to discover the proper modes of treating them. If we understood in each instance what organs are diseased, and how they are affected, there would be very little difficulty about the treatment. We should then be able to give an appropriate name to each disease, and to arrange them according to their natural affinities; that is, we might establish a rational nosology, or arranged catalogue of diseases. Unfortunately, in a great many instances, we are unable to

* On the contrary, individuals and families think you the curse of the country. Be undeceived.

determine the nature of diseases, and in not a few cases, we cannot even settle the exact seat of it.* Hence you will not be surprised at finding, that our names of diseases are, in many instances, calculated to mislead, and that those catalogues of diseases that are called nosologies, are often really worse than useless. The difficulties that I allude to, are, however, not experienced so much in that part of the subject which is the immediate object of our attention—*surgical diseases;* they are more felt in affections of the *internal* organs, where the means of investigation are not so numerous, and where there is greater difficulty in all parts of the inquiry.

"Most persons imagine, that they understand very well the meaning of health and disease; yet it is not altogether easy to give a definition of these two states that is completely satisfactory. Health and disease have been said to be opposite states, and, under certain circumstances, we admit this representation to be correct. For example, a person in a state of full health may be considered to be nearly in an opposite condition to a person in the last stage of typhus fever. However, health and disease are not to be regarded simply as two states that can thus be contrasted; for under each of these terms there is included a great variety of conditions, differing materially from each other. On the one side the state of health passes, by insensible gradations, into disease; and on the other, the state of disease is shaded off, if we may use the expression, into health; so that when we come to the point where the two conditions approach each other, we often find difficulty in determining what is health and what is disease.†

"The human body is an aggregate of organs, each executing its own function, and all concurring in the general purposes of the organisation, which are to preserve life, to keep up the relations which connect the individual with the surrounding world, and to continue the species. When the structure of the organs is perfect, and when the functions are regularly executed, the individual is said to be well, or in a state of health. The notion of health, therefore, combines these two circumstances—*perfect structure,* and *perfect functions;* i. e. *perfect* in reference to the purposes just mentioned.

"The word natural, as applied to the healthy structure, is rather equivocal, for we must admit that disease is a part of nature. French and Germans use the word normal in order to designate what we call the healthy structure. This term normal is about equivalent to the English expression, regular. Thus the normal regular, or healthy structure, and the regular execution of the functions, would be opposed to the diseased or the irregular structure of the organs, or to the imperfect or irregular execution of the functions.

"Disease has been defined an imperfect or irregular execution of one or more functions. This definition is very defective; it omits a

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* One would have thought that your functional organic pathology, which you profess, would have made you acquainted with the exact seat of every disease; but it seems it has not.

† What is the meaning or knowledge to be gained from all this? If you had informed us that the best health degenerates into disease, when you allow the body to be neglected and choked up; and *vice versa*, the most diseased body becomes healthy, when you take out of it the humours which have choked it up; this would have been saying something intelligible.

circumstance of principal importance in the consideration of disease, namely, the state of the organs. The definition is true, so far as it goes; that is, wherever we see an imperfect or irregular execution of any function, we may safely conclude that disease exists. But we may have disease, and that of a very unequivocal kind, without any observable deviation from the natural state of any function. *Warts* and *corns* are diseases; at all events, *adipose* and *encysted tumours* are so; yet those may arise, and acquire considerable size, without the individual being actually aware of their existence; and even when they have arrived at very considerable magnitude, they do not disturb any function: they are, perhaps, only inconvenient by their bulk. Cancer of the breast commences with an induration and swelling of the mammary gland; and they may take place so insensibly, as to attain a considerable size before the female is aware that that disease exists, which she at last discovers accidentally.

"We may call disease a deviation from the normal, regular,, or healthy state of any solid or fluid part of the body, or of any function. These various circumstances may be exemplified in the case of the *stomach*. The stomach may be the seat of inflammation, or of cancer; in both cases there is a manifest change in the structure of the organ; in the former a temporary, in the latter a permanent change. In the case of *heart burn*, there is an acid secretion from the stomach; and in the *yellow fever*, there is a rejection and vomiting from the stomach of a peculiar dark substance, something like coffee-grounds, which is called the black vomit. Here you have the fluid, secreted by the stomach completely changed. Again, in nausea and sickness, and indigestion, you have the function of the organ disturbed.*

"You will, perhaps, be inclined to think that the three circumstances which are included in the definition I have now mentioned, might be properly reduced to one. You will ask, whether the function of an organ can be disturbed, if the structure remain entire? You will inquire if the fluids can be altered, so long as the solids remain in their natural state? These questions are very reasonable and proper. I can entertain no doubt, that, if our knowledge of disease were perfect, we should be able to trace, in every instance, the alteration of function to change in the state of the organ, but, unfortunately, our knowledge of disease is by no means perfect. In many instances we see impaired function, when we cannot ascertain what the condition of the organ is, more especially in internal disease. In other cases there are altered functions, or manifest symptoms of disease, but we are unable to say what organ those symptoms should be referred to. Therefore, in our present imperfect state of knowledge, we must admit alterations in the functions, or change in the state of the fluids of the body, as diseases,

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* These changes in the stomach, either of inflammation or cancer, were both produced by a humour, and did not originate in the organ itself. Do you mean to say, that this heartburn, this black vomit, is produced by an organic disease in the stomach, and not from the bad state of the humours? And do not you know that this nausea, or sickness, which you term a disturbed function of the organ, will be instantly relieved by vomiting, or an efficient dose of opening medicine. Such theories may suit your interest in the trade of surgery; but if you still continue to teach such errors and falsehoods, you are the greatest enemy of mankind.

without meaning to assert that they can take place independently of alteration in the organs themselves.*

"The changes which the organs may undergo, differ in degree. They may be so considerable as to be visible after death, or there may be an alteration merely affecting the living condition of the part, and not leaving behind it any trace discoverable after death. I do not believe that a function can be impaired while the organ remains in a perfectly regular and healthy state; for, in fact, what are the functions of the body? Merely the results of the exercise of the organs. The functions are the organs themselves in a state of active exertion; the organs and the functions are causes and effects. Perfect functions imply, natural or healthy organs; imperfect or irregular functions, suppose disordered organs. To say that the functions are disordered without any change in the organs themselves would be to say that an effect has taken place without a cause.†

"The organs, then, may undergo those serious changes which are visible upon examination after death, or they may experience the slightest alterations which affect merely the living condition of the parts. The living condition of any organ which is necessary for the regular execution of its functions, comprises not only the structure as we see it after death, but also all the various internal movements. It includes a healthy state of all the fluids whether circulating or at rest; a regular supply of new materials, a regular removal of the old parts, the influence of the nervous system, and, in many cases, the sympathetic operation of other organs. Now nearly the whole of these latter circumstances elude our observation; we have no means of ascertaining them; sometimes we see how organs are affected by the kind of changes I have just now alluded to. The function of the *brain*, for example, will be suspended; sensation and voluntary motion will be at once put a stop to, when the action of the *heart* is suddenly stopped, as in syncope; or when the function of the *lungs* is interrupted, as in suffocation; yet, if we examine the brain, we do not find any change in its structure, but what happens when the heart ceases to act. No more blood is sent to the brain, and its influence ceases. When the function of the lungs are stopped, the blood no longer undergoes that change from venous to arterial, which is so essential in maintaining the action of all parts. Black blood is sent to the brain instead of scarlet, and its functions are immediately interrupted. Thus, in both these instances, we see that changes in the living condition of the brain affect its functions, though no alteration in its structure is observable after death. When we speak of a disease being *functional* we merely mean to express that it is not accompanied by any change in the state of the *organ*, observable on dissection. We use *functional* in contradistinction to *organic*, which denotes visible change of structure.‡

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* Here you are acting the surgeon over us again, and putting the cart before the horses. Because you are a surgeon, and deal in cutting and hacking, you wish to ascribe all disease to the solids, whereas it is just the reverse.

† This is only idle words; all organs derive their power of action, or what you call function from the blood.

‡ Any organ, however perfect in itself, will lose all its power of action, or function, when deprived of the blood. This you seem to allow, when you talk of black blood being sent to the brain instead of scarlet; for black blood is no blood at all—it is deprived of the quality of life: thus you are brought to my point at last.

"In this country the terms *functional* and *organic* are often applied rather loosely. Strictly speaking, we should range under the head of organic diseases all changes in the condition of an organ which we can ascertain by dissection. Serious change often takes place in inflammation, but it is transitory; it may pass off, and leave the organ in a state of integrity again. The word organic is not used to denote that sort of change; it is applied to permanent changes, especially such as do not admit of recovery; for example, cancer, fungus hæmatodes, ossification, tubercles, and so on. The same loseness of language is observed in this respect, in writers of other countries. Thus Richerand does not include inflammation among his *lesions organiques*, but places it in the *lesions vitales*, as if it were an affection of the vital properties of the part.*

"The difference between functional and organic disease has been sometimes marked by the terms *disorder* and *disease*, in our own language; but this is not sanctioned by common acceptation, nor by etymology. In common language, disorder and disease are synonymous; and if you come to inquire into what is the meaning of the words, the thing appears perfectly apparent. What is disease? *Disease.* An interruption of ease—a change of feeling. Then disorder? *Dis-order.* An interruption of order; that is an interruption of the regular functions of the body.†

"The examination we make after death, is not a satisfactory criterion of the changes which may take place in the state of an organ during life. Certain changes, of a very obvious kind, take place during life, and of which we can trace nothing after death. In the case of *erysipelas*, and in some other diseases of the skin, there is a very manifest determination of blood to the skin during life; considerable redness of all the blood vessels of that part; considerable redness of it; but these appearances are lost after death. The redness in opthalmia disappears in the same way. We cannot therefore conclude, because we observe no change after death, that no change has taken place during life; and in considering whether functions can be altered without disease of the organs themselves, our principal object should be to ascertain, if possible, whether there is a change in the living condition of the part, which examination after death may fail to discover.

"Again. Before we can determine that no change whatever has taken place in an organ, our examination after death must be very accurate, and it should be performed under the guidance of a full knowledge of the healthy, normal, or regular state of the parts; and without the person who examines has that knowledge, it is impossible to determine whether certain changes may not have taken place and been overlooked.

"Thus we find that in proportion as pathological investigation after death has been conducted with greater accuracy, the number of diseases supposed to be functional, has been diminished. In the case of fevers, for example, which have been supposed to be general diseases, more

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* You are wrong when you suppose there is no cure for cancer, fungus hæmatodes, or tubercles. It is your organic pathology which makes you think them incurable.

† You may settle this weighty point to your liking.

accurate pathological investigation has found out, that many organs of the body are considerably diseased. To many affections of the head the same observation applies.*

"The division, then, of diseases into functional and organic, in the view we now take, must rather be regarded as a distinction in *degree* than in *nature*. In the case of diseases called functional, the changes are such as to leave only slight, or, in many instances, no traces of change after death at all;—in the diseases called organic, the alterations in the natural conditions of the part are of a more considerable kind, and leave behind them visible appearances after dissolution.

"I can by no means agree in opinion with those who regard functional diseases affections of the vital properties, without any reference to the state of the organs. How can we suppose that the function of a part can be altered, when the organ remains in a healthy state? What would you think if you were told by a watchmaker that a watch was perfect in all its parts, but that its movemnts were affected? But if he should tell you, "I have looked over the watch very carefully;—it does not go well;—there must be something wrong, but I cannot discover where;" then he would speak very rationally; and that is the situation medical men find themselves in, in cases of functional disease—they see irregularly, but do not discover what it depends on. In such a case they should conclude that the art is imperfect, or their own knowledge deficient—not that functions can be impaired while the organs are perfect.

"Now this is not a point of mere speculative importance; for those who believe in vital, or functional disease, direct their means of treatment according to their views. Their object is to remedy the imperfections of those functions, to excite vital properties which appear defective in energy, and to rouse those parts to activity which seem to be dormant. Hence a treatment is instituted which is calculated to aggravate disease rather than to benefit the patient. Persons who entertain views of this kind, seeing a *paralytic* affection, observe the loss of power only. If a patient is unable to move the limbs of one side, they say the nervous power is defective, and it is necessary to rouse it. Thus they treat the paralytic limbs by stimulants of all kinds, and they administer general stimuli. More accurate pathological research proves, in these cases, that disease exists in the head, and that it consists, perhaps, in increased determination of blood, in effusion of blood or serum, or in other changes that would be aggravated by this stimulating treatment.†

"[Mr. Lawrence illustrated the same point, by referring to the tonic and stimulating treatment of affections of the retina, causing impaired vision; to the treatment of fever, grounded on the notion of debility; and to that of dyspepsia, by tonics.]‡

"It has been contended also that the *fluids* cannot be altered in their properties, except through the medium of some change in the *solids*. Now, the fate of the fluid part of the body, with reference to disease,

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* Certainly, from your bad treatment, you have allowed accrimonious humours to settle on some organ, which they inflame and ulcerate, and the blood no more can pass through it; this is the cause of death.

† You are both wrong—those who apply stimuli, and those who look for the cause of palsy in the brain; the cause is in the blood.

‡ I agree in this point with the lecturer, that tonics do harm.

has been very singular. At one period, the explanation of disease turned entirely on changes that were supposed to take place in the fluids, and, at a subsequent time, it has been asserted that they have nothing to do in the production of disease. At an early period, when anatomy and physiology were but little known, the fluids were supposed to be subject, in the living body, to putrefaction, fermentation, concoction acidity, alkalescence, to become thick, and thin, and so on. The means of treatment were directed with the view of remedying such alterations. When anatomy and physiology came to be investigated, and the changes that had taken place were observed after death, of course all these notions were at once put an end to, and from that time to the present the very term of *humoural* pathology, which includes this sort of explanation of diseases, has become a sort of by-word of contempt.*

"It has been considered, that the states of the fluids can give no assistance in the explanation of diseases. Probably this is going too far. You will consider that all the new materials enter the body in a fluid state—that they are all taken up into the system through the blood. When you consider the various kinds and quantities that enter the body in this way, I think you cannot help supposing that there must be considerable variations both in the quantity and in the composition of the blood, and that you cannot help admitting, that these variations may have considerable influence on the organs. Only compare, for instance, an individual in a state of health, with a plethoric person, on the one side, with a scorbutic sailor, or a chlorotic female on the other, and I think you will at once admit, that there may be differences in the state of blood, which may explain the condition of diseases. When we see the various states of the urine, which we can trace to the variations in the quantity, or kinds of food, we cannot help allowing, that the conditions of the fluids deserve consideration in estimating disease. We cannot help admitting, that though the doctrines which constituted the humoural pa-

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* Now we come to the grand push—the merits of the humoural pathology (which is the theory of the British College of Health, and was that of all the world till within these forty or fifty years or so, when the introduction of operations by surgery, and of mineral, chemical preparations took place,) and of the functional organic pathology. The members of the British College of Health might very easily dispense themselves from entering on any discussion, and rest satisfied with facts of cure in their behalf. They well know that medical theories and systems have distracted the world, without producing any good. This surgeon says, the humoural pathology has become a by-word of contempt: probably because it leaves nothing to surgery. Have we not his own avowal in these lectures, that their present science is imperfect? It is, however, only perfection that could justify brandishing with contempt a difference of opinion. Having thus premised, the discussion will be very short. The reason why the humoural pathology was not more productive of the benefits of health, and of curing disease, was because they did not know the vegetable universal medicine, nor its effects, and were ignorant of the nature of the blood, the acting principle of life. Although convinced of this truth, that all disease exists in the humours, they only thought of changing them, perhaps, sometimes by giving an emetic or purgative; but their chief dependence was by using all kinds of herbs, supposed to be possessed of specific virtues against any disease, along with balsams, decoctions, tisannes and elixirs. They did not know that you must not think of ever effecting a change of the humours within the body itself, for the bad humours corrupt the good, as in a swampy field. You must take out the bad, and leave the good behind—this they did not know. Not being possessed of this knowledge, they had recourse to the fatal remedy of bleeding; for in violent diseases you must either purge briskly, vomit, or bleed.

pathology were absurd, and, most of them unfounded, this forms no ground for excluding from our consideration altogether the state of the fluids. The investigation of the fluids is difficult. Animal chemistry has been cultivated, however, much of late years, and certain ingenious facts have been brought to light, yet, generally speaking, we cannot derive much practical insight into disease, or the means of removing it from the state of the fluids. This, however, is no reason why we should not expect, in prosecution of further inquiries of this kind, to derive considerable assistance from them.*

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I may express to you my opinion, that if diseases were perfectly understood, we should be able, in each instance, to refer the altered functions to some change in an organ or organs; consequently, the changes in the functions would merely constitute *signs* or *symptoms* of disease I have already intimated to you, that the state of medical knowledge is hitherto too imperfect for such a purpose. In many cases, and even in some of frequent occurrence, we are altogether unable to distinguish the organ disturbed. Thus, for example, in common fevers, the profession are by no means agreed as to the particular organ, which is the primary seat of disease.†

"In *intermittent fevers*, we are quite at a loss to assign the primary and essential seat of disease. What name should we give to *tetanus* on this principle?‡

"In *internal* diseases particularly, the changes of functions often cannot be referred to any assignable affection of any particular part. We are consequently obliged to name such diseases after their external and visible signs,—being sensible, at the same time, that the names so given are applied rather to symptoms than diseases. Diabetee, hæmaturia, are examples. Dyspnœa, asthma, and indigestion, are analogous instances. If, in our present state of knowledge, we use these terms, it must be to denote diseases; we must bear in mind that they *only* represent *symptoms*, and we must investigate the condition of the organs which give rise to those symptoms, in the hope of determining the precise seat and nature of disease. All organs in the human body may be *primarily* affected; that is, they may be affected by causes acting immediately upon them; and all organs may also be affected *secondarily;* that is, in consequence of disease previously existing in some other organ. If boiling water be poured upon the skin, inflammation of the skin is produced. If a wound be inflicted, we have the same result—these are primary affections of the skin. If a person take certain sorts of food, for instance, some kinds of shell-fish, or if he get his stomach disturbed in any other way, he may have an attack of nettle-rash, or urticaria, the skin being affected secondarily, through the medium of the stomach. If a person have a blow on the head, or if he employ his mind intently, he may get head-ache, or other disorder of the head. Again, he may get the same kind of symptoms if his stomach is overloaded, or his bowels are costive. The stomach may be disordered, and a person may become sick, in consequence of eating certain food. Again, serious

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* We need say no more about this.

† The cause of all fever is the bad state of the blood, and may cause the bad humours to settle upon and disease any vital organ, when you do not carry them off.

‡ You see how far you are advanced! What proficients you are at your schools.

injuries to the head will produce sickness, and these are primary and secondary diseases of the stomach.*

"Primary disease is also called *idiopathic*, and secondary *sympathetic*. Idiopathic disease is an an affection of any part produced by a cause acting immediately on that part. Secondary or sympathetic disease is excited by the existence of disorder in some other organ.

"I fancy there will, or, at least, there ought to be, no difficulty in recognizing that all organs may be primarily diseased, that each part may be disturbed in the execution of those functions which naturally belong to it. Thus the lungs, stomach, intestines, urinary organs, &c. may be affected through cases applied to them in the execution of their several offices: yet when persons have attended much to some parts, they have sometimes been disposed to refer all diseases to primary disturbance of such part. Thus, one has attached very great importance to diseases of the liver, and has fancied this organ to be the source of almost all disease; another has regarded the stomach and alimentary canal in the same light. Now I shall regard all these views as partial and erroneous, and have no hesitation in believing that all parts may be originally diseased, and, of course, in admitting that all may be secondarily disordered. In proportion to the importance of an organ will be the influence that it may have over others. No doubt, in this point of view, the parts that are concerned in the office of digestion—the stomach, alimentary canal, and various subsidiary organs, will have great influence in exciting disease in other parts, yet we must not look to them *alone*, as the primary seat of all disease.†

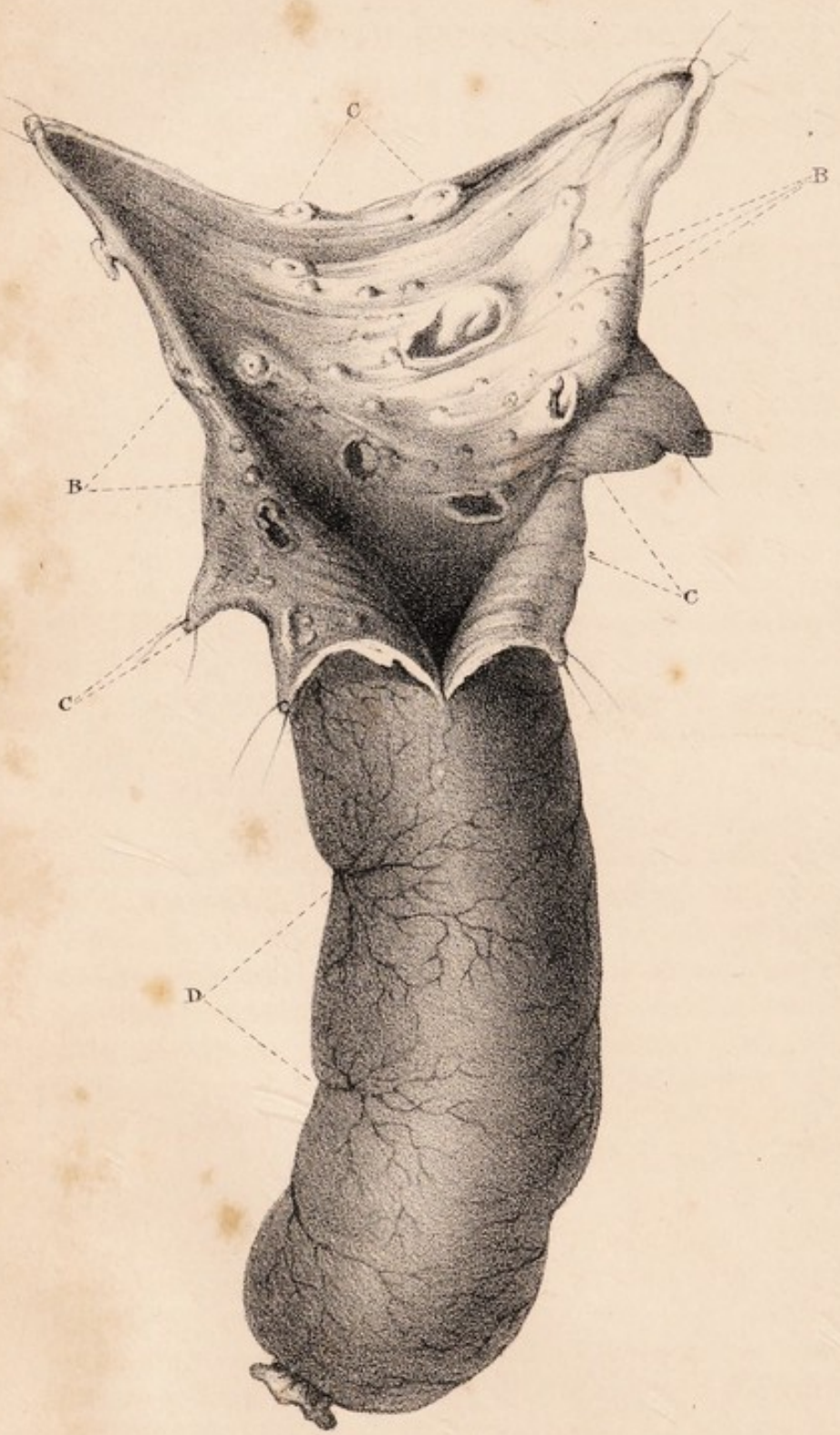
"In most diseases, you find symptoms referable to both these heads, that is, certain symptoms which arise immediately from the disturbed state of the organ, and others, which are owing to the sympathetic influence of that organ on other parts of the body. When we say that one part sympathises with another, we merely denote the fact, that the affections are co-existing. What is the meaning of the word sympathy? It merely means *suffering with*. The physical is very similar to the moral sense of the term. When we see a person in a state of pain, suffering, or anxiety, we feel an unpleasant emotion; we sympathise with the individual. The word merely denotes that one affection takes place in conjunction with another. It does not explain at all how that happens. The nerves, with the brain and spinal cord, afford an explanation how the various organs are connected together in their morbid, as well as in their natural functions. The sympathetic influence is more powerful in proportion as the organ is of greater importance in the animal economy, as the disease in that organ is more violent, and as the individual, in whom the disease takes place, is more irritable.‡—*From the Lancet.*

* Very interesting paragraph of nonsense. If there were any sensible pupils present, I think they might have called their surgical lecturer to order for preaching nonsense. What do you think of the skin being affected by means of the blood? I am sure it comes a great deal nearer to it than the stomach. But perhaps you are going to establish steam-carriages in the body for the quick transmission of your sympathetic doctrines. Both your primary and secondary affections will be cured by the same means.

† There is great difficulty in recognizing this. All disease has originated in the blood, and by leaving its impure sediment upon any organ.

‡ You wish to say, that our liver and our kidneys sometimes take pity on one another. I believe they do when under your hands. To sum up: the British College of Health will make all the miserable inmates of Surgeon Lawrence's hospital cells walk out cured in a month's treatment, at the expense of 10*l.* for medicines.

PLATE 3.



From Nature by W.P. Cocks

Day & Haghe Lith^rs to the King. Gate St^t Linc Inn Fields

No. XIII.

Organic Surgical Trophy, the consequence of their Organic Pathology. Copied from the "Clinic" of 1st September.

(See Plate III.)

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATE.

A portion of intestine, taken from a patient, who died of typhus fever.

Fig. 1.

Portion of ileum slit open, near the ileo-cœcal valve.

A. Large irregular patch of ulceration, with elevated edges. The ulceration has penetrated through the mucous lining of the intestine.

BB. Brunner's glands enlarged.

CCC. Other glands of Brunner, in a state of ulceration.

D. Injected capillary veins on the peritoneal surface of the intestines.

Note of the Hygeist.—Here we see illustrated the direful consequences of the organic pathology of the surgeons; and if they would give themselves the time to consider, they would find the same thing in all the dissections and *post mortem* examinations they make, especially after fevers of all kinds, either in the head, throat, breast, or abdomen. What do we learn from this representation but that the burning, corroding humours during the fever, having been shut up and never evacuated, (these surgical pathologists or doctors thinking only of finding out the diseased organ,) they have settled upon, and inflaming this intestine, they have ulcerated it, and at last perforated it. Compare the account given of the little girl, *Appendix*, No. XI. She, no doubt, had been treated in the same way, till declared past recovery, and then a dose of pills is given; and what do they do? Do they go into the body, with lancet and knife in hand, to cut and scarify this diseased organ of the surgeons? No, certainly not; but they soon cause an evacuation, perhaps both upwards and downwards, of fœtid, black, corroding humours, and by this treatment, the child is speedily restored. Do you call this humoural or organic pathology? Surgeon Lawrence would have attempted some salve or nostrum to remedy the gut itself; the gut was quite passive, and only affected by the bad humours settling and corroding it. Is it this humoural pathology, which cures all diseases, that Surgeon Lawrence wishes to consign to oblivion and ignominy? Then the world is brought by its scientific advisers to a fine pass. I thought nothing could be called science that was not according to nature and to truth.

No. XIV.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF AN OLD SCHOOL LECTURE;

OR, ENGLISH TREATMENT OF TYPHUS FEVER.

(With Notes by the Hygeist.)

A Copious Abstract of a LECTURE *upon* TYPHUS FEVER, *delivered at the Sunderland Infirmary, by William Reid Clanny, M.D., F.R.S.E, M.R.I.A., Senior Physician to the Sunderland Infirmary, Dispensary, and House of Recovery for the Cure of Contagious Fever.*

"GENTLEMEN,

"In commencing this lecture upon typhus fever, I beg to be understood that I consider it my duty to be as brief as possible.

"Twenty-four years have now elapsed since I commenced my professional career in this place, and I need scarcely remark that typhus, the *princeps et comes morborum*, has occupied no small portion of my time and attention. It is now nine years since typhus fever prevailed to an unprecedented extent in the town and vicinity of Sunderland: the observations then made, and the experiments then commenced, and since completed, I have now the gratification to lay before you.

"During the prevalence of this disease in the year 1818, and for some years afterwards, we were accustomed, in some cases, to abstract blood from the arm in all its stages, and I have known this plan adopted even within a few hours of the fatal termination of the disease.

"As to the exact value of this heroic remedy in typhus fever, it is not my intention, in this part of my discourse, to give an opinion.*

"I merely mention these facts that you may be assured that many favourable opportunities were afforded me, for the investigation of the nature of the venous blood of typhus patients, in all the stages of the diseases; and the result will be, in my opinion, of great importance to the profession, and to our fellow-creatures in general. In the year 1818 I applied myself to the task of investigating the proximate cause of typhus fever; a task which I have been induced to prosecute most assiduously. My experiments have been, for the most part, upon the venous blood of typhus patients, holding in remembrance all the phenomena which that disease presents. I need not take up your time in explaining the steps which I have followed in my chemical analysis of diseased blood, but shall proceed, without further preface, to detail the appearances which a severe, though ultimately favourable case of typhus fever presents to us; and I trust that the plan which I have adopted will be found to be the most suitable for conveying to the profession the general results of my investigations.

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* Very heroic, indeed!—to get to a sick man's bed-side, and drain out his blood.

First Stage.

"From the commencement of typhus to the sixth day, the following symptoms are present;—nausea and anxorexia, the mouth is parched and dry, the taste is vitiated, indicating a severe attack upon the digestive system. The sensorium commune is now affected, and its functions are badly performed. Secretion is generally diminished, and even suspended in many organs. The food is always undigested. The whole body is affected with distressing pains, the pulse is quickened, and the respiration laborious. The bowels are generally bound, and vomiting sometimes occurs.* During the progress of the disease, the free carbonic acid of the blood was gradually diminished in quantity, and on the sixth day the gas was no longer to be found in the blood, though that fluid was received direct from the vein, *in vacuo*, in an apparatus of my own invention; and I believe that heretofore blood has never been so received, as no instrument has been hitherto constructed for that purpose. I need scarcely remark to you that the specific gravity cannot be accurately ascertained when blood is received *in vacuo*, as may be readily understood upon inspecting the apparatus now before you. In the following tables you will find inserted the fluid and solid contents of healthy venous blood, with the serum and coagulum duly calculated, and their proportions so arranged, that they may be examined at a glance. In this and all other tables, I give averages of my analyses, and of course the fractional parts, for sake of the memory, are omitted.

In Health.

Water	678
Colouring Matter	160
Albumen	121
Fibrin	28
Neutral Salts	13
	1000

"At the sixth day, I found the venous blood to average as follows:—

	In Health.†	*On the Sixth Day.*
Water	678	729
Colouring Matter	160	136
Albumen	75	101
Fibrin	22	26
Neutral Salts	9	11
	1000	1000

* All these are common symptoms in any fever; but, like all your brethren, you have only discernment to attack the symptoms or branches of the disease—you leave the root unmolested. You, however, tell us that the food is always undigested. Now, great Doctor, if you had cleared away the undigested food, your patient would have been well in two days, and all your researches about typhus blood useless.

† Do you mean to make blood in your laboratories, and introduce your carbonic acid, or gas into it?

Second Stage.

"From the sixth to the twelfth day, we find severe head-ache, flushed skin, increased heat and irritation, attended by thirst. The bowels are sometimes costive, sometimes the reverse, the urine is diminished in quantity, and at this stage deafness is a common symptom. Delirium now supervenes, attended with a frequent pulse, which is sometimes full, but more frequently the contrary. The patient is weary and watchful. He now assumes the supine position, and appears to be abstracted from every surrounding object.*

"About the twelfth day the blood is as follows:—

	In Health	*On the Twelfth Day.*
Water	678	772
Colouring matter	160	122
Albumen	121	75
Fibrin	28	22
Neutral Salts	13	9
	1000	1000

Third Stage.

From the twelfth to the eighteenth day, in favourable cases, the thirst is diminished, and the heat of the skin is not so pungent. The tongue appears moist at the edges, and not so much loaded as previous to the twelfth day. There is an agreeable moisture upon the skin. The urine becomes albuminous and turbid some time after it is voided. The patient enjoys a few hours of undisturbed sleep. The bowels are open, and the bile is secreted in great quantity. The headache and other pains are less severe. The pulse is not so frequent, and beats more freely. We sometimes observe a tumour of the parotid, axillary, or inguinal gland, which terminates in suppuration An eruption about the mouth, of a catarrhal aspect, sometimes shows itself in this stage. The deafness continues till after the eighteenth day, when it generally goes off. At this time the secretions are increased, copious and universal sweats break out, and sometimes purging and a flow of urine take place.

All these symptoms are favourable, and receive their explanation by the improved quality and increased quantity of the blood, which averages as follows:—

Twefth Day.	*Eighteenth Day*
Water 772	732
Colouring matter 122	130
Albumen 75	101
Fibrin 22	26
Neutral Salts 9	11
1000	1000

* It would never have come to this, if you had purged your patient from the beginning: in a day or two he would have been well.

At this time* the blood, when recently drawn from the vein, has a milky appearance. Part of the fibrin lies, as it were, upon the crassamentum, showing a pearly white colour. The crassamentum is still loose in its texture, and not cupped. From this time to the complete restoration of health, the blood continues to improve in quality and increase in quantity. It is only when the patient has obtained a comparative state of strength that carbonic acid is again restored to the blood. Compare the following table with those containing the proportionals of blood in health, and in a diseased state, in the different stages of typhus fever. This table gives the proportionals of lymph taken from the thoracic duct of dogs, which had been kept without food for several days, as analysed by M. Chevreul, at the request of M. Magendie. Were our fellow-creatures placed under similar circumstances, and experiments made upon the lymph, I have reason to conclude from the experiments of Professor Brande and Dr. Bostock, as well as from analogy, that the lymph of these two species of animals would be found to be much the same in its constituents.

Lymph.

Water	926
Albumen	61
Fibrin	4
Neutral Salts	9
	1000

"The favourable symptoms just detailed show, what, in our vernacular tongue, is called the 'turn' of the fever, and this, in my opinion, is to be preferred to the term 'crisis,' which the ancients adopted upon a false theory, to express a separation or excretion of something from the body of the patient.†

"Let us now take a survey of the tables which I have given. In the progress of typhus fever, we observe a direct approximation in the proportionals of the blood of the lymph which circulates in the lymphatic system, and nothing but a total cessation of sanguification could work this astonishing change in the blood, whilst nature, ever true to herself, causes an increased absorption of lymph, by the open mouths of the lymphatics from all parts of the body, to supply the places of the chyle, which is, as I have demonstrated, no longer taken up from the food in the alimentary canal, as in a state of health. This acounts for typhus blood in advanced cases having only 75-1000 of albumen, instead of 121-1000 as in a state of health. The fibrin

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* Certainly. The longer you keep a patient ill, the blood will become worse and worse, as you have done nothing to take out that which makes it bad. Nature has at last assisted your patient, by evacuations of various kinds, and you see he is now better, but not owing to you.

† Just before you have said, that at the eighteenth day, in favourable cases, eruptions take place, secretions increase, copious and universal sweats break out, and sometimes purging and a flow of urine; and yet you deny that there is a crisis, or separation of something bad from the body of the patient. You are one of Surgeon Lawrence's school of function organic men. According to you, all this trouble and turmoil of fever has only been a diseased action of the organs. I suppose you mean the brain, heart, lungs, stomach, and nerves were boxing with one another. Pretty sensible organic pathology and theory!

is also decreased from 28-1000 to 22-1000. All medical history informs us that the blood of typhus patients decreases in quantity, in a gradual manner, from the commencement of the disease to the turn, in favourable cases, or to a fatal termination in unfavourable cases.*

"From these facts I have come to the conclusion, that the proximate causes of typhus fever is a cessation of chylification, and consequently of sanguification, during which time the lymphatics of the whole system act with increased vigour, and in this manner the lymph taken up by them from the system supplies, for the time being, the place of the chyle in the blood, and as long as this state continues the patient labours under an acute disease, heretofore called typhus fever. When the chylopoietic viscera resume their functions, the disease gradually recedes, and health is ultimately restored.†

"From the above facts, every symptom and phenomenon of the disease receive a ready explanation.‡

Third Stage in unfavourable Cases.

"I shall now advert to a fatal case in which the disease runs its course, without the patient experiencing relief, or any abatement of the symptoms. Should the function of the sanguification not be restored to the patient, the following symptoms, which show the vitiated state of the blood, take place. The patient has oppression of the thorax; anxiety, restlessness, and weariness, are upon the increase. The skin is very hot, the tongue parched, and the thirst is incessant. The lips, mouth, teeth, and tongue, are, in many cases, covered with a hard brown fur. Delirium or coma is constantly present. The secretions during the lymphatic state of the blood, are much vitiated. The urine is dark and fœtid—the fæces highly offensive. Ptechiæ are seen upon different parts of the body. Blood is poured out from the gums, mouth, and nostrils. Fetid and cadaverous sweats break out, and there is a coldness of the forehead, nose, and extremities. Hiccup, and intermitting pulse, too plainly indicate excessive debility, and death comes to the patient's relief, like the visit of a kind friend to the distressed. During the fatal progress of the disease, carbonic acid is not to be found in the blood; and except a turn takes place, by which fresh chyle is carried to the thoracic duct, the blood is rendered vapid, and, in some cases, it passes to a putrid state, I beg to remark, that I consider putrid fever as merely typhus fever in the worst form; and when we attentively observe certain constitutions we ought not to be surprised should putrid fever prevail to a greater extent than we find it to do in these islands. Danger is greatly to be feared in typhus fever, when it occurs in shattered constitutions, and in persons afflicted with diseases of the brain, liver, or lungs; for, under such circumstances, sanguification is at all times performed with considerable difficulty, The lymphatics have an universal distribution, and commence with open mouths in every part of the body, their office being to take up

* All your analyses of blood will never be of any use, but mislead you.

† Now, you tell us that the proximate cause of the disease is a cessation of sanguification, or want of good blood, although you have been draining it off all the time, to make your experiments. The disease from the beginning originated in the impurity of the blood, and its furnishing only corrupt juices to carry on digestion; for it is blood that makes blood. Is there anything organic in this, ye pathologists?

‡ Do they indeed! According to your ideas only.

and carry back to the blood those elements of the system which disappear, either to make place for newly secreted matter, or without substitution, as in typhus fever. From the lymphatic blood in typhus, we are not *a priori*, led to expect any very peculiar appearances upon dissection, in the early stages of the disease; for as the lymph at all times, whether in health or disease, forms a part of the blood, we find that morbid anatomy, though it throws little light upon the intermediate nature of typhus, in the first or second stage, developes some of the changes which have been induced by this disease in the advanced stages.*

"The duration of typhus is modified in the following manner, *cæteris paribus*. In the spring and summer its nature is inflammatory, and in the summer months it is inclined to putrescency. The quantity of albumen and fibrin in the blood at the commencement of typhus fever, modifies its subsequent condition; for, as in the progress of fatal cases, now blood is formed, the lymph, always unequal to the task of suitably supplying the place of genuine blood, in process of time becomes *itself* much vitiated, and this accounts for the very rapid changes which take place in the last stage of unfavourable cases of typhus fever, as also for the petechiæ. It is well known to the faculty, that typhus fever is wonderfully uniform in its leading symptoms, whatever the sex, age, temperament, or habits of the patient may be, and this, in my opinion, demonstrates that an universal cause operates in this disease. The blood, from its stimulant effect upon the internal coats of the heart, arteries, and veins, causes its circulation through those important organs; but when the blood is in a lymphatic state, as demonstrated in this lecture, the circulation is performed in the singular manner which obtains in typhus fever, and hence in the relaxed or expanded state of the blood-vessels in certain parts of the system, which permits determination of blood in those parts, and are sometimes designated 'congestions.' I have experimented upon the blood taken from persons labouring under acute diseases, and could in in no instance find those changes which invariably present themselves in typhus fever. Even in hydrophobia, a case of which I witnessed in London last spring, no change could be detected in the blood, which induces me to be of opinion, that this disease has its seat in the nervous system; and when we reflect upon its similarity to traumatic tetanus, a corroboration is thereby afforded us. In many important diseases, we find that the blood always shows certain changes. These I need not particularise here, as they are well known to the faculty.†

"Chylification, like secretion, is a function of the brain, which, under peculiar circumstances, or states of the atmosphere, is impaired, and in severe cases is suspended altogether, hence typhus fever. As we cannot explain *modus operandi* of the brain in the process of chylification, neither can we explain the manner in which it is impaired or suspended. We know that when the kidneys cease to secrete urine, the liver to secrete bile, and the absorbents to perform their functions, death must be the result, if relief be not obtained. I believe that no person has hitherto offered an opinion as to the exact length of time which the latent period of typhus fever is supposed to

* Idle theories—of no use!

† You will never find out all the qualities of the blood: it has but one quality—that of life.

occupy. According to my investigations, it must be calculated from the commencement of the cessation of sanguification till the disease begin to show itself. When we hold in remembrance the regularity which obtains in exthematous fever, and the facts which I have just communicated, we must conclude, that the latent period of typhus fever cannot be more than a few days. And, as facts multiply, I hope the time is at hand when we shall be enabled to state it accurately. We know that in general, blood is formed from eleven to one in the forenoon, according to the hour of breakfast, and from six to eight in the evening, corresponding with the dinner meal, as I have discovered from the milky appearance of the blood, and the increased quantity of carbonic acid in that fluid, at the above-mentioned hours*.

"The morning and evening paroxysms in typhus cases, have their origin from the sanguineous system not receiving, at the above-mentioned periods, its usual enlivening and strengthening supply of newly-formed blood; the patient, instead of feeling renewed vigour at these hours, experiences disappointment and exhaustion; and we find accordingly, that these paroxysms are present in most cases of typhus fever, and continue till the disease has so far exhausted the patient, that they cease, and are no longer observable. During the process of respiration, there is a constant exhalation of water from the lungs, in the form of a vapour. This vapour, when condensed, is estimated at nineteen ounces per diem. In my opinion, the carbon of the blood is given out from the lungs suspended in this vapour, and in this state it comes into contact with the inhaled oxygen of the atmospheric air, and is converted into carbonic acid gas in the air cells of the lungs, by reason of its superior affinity for oxygen. From respiration originates animal heat; for it is well known that the rapid conversion of oxygen and carbon into carbonic acid gas, is always attended by an extraction of heat in the living animal, when in a healthy state; and this animal heat, at its source, is prevented from being hurtful by reason of the halitus. or vapour, which always accompanies the process of respiration. It is extremely probable, that the conversion of oxygen and carbon into carbonic acid gas, in the lungs, differs materially at different times and under different circumstances. At the commencement of each paroxysm in typhus fever, such is the exhausted state of the system, that respiration does not convert the carbon and oxygen in the lungs into carbonic acid gas, in a sufficiently rapid manner, for the extrication of that heat which is afterwards, by the circulation of the blood, conveyed to all parts of the body. From exhaustion of the nervous power, the respiration becomes more languid, the whole system experiences a deadly coldness, and, as in all cases when the blood circulates more slowly, the capillary branches propel their contents with the greatest difficulty, and hence the gratuitous term, 'spasm or debility of the vessels.' †

"The cold rigours are sometimes slight, at other times more violent. The patient trembles, the skin is rough, and the features are collapsed. Were this state to continue for any length of time, the patient would die during the cold stage; but at the moment the blood ceases to circulate in the extreme vessels, and when the cold stage is

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* I have told you that sanguification is a function of the blood and not of the brain. Was there ever such an absurdity as allotting to the brain to make chyle and blood?

† All nothing but the mania of doctors for being book-makers and puzzling.

at its *acme*, the patient is constrained to exert his feeble energies, in supporting respiration, to avert impending death. Under this new state, the conversion of carbon and oxygen in the lungs into carbonic acid, is necessarily increased, and the animal heat is thereby gradually and even rapidly augmented; the heart performs its functions with more energy, and soon afterwards an impetus is given, not only to the circulation of the blood, but also the brain and nervous system. Warm flushings succeed; the animal heat becomes higher than in a natural state; the skin has now a more healthy tint; soon afterwards the countenance is flushed, and the corner of the eye is suffused. This hot stage of the paroxysm reminds us of the reaction which follows the chill in cold bathing, and also those alterations which are produced by strong impressions upon delicate and susceptible minds. In the hot stage the respiration becomes more full, frequent, and regular. Animal heat is now generated in excess. We observe, in many cases, that the brain is charged with too much blood, and delirium is the consequence. In this manner, in my opinion, we can rationally account for the phenomena of typhus fever, without having recourse to speculation.*

"In intermittent fever there is only a temporary suspension of sanguification, and hence the periodical cold and hot stages in a system not worn down by severe disease. But should the intermittent fever continue, and a permanent cessation of the progress of sanguification take place, we shall find that the intermittent fever will merge into typhus fever, not to return to intermittent fever again, whatever may be its termination.

"Having stated these facts, I now proceed to another illustration,—viz. the gastric juice of the French, or the autumnal fever of these islands.—This fever has its origin from indigestion, and consequent accumulation of undigested substances arising for some time in the alimentary canal, by which the lacteals are mechanically prevented from taking up the chyle from the villous coat of the intestines; and should these causes continue to operate, typhus fever supervenes in the same manner as in cases from unwholesome aliment, or from famine. In autumnal fever we know that, generally speaking, when we remove the cause the effect ceases.† From what has been said, we can readily trace the intimate connexion which obtains between all idiopathic febrile diseases; and from the light now thrown upon the subject, I humbly trust we shall be enabled to effect cures in the most severe and complicated cases of fever, and even of the plague itself. With this knowledge of the true proximate cause of typhus fever, the medical practitioner will be enabled to follow up a rational and appropriate method of cure in this formidable disease.

The Cure.

"The first proposition is, how are we to restore sanguification, or how is fresh chyle to be afforded to the blood? Soon after I ascertained the state of the system in typhus fever, I was impressed with

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* This, too, is nothing but doctors phraseology and speculation.

† Nobody doubts of this but doctors.

the idea, that if I could keep the knowledge of his disease from the patient, and even from his immediate attendants, I might effect a cure in the most direct manner. It is with much satisfaction I have the pleasure to state, that in no instance has this plan failed me. With poor children, a small piece of money, and a mild condescending manner, did every thing. With adults, more tact was needful; with these I entered briefly into their little cares and anxieties. I promised assistance, showed a kind disposition, and soothed them under their affliction. I anticipated all the symptoms which were to be expected at the different stages of the disease; I attended closely to the juvantia, and such was my success, that the practice of my profession in typhus fever not only interested me exceedingly, but it also formed a most delightful task. I have attended whole families who were severely attacked with typhus fever, from whom I kept all knowledge of the nature of disease up to this hour; and I am perfectly satisfied, that by this plan their recovery was insured.*

"Children are not, by any means, so liable to typhus fever as adults. With the former the lacteals perform their functions in a more certain manner than with the latter. With children, the system (according to the laws of nature) is not only to be supported, but the growth is also to be maintained. Good nurses, whom, by the by, we seldom meet with in country towns, should be well counselled by the medical attendant. The nurses should be steady, sedate, not melancholy, kind-hearted, and encouraging in their manner to the patient. They should never throw away one word. They should never for one moment permit the patient to suppose that the disease is to terminate unfavourably. Deception should never be used, for it is not only immoral, but unjust to the patient; and should he find out that deception has been used, even in the smallest degree, his confidence will be lost for ever. Nothing discomposes a typhus patient more, than the medical attendants or nurses showing a fear of receiving contagion from him; and though he may not openly express himself to that effect, nevertheless I am satisfied, that something like the following will occur to him:—"How dreadful my disease must be, when even the medical attendants avoid me as much as possible—my case is most severe, perhaps unfavourable." I beg to ask whether sanguification can be restored under such dejecting impressions? Should the patient know of a certainty that typhus fever is his disease, it is the duty of all who have charge of him to soothe him, and to inform him of the favourable symptoms which are present, and to inspire him with confidence in every thing which his friends are doing for him. I have found it needful, in some instances, to make inquiries of the friends of the patient as to his general train of thoughts or actions when in health—his temper—the bent of his genius—his habits, and even his foibles—his antipathies—his taste, and particularly what objects are most agreeable to him to consult the expression of his countenance—to anticipate his wants—to make particular inquiry as to the state of the senses—to examine with a good lens the eyes and tarsi; and should I find the vessels of the cornea fuller than they naturally should be, to order leeches to the forehead, temples, behind the ears, to the neck, or at the nape of the neck, as symptoms may indicate. In determin-

* Learned complaisant doctors! If you had given your patients some good doses of senna and jalap, they would not have required these fooleries.

ations to the head, should it be needful to take away several ounces of blood from that part of the body, I prefer cupping or leeching at the nape of the neck to general blood-letting. Sometimes I find the best effects from the use of cold applications to the head, such as cloths dipped in iced water and kept constantly applied to all the shaved part of the head. We are aware that in full habits, at the commencement of typhus fever, general blood-letting is often attended with good effects; but we should hold in remembrance, that if we take one ounce too much, we may thereby prevent sanguification altogether, and therefore, in my opinion, it is better to have a sufficient quantity of lymphatic blood in the system, than to run the risk of having too little of the pabulum vitæ, for the purpose of carrying on the functions of life. In fact, venesection is not called for in nine cases out of ten of typhus fever. In cases where pain of the chest prevails, cupping or leeches should be employed, and blisters should afterwards be used over the same spot.*

"Let me here caution your practitioners against the repeated use of the lancet when the buffy coat shows itself, for in many cases which have come under my notice, I have observed the buffy coat to be present after repeated bleedings, and which could not be attributed to any other cause than debility. In the treatment of typhus fever, the cooling plan is indispensible. Pure air, of a suitable temperature, should surround the patient night and day. The bed and window curtains should be bright, but not sombre; and green is, without doubt, the best colour for such curtains. The patient should be accommodated with a separate room, whether in a private residence, or in a public institution—particularly in the latter, as the sight of the dying and the dead, in fever wards, must produce dejection and even despondency; which, from what I have stated, ought to be most carefully avoided. I have too often been called in to visit patients in the last stage of typhus fever, and have not seldom found them in *articulo mortis;* in some cases, from the unchecked progresss of the disease, and in others from the too free use of the lancet. In such cases I have often thought of having recourse to transfusion; and some years ago I purchased an apparatus for that purpose, which I intend to use, should I have the mortification to be called in again in such cases. By the plan of transfusion, a chance for the restoration of sanguification will be afforded. I have found the best effects, in case of extreme exhaustion, from ablutions of tepid sherry wine. When determinations to particular organs is evident, cupping should be performed, or leeches should be applied, as near the seat of such determination as possible, which are to be repeated as required; and over the leeched part blisters may be employed with good effect.†

"The stomach ought at all times to be charged with suitable doses of carbonic acid gas in the form of carbonic acid water, or of effervescing draughts prepared from carbonate of soda and lemon juice, in the usual manner, which may be given every hour or two, night

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* Here the absurdity of your system shows itself. One day you take blood away; the next day you want to make it: but as you have said before that the brain makes blood, what stops it now? Why don't you apply to the brain?

† It is your injurious system of organic pathology and bleeding, and not purging, which causes these determinations.

and day, according to circumstances, whilst, at the same time, enemata of carbonic acid, in an unmixed state, should be carefully administered, as often as the case may require. I have contrived an apparatus for administering carbonic acid, as an enema, in its unmixed or pure state. I constructed a conical tube, in the form of a jet, which, I think, is decidedly superior to every other. It is so turned as to form a perfect valve, at the sphincter ani; at the same time, the old tube, heretofore in use in the administration of enemeta, may be had recourse to by those who understand it or like it better. The quantity of carbonic acid, as well as the suitableness of the time for its administration as an enema, must depend upon circumstances; but care, attention, and progressive increase of quantity, and the frequency of repetition of this most refreshing and preserving gas, will require the serious consideration of the practitioner. It is best to begin with small portions of the gas, say two or three ounces, and augment gradually. For many years carbonic acid has been employed in all descriptions of fever, in the form of effervescing draughts, three or four times a day; it will be observed, that, in my plan of treatment, carbonic acid is used most extensively both ways, for several days together, in an appropriate manner, and in reference to the proximate cause of the disease as now promulgated.*

"Constant care is indispensible; 1st, in observing most attentively the state of the senses, and the operation of remedies upon the system. 2ndly. By watching closely the disposition to increased flow of blood to the head, the lungs, the liver, or the stomach; and by regulating and carrying into operation my new plan in a suitable manner, whilst the juvantia must ever be held in view. In addition to the admission of pure cool air, the body and bed linen should be changed daily. The skin should be kept clean by the use of tepid, or, if preferred, cold water; nor need soap be spared. The hair of the head should be kept short and the head well washed with soap and water. The patient should be permitted to lie upon his side, or back if he prefer it, and in all cases the shoulders and head should be suitably raised. Food should not be forced upon the patient. Animal jellies, broths, and soups, are too often hurtful in the progress of this disease; but when the patient becomes convalescent, this food may be given to him with safety. In general, it is better that animal food were abstained from, except the patient feel hungry; and, in some cases, I have observed a depraved appetite, which we must be cautious of indulging imprudently. Should the patient ask for any improper description of food during delirium, we may give him something suitable for him, which we may flavour to his taste. But in all cases, experience and discretion are to have their full force. The patient may have barley water, tea, toast and water, panada, Indian arrow root, and sago, slightly sweetened; and if stimuli be needful, a suitable portion of the best dry white wine may be mixed up with the food. The common drink which I have to recommend is water impregnated with fixed air, which has a pleasant acidulous taste, and forms an excellent beverage for diminishing thirst, lessening the morbid heat of the system, and assisting the flow of urine. It is an excellent antiemetic, and obviates irritability of the stomach. As it is a general

* No patient will be ever any the better for all your carbonic acid gas.

rule in typhus fever to keep the bowels open, the citrate of soda of the common effervescing draughts is required, as aperient medicines should be given according to circumstances only, and not in a general way.*

"In these observations, I have confined myself to the consideration of the typhus fever in these islands; at the same time it will strike my experienced auditors, that between the epidemic yellow fever of warm climates and typhus fever of this country, there is a very considerable similarity; and I am of opinion with Sir James M'Gregor, and other eminent medical men, who have had opportunities of witnessing genuine cases of plague, that there is a most close resemblance between that disease and severely marked cases of typhus fever. Dr. Tweedie justly remarks, that if swelling and suppuration of the parotid, of the ingunial, or of other glands, and the occurrences of carbuncles, are to be regarded as pathognomic characters of plague, he has met with many such cases in the Fever Hospital. The difference appears to consist chiefly in the uniformity of the swellings in the plague, and the rapidity with which the disease runs its course. This may depend, in some degree, on the climate in which the plague is engendered, as we observe how rapidly fatal the cholera morbus of tropical climates is, compared with the epidemic cholera of this country. I need not point out to you the origin of these swellings, as you will at once refer them to the increased action of the lymphatics in a diseased system, which, under these circumstances, have more than their usual office to perform, and in this case kindly, if I may use the expression, supply the place of the lacteals of the intestines, though it must be acknowledged they are very indifferent substitutes, as all cases of typhus fever will demonstrate.†

"In conclusion, it will readily be observed, that the details, as to the method of cure, which I have found it needful to enter upon, refer to cases in which the medical practitioner is called upon to visit patients in the advanced stages of the disease; but if my experience does not deceive me, medical men who are called in early to attend typhus cases, should they understand the true proximate cause of this disease, as now for the first time pointed out, will be able (except when organic disease of the brain, lungs, or liver prevails) to effect cures as readily as in intermittent fever or syphilis"

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* You are wrong, I think, if you want to cure truly and speedily.

† So the learned doctors are dropping in one by one, into the theory of the Hygeist, who has always said that the cause of all disease is the same.

No. XV.

FRENCH TREATMENT OF TYPHUS FEVER.

Case of Gastro-Entero-Cephalitis, attended with malignant Symptoms, successfully treated by M. Broussais.

"The tenth volume of the 'Annals of the Physiological Medicine,' contains a case of typhus gravior, by M. Broussais, which we have been tempted to translate for the perusal of the British physician. It is every way worthy of his serious consideration; a most violent form of fever, attended with alarming symptoms, finally overcome by means so simple, and apparently so inefficacious, as to astonish the active practitioner. Could we have the courage to follow *pari passu* the founder of the physiological medicine, and rely on similar means in the treatment of our fatal forms of fever, there is reason to believe that we should less frequently have to deplore the inefficacy of our art, and perhaps never the hurtful tendencies of our remedies. Let the stimulators meditate on this case, and compare it with similar ones in their own hands. The details might have been considerably abridged without detriment, but we thought it better to give them in full; for the case may be considered, as it regards the power of antiphlogistic treatment in these fevers, a specimen of many others scattered through the volumes of that valuable journal*.

"Henry Bethune, student of medicine, aged 20, of plethoric, robust, and well-constituted habit of body, has been occasionally subject to derangement of the digestive function, which he usually treated with emetics. He has lived in Paris for the last eighteen months, and had more frequent attacks of this complaint, attended with violent head-ache, aggravated, no doubt, by his constant application to study. He had been for some days suffering from this complaint, without, however, relinquishing his daily pursuits, when, on the 26th of February, he took a walk with a friend during bad weather, beyond the city, and returned to his lodgings in the evening affected with fever. The next day he was in the following state; tongue coated with white fur, slightly red at the point of the edges; mouth clammy, anorexia, thirst, nausea, tenderness of the epigastrium; diarrhœa, pulse frequent, hard and full; superorbital pain; sleep frequently disturbed, contusive pains of the limbs. Venesection; perfect quietude; abstinence; milk and water for drink.

"28th. Same state as yesterday; only the pulse is less tense, the headache less violent.

"March 1st. The whole abdomen painful on pressure, flatulency; borborygmi, with frequent liquid stools; pulse more frequent, not so full, but harder; headache more violent; the patient could scarcely support himself on his feet. An abundant epistaxis supervened during the night, which sensibly relieved him. Ten leeches to the anus; emollient fomentations to the abdomen; gum water.

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* This patient was a student of medicine; but it seems he learned nothing of any use to himself?

" 2nd. The night was calmer than yesterday ; a slight remission of the symptoms.

" 3rd. Aggravation of the inflammatory symptoms ; alvine discharges less frequent, tension of the abdomen ; delirium during the night.

" 4th. M. Broussais is called to the patient ; redness of the tongue more circumscribed, appetency for cold drinks ; epigastrium tumefied, tense, hot, and very painful ; stools suppressed, urine scanty and high coloured, with enœorema ; delirium at times furious, subsultus tendinum ; pulse quick, small, and corroded. Fifteen leeches to the epigastrium, five to each temple ; refrigerant applications to the head ; gum water for drink.

" 5th. Tongue dry, very red towards its point, covered with a fuliginous coat, and the patient scarcely able to extend it beyond the lips ; breath fetid ; sensible diminution of the pain and tension of the epigastrium ; hypogastrium now tense and painful ; borborygmi, discharges of fetid gas per anum ; dysury, continuance of delirium, with loquacity alternating with muttering, carphology, subsultus tendinum ; eyes haggard, hullucination, stupor, continual efforts to uncover the extremities, pulse small and quick. Towards night there succeeded to these symptoms a deep comatose state. Six leeches to the hypogastrium ; refrigerants to the head.

" 6th. A very copious epistaxis came on about four in the morning, preceded by heat and redness of the face ; the hæmorrhage continued to flow during the day and following night. In consequence of this, the patient became gradually more rational and collected ; the countenance resumed its expression, the pulse rose, became fuller and less frequent ; the tongue moister, and the hypogastrium more supple. Emollient cataplasms to the abdomen ; continuation of refrigerants to the head.

" 7th. Patient sensibly better. The tongue is less red, and its sooty coating has disappeared ; abdomen supple ; urine sufficiently abundant, free, no longer high coloured. He has had a copious alvine evacuation, very fetid, and as black as ink ; (he had swallowed a great quantity of blood ;) pulse less frequent and hard ; thirst very great. The arrival of the patient's relatives afforded him gratification, and he conversed with them composedly. Small enemata of cold water to be repeated two or three times in the day ; refrigerants to the head.

" 8th. Prostration of strength, somnolency, intense thirst, desire for cold drinks (he asked for a piece of ice) ; abdomen has again become painful and tense ; no alvine discharges, urine abundant ; pulse again 100. Refrigerants to the abdomen ; cold enemata.

" 9th, Same state as last evening. Same prescription.

" 10th. Dryness of the throat ; tongue fuliginous ; greater tension of the hypogastrium ; bowels continue costive ; frequent desire to pass urine ; slight cough ; transitory delirium ; continual somnolency ; eyes turned convulsively upward ; subsultus tendinum. Six leeches to the hypogastrium ; emollient cataplasms to the abdomen instead of the refrigerants.

" 11th. Abdomen nearly in the same state ; hardness in the left iliac region, attributed to the distension of the sigmoid flexure of the

colon. The leech-bites surrounded with a livid areola; frequent desire to void urine, especially after drinking much; it is pale and limpid; slight cough, pulse less frequent; somnolency. A small enema of cold water, emollient cataplasms to the abdomen; acidulated barley-water for drink.

"12th. Much the same as last evening. Skin dry, with acrid heat. An oily enema given, which produced two scanty, fetid, and black stools.

"13th. Copious stools during the night, of the same odour and colour as the preceding ones. Face pale, bluish, especially about the eyes; tongue, teeth, and lips, covered with dark sordes; speech difficult; abdomen swollen and tense; thirst less; urine scanty; pulse frequent and small; cough trifling; delirium transitory. Cold applications to the abdomen. Cough increased during the night; became very harrassing, and without expectoration; respiration frequent; cheeks flushed; delirium constant; pulse very frequent, small, and corded; thirst very intense. Twelve leeches over the lower part of the sternum; emollients to the abdomen and chest instead of refrigerants.

"14th. Cough and disordered respiration nearly ceased; face flushed instead of being pale; pulse less frequent and fuller; tongue cleaning off; thirst abated; speech freer; abdomen less tense; urine not so abundant; stools less copious; delirium transitory; the patient asks for food. The subsultus tendinum continues. Emollient enema; emollient fomentations to the abdomen.

"15th. Complexion clearer; expression of the countenance more natural; great desire for food; he talks only of eating; the sordes on the tongue and lips has nearly disappeared; he can put out his tongue with facility; abdomen supple, except in the right iliac region; has had two stools during the night; pulse less frequent; cough has ceased; delirium very slight. Same prescription.

"16th. Exacerbation during the night; delirium, agitation, subsultus tendinum; pulse frequent and fuller; cough, with quicker respiration; tongue and lips again covered with sordes; speech embarassed; thirst more moderate; the patient talks continually about eating; abdomen swollen and tense, especially in the hypogastic region; costive; discharge of urine scanty and involuntary. Twelve leeches to the hypogastrium during the exacerbation; emollient fomentations; enemata.

"17th. Great prostration of strength; face pale and dingy; eyes dull and sunken; cheeks and temples hollow; deep stupor; lies immoveable on his back, with constant tendency to slide down in the bed; arms perfectly relaxed and powerless; takes no notice of any thing; the organs of sense greatly blunted; continual moaning; lips, teeth, and tongue dry, and covered with brown sordes; deglutition difficult; refuses drink, which seems to pass into the stomach mechanically; cough; respiration at times laborious; pulse frequent, small, and impeded; heat diminished; abdomen sunken and flaccid; involuntary discharges of urine; the body exhales a strong odour of mice; costive. Sinapisms to the legs; gum-water, with a sixth part of milk for drink.

"18th. The patient scarcely moves his legs; the sinapisms, though

very irritating, have produced but slight redness; pulse almost insensible, but frequent; cough continues; chest sonorous; respiration slow and easy; the patient is roused from his stupor with difficulty: abdomen greatly sunken. Sinapisms.

"19th. Stupor and drowsiness less profound; the patient recognises those about him, and answers tardily, but distinctly, to questions; deglutition better; pulse fuller and less frequent; cough moderated, and attended with expectoration; voluntary discharge of urine; patient lies on his side; the surface of the body uniformly warm. Gum-water, with milk and rice-water, for drink.

"20th. The night has been calm, as well as the greater part of this day; an exacerbation at night; cheeks flushed; tongue dry and coated; cough more urgent; pulse frequent and full; heat augumented; urine discharged involuntary; lies on his side; a large eschar has taken place over the sacrum. Diluted gum-water for drink emollient enemata.

"21st. Towards morning the somnolency ceased, and the patient became rational; thirst great; desire for food; tongue moist and cleaning off; cough slight; pulse less frequent. Great prostration of strength, with emaciation; urine discharged voluntary; bowels so torpid that the enemata are not discharged. At night a similar exacerbation as the preceding day, with obstinate drowsiness, taciturnity, stupor, moaning, cough, subsultus tendinum; frequent and small pulse; involuntary discharge of urine; lies immoveable in supination. Sinapisms, enemata, gum-water.

"22d. During the day the same state as last night. Sinapisms have produced no effect; exacerbation at night. Same prescription

"23rd. Same as yesterday; at night the cough is more frequent; the patient seems gay and talks much; continued emaciation; a copious stool obtained by an enemata.

"24th. Nothing particular; exacerbation at night. Gum-water for drink; enemata.

"25th. Cough very frequent; respiration accelerated; surface of the chest hot; cheeks flushed; pulse frequent; delirium; agitation; refuses drink; breath fetid; urine discharged involuntary; he continually uncovers himself; and complains of a weight on his chest, which threatens to suffocate him. Emulsion for cough; enemata; cataplasms over the chest.

"26th. Patient much agitated during the night; cough frequent, and constant delirium; more calm in the morning; less pulmonary affection; a desire to void urine. Emulsion; enemata; tepid drinks.

"27th Same state; remission during the day; exacerbation at night. Same prescription.

"28th. Nothing particular; cough relieved; pulse soft but frequent; secretions very fetid, especially at night; patient continually uncovers himself; complains of the least weight on the abdomen; talks continually about eating and returning home; delirium constant even during the day.

"22th, 30th, 31st. Same state. Enemata.

"April 1st. Cough trifling; pulse frequent and tongue dry during the exacerbation; no thirst; great desire for food; bowels opened;

urine scanty and high coloured. Enemata; small quantity of decoction of arrow-root.

2nd. Cough increased; pulse frequent; skin hot; cheeks flushed; delirium aggravated; urine suppressed; bowels costive. Calming potion; gum-water; enemata.

"3rd, and 4th. Cough trifling; pulse soft and small in the day; frequent at night; also at this time tongue dry, and speech embarrassed; progressive emaciation; eschar over the sacrum detaching with abundant suppuration; great desire for food; sleep at night; urine turbid and scanty; less fœtor of excretions. Starch enemata; arrow-root.

"5th, 6th, 7th, 8th. Cough ceased; pulse still frequent, from 90 to 95; emaciation extreme; tongue coated and dry; no thirst; urine scanty and turbid; lips red; senses of sight and hearing morbidly acute; great desire for food; the enemata has brought away a small quantity of fæces; eschar detached; the surrounding parts inflamed, and very painful; hips and elbows on the point of ulcerating; a phlegmon in the integuments of the hypogastrium. Enemata; gruel, rice-cream, vegetable broth.

"9th, 10th. Pulse not nearly so frequent; tongue moist and clean; speech natural; rational; moderate discharge from ulcer on the sacrum; phlegmon on abdomen opened. Rice-cream; diluted milk; small quantity of animal broth. From this time the food was gradually made more nourishing, and the patient gained sufficient strength to leave his chmaber in a month, and finally recovered his original health and strength, with the loss of his hair.—*From the Lancet.*

Note of the Hygeist.—This patient had forty-three days' confinement in bed, all the time in imminent danger, and one month's convalescence before he could go out; and if the patient's purse has not been entirely ruined by it, we may affirm that his constitution and health, for the remainder of his life, have. If this young man had been treated by the vegetable universal medicine, two days's use of them, in strong doses, would have sufficed to put him on his legs, and he would not have his hair falling out, as is now the case. The Editor seems to regret that the practitioners of this country are not yet up to such a protracted scientific mode of treatment; but no doubt they will soon learn the French fashion—it is all for the good of their trade. So, parents and children, you had better be prepared! You do not know yet the pleasures and benefits this swarm of universities and medical lecturers have in store for you, and are hatching. They are inventing every day so many new words for their jargonic nonsense, that soon you won't be able to comprehend a phrase of it; nor, indeed, do they wish you to do so. Not a scratch on your finger, nor a pimple, but will have its new name. You will have plenty of this sort of work, for the good of the doctors' and surgeons' trade; but you won't be an inch nearer your purpose, of being cured of your diseases.

We see in the foregoing case, that the patient, in several stages of the disease, had evacuations of black, fœtid matter, and even sometimes diarrhœa, this was never attended to nor assisted, (his doctors having another theory;) but no doubt he owed his ultimate recovery to these crisises. Nature and youth will surmount the worst treatment, especially when any little thing comes to her assistance.

No. XVI.

Remarkable Case of a Cure of Fistula of old standing, transmitted by Mr. T. Moat, of Devonport.

Mr. Moat,

Sir,

For the benefit of my fellow-sufferers, I voluntarily present you my case and cure of one of the most afflictive complaints that can befal man, by Mr. Morison's vegetable universal medicine, to give it what publicity you please.

Twenty-three years ago, I was first attacked with the bleeding piles, which soon manifested itself in a running fistula in the seat, and for which (about twenty years ago) I underwent a surgical operation, but without any real benefit, as the wound never healed, and, from that time, have been tortured under such sufferings, as none but those who, from experience, can even imagine, as I have been obliged to submit to a *second*—a *third*—and a *fourth operation!* which, in addition to my tortures, and necessary incapacity of attending to my business, has cost me upwards of £100, with no other effects than that of prolonging a life of complete misery.

Providentially directed to meet with Mr. W. C. Poole, your active and intelligent agent in this district, whose exertions are beyond all praise, I was induced, as my last hope, to take Mr. Morison's invaluable medicines, and, with most profound thanks to Almighty God, for this his providential direction,—to Mr. Morison, and to all who are concerned in the dispensation of this national blessing, most solemnly declare before all the world (on oath, if required) that, by taking *only two small boxes*, which brought away an immense mass of corrupted matter, and cleansed the parts affected, I was enabled to follow my business on the sea; and, by taking out a stock of the medicine (not more than eight boxes,) am now returned home nearly a sound man, with a firm conviction that two boxes more will complete the cure, although I am sixty-three years of age.

Strongly recommending all seafaring men, who have any complaint whatever upon them, or sailing for foreign countries, where peculiar diseases are prevalent, to take a stock with them, on the conviction of their securing to themselves and friends sound health; and, being ready and desirous to answer any inquiries, through Mr. Poole, of Redruth, am, Sir, in consideration of your being the happy medium of bringing this invaluable blessing into Cornwall,

Your ever obliged and humble servant,

THOMAS KEIGWIN.

Mouse-hole, near Penzance,
14th Oct. 1829.

No. XVII.

Cure of old Urinary Obstructions, and King's Evil, in two of the same Family. Transmitted by Mr. T. Moat, of Devonport.

Mr. Morison,

Sir,

I have been afflicted, for the last thirteen years, with a disease in the kidneys, proceeding from a blow received from a fall, which brought on a stoppage in the bladder, and at other times an involuntary discharge of water, &c. with great lassitude of body, indigestion, flatulency, and strong nervous affections, with a heaviness and tightness of the chest, dreadful headaches, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, and racking pains all over my body; indeed, at times my sufferings were so great, that description cannot paint what I endured for that long period. I have had all the best assistance of the first of the faculty, who I believe exerted the utmost of their powers and knowledge to give me relief, but with little and no good effect. In this state of hopeless despair of ever again possessing the enjoyment of health, the wide and fast-spreading fame of your vegetable universal medicine most providentially caught my notice, and learning that my worthy friend, Mr. Poole, of Redruth, was actively engaged as agent to Mr. Moat, of Devonport, in the diffusion of this national blessing, I was induced to put myself under his care and direction; and I bless the Almighty that I did thus step aside from the old practitioners, as I conscientiously and solemnly declare to you, Sir, and authorize you to give what publicity you please to it, and am ready to make oath to the same, if required, that from the two first boxes I found such astonishing relief, that I am determined never to be without the medicine in my possession. My digestion, rest, and appetite became immediately, as if by magic, correct in every respect; the pains in my limbs are quite gone, my sight is restored, the pains in the small of my back are removed, and every thing become regular and pleasant; for all which I return thanks to Almighty God, for this his providential direction, and shall ever pray for your welfare, and that of those who are engaged in spreading the fame of your medicine, which I feel convinced from experience from my own debilitated frame and complicated complaints, is calculated to meet any disease whatever with complete success, on your sure and rational principles of striking at the root of all disease, by removing all obstructions to the free circulation of the blood, which being the source, must be the support of life, and the only renovator of

bad health to a state of soundness. I must not omit to mention, that during the operation of the medicine, I discharged upward from my chest a ball of concreted matter, the size of an egg, nearly as hard as a stone, when I immediately was relieved from my heavy oppressions in the chest, and have ever since been free from pain there.

I have likewise to inform you, that a child of mine, (a girl of five years of age) has been afflicted, for the last two years, with an evil on the top of the right foot; and am grateful and happy to inform you she is now perfectly cured, and with your vegetable universal medicine only.

I cannot conclude this imperfect statement of my past, long, and tedious sufferings, or present happiness at my so sudden and complete recovery, without most strenuously recommending all parents to possess themselves of this sure means of rearing up their children in sound health. Of these facts, and much more than delicacy would allow me here to express, I shall be every ready to answer any inquiry.

And am,
In terms I have not power to give utterance to,
Most worthy Sir,
Your humble debtor for life,
MARY ELIZABETH PAGAN.

Queen-street, Penzance,
16th Oct. 1829.

Witness to the above cures and signature { HUGH CURLYON. GRACE PERRAM.

No. XVIII-

Cure of a Case of Decline and Nervous Debility.

Mr. MORISON,

Sir,

With heartfelt thanks to Almighty God, for the blessed return of health that I now enjoy, from the taking of your invaluable vegetable invaluable medicine, for which I can never sufficiently express my debt of gratitude to you and your attentive agents in this quarter, I authorize you to give what publicity you please to the following well-known facts, to substantiate which I am ready to answer any inquiry, either direct to myself, or through Mr. Poole, of Redruth.

I have been for many years in a weakly, declining state; frequently with relaxed bowels, and a dreadful pressure of wind

in the chest and stomach, attended with a general nervous debility pervading the whole frame, and great pains round the loins, with such a pain and giddiness of my head, that I could with difficulty stand on my legs. The faculty could give me no effectual relief.

The first two boxes of your pills wrought a wonderful change for the better, and before I had taken two boxes more I was perfectly restored, and able to resume my work as well as ever, and have remained so for these several weeks without the least relaxation.

I am proud, Sir, to add this one more testimony of the *many stubborn facts* of the soundness of your new and sure mode of attacking the root of all disease, so highly applauded, and so beneficially serviceable in this neighbourhood, and shall be most happy if your publishing this my case and cure may induce others, who have not yet heard of your fame, to reap the same benefits of a return to health.

And am, dear Sir,

Your humble debtor for life,

MATTHEW GRIFFING

Redruth, 20th Oct. 1829.

No. XIX.

Anonymous Letter from Devoniensis—Cure of Aneurism.

Mr. Morison,

Sir,

The new light which your honourable labours have brought forth has astonished this and our neighbouring county of Cornwell, as the mists of physical darkness (which you have dispersed as thin air,) have given way, and opened at length to our clear vision the nature and cause of our infirmities, and most incontestibly proved the fallacious principles of the past and present practices of the faculty.

Having read your "Origin of Life and Cause of all Disease," your "Important Advice to the World," and the six numbers of your "Anti-Lancet," with more pleasure and satisfaction than I can describe—having watched the progress of your active and intelligent agent here (whose undaunted exertions against the powers that be have identified him as your second self) with no common interest, and scrupulously ascertained the veracity of all his published attestations of cures, which I observe have reached the enormous number of upwards of *twenty* cases in one short year; and having myself been cured of an

aneurism, and a complication of unnameable complaints. which the first of the faculty (among whom was a near relative, who would if he could) for fifteen years could never reach with any relief, but which have not only given way, but entirely disappeared, under the benign yet all-powerful influence of your truly inestimable medicine; I am therefore compelled (although for reasons above, and other family considerations, which you will duly estimate, not in my proper name) to give you this my meed of thanks for your praiseworthy exertions, which, I conceive, from the self-evident conviction of the soundness of your theory, must completely change the whole system of the *Materia Medica*, and open a new era in the science of physic.

Nothing can be more clear than that the whole art or science of the present physicians, doctors, or surgeons, consists in making use of the pernicious and poisonous drugs, minerals, and chemical preparations therefrom, and their knowing just enough how to prescribe them in a manner, and in such doses, as that they shall not kill immediately; no matter how long they keep a patient lingering between life and death—that is thought perfection in their art; and to be able to prescribe the poisons, opium, prussic acid, mercury, antimony, corrosive sublimate, even arsenic, fox-glove, hemlock, colchicum, and others, or to bleed to fainting, is deemed the acme of excellency; — the renowned doctor in such cases, is extolled to the skies.

Such a great man was very ill, long ill; Dr. Such-a-one, of forced celebrity, attended him, and none other could save him; and all the time, if truth were known, this *great Doctor* (and, as is often the case, in conclave with others of his caste) was the *sole cause* of the patient's protracted illness, generally ending in death, or at best the certain cause of his slow and infirm convalescence.

Their science does not study how soon they can make a man well, but how long they can keep him ill; for they know (and in their unguarded moments they have admitted the fact) that they cannot thrive, or cut the splendid figure in society they assume, by a contrary practice of a cheap and speedy remedy.

To charge the whole *horde* (for I believe there are some among them of conscientious temperaments) with knavery, would be invidious; but then we must be driven to the other alternative, of conceding ignorance as their insignia; and which of the two, the world will judge of the most appropriate term. This, however, all the world knows, that their own families slip through their fingers, and they themselves, in their last hours, (so little do they depend on their own skill), send for their fellow-students to give their *last advice;* which, in neither instance, would take place, if they themselves knew how to encounter death, or protract life.

It is fair to conclude, then, that the faculty in general have ever laboured under the cloud of ignorance; and that the real cause of disease was not truly understood until you had the high honour of explaining it to the world; and withal given such incontestible demonstrations of undermining *all disease*, by your simple, harmless, but certainly effective vegetable universal medicine. Proceed, Sir, in this great, and good, and glorious cause; and although I can but at present act as your *incognita* friend, the day is not far distant when I may publicly rival your indefatigable western representative; and am, most sincerely wishing you every possible success, with all due respect, as the benefactor of mankind,

Yours, &c.

DEVONIENSIS.

Oct. 12th, 1829.

No. XX.

REPORT *of* Mr. T. WADELTON, *Agent-General for Warwickshire, during Six Months' Practice there; together with three Letters of Thanks for Cures.*

Birmingham, Nov. 3, 1828.

Mr. MORISON,

Dear Sir,

Having been informed by you that you are about to republish the whole of your writings, together with reports, cases of cures, &c. under the title of "Morisoniana," I now proceed to lay before you a few facts relative to my success in Warwickshire, and to the incalculable benefits received by the afflicted in this populous county. When I received from you the kindness of your appointment as your sole general agent for the county of Warwick, allow me to observe, that I had never put foot in or seen any part of the county, and was an entire stranger to every one in it: from this you will observe, Sir, that I had nothing to rely on for success but the virtues of the medicine itself. I was well aware of its great and unequalled powers, and on this reliance alone I built my hopes of success. I was a resident of Devonport at the time of its first introduction into the towns of Devonport and Plymouth, under the agency of Mr. Moat—was an observer of the fame it attained—of the many astonishing cures it performed, and of its having produced on the minds of the public of those towns a deep sensation. Those towns contain a population of 60,000, and would not this one instance

alone, of public opinion being so decidedly in favour of the medicine, be quite sufficient to prove that it surpasses, as to its healing powers, any thing of the kind ever before discovered? This instance ought to be sufficient to satisfy the minds of the most incredulous; but if it be not enough, here is the fact of my success in the county of Warwick, in which, during the short space of six months, no less than 2,000 persons have been participators of its virtues, and consequently are become converts to your new system, are full of gratitude towards you, and admire your penetrating genius and praiseworthy exertions in one of the greatest causes that can possibly call forth the attention of man. That the medicine must, at no very distant day, come into general use throughout the kingdom, and finally destroy the present erroneous system of the doctors, (which is a system of cruelty, of uncertainty, and, I really believe, of ruin, to thousands of families); that your medicine and your system must eventually destroy these evils, no man who has had such opportunities of judging as I have, can for a moment doubt. How can any one doubt it, while I am ready, at any moment, to give reference to scores of highly respectable families, to the different branches of each of which I have sold pounds' worth of the medicine, and who are ready, and will feel pleasure at any time, to give satisfaction to any enquirer. These families purchase it by the family package, and upon all occasions of approaching sickness of any kind, or of colds, resort to it immediately; when, by a dose or two, they are relieved from all disagreeable feelings, and are thus saved from the evils of perhaps a heavy doctor's bill, together with a great deal of bodily suffering, and loss of valuable time. How can a thing like this, bringing such incalculable blessings and benefits to the human race, fail of superseding the erroneous methods of the doctors? How can it fail to come into general use in any city or town in the world where it shall be introduced?

During my six months' extensive practice, I have had frequent opportunities of observing in what cases and in what doses the medicine is the most effectual: I have met with many patients of relaxed bowels, who, on learning that the medicine was of a brisk purgative nature, have exclaimed, "Oh, it will never do for me—I am too much relaxed already: my doctor is afraid to give me opening medicines." "Well," I have said, "but your doctor has not cured you; and before you have finished one or two small boxes of this medicine, you will be convinced that by his treatment you never could have been cured; you will be satisfied that both your doctor's opinion and your own were erroneous." I find all disorders to yield when patients persevere with brisk doses. Some disorders will of course yield much quicker than others; and no one can expect that disorders of long standing can be removed as easily as those of recent date.

Many diseased persons, who have been habitually relaxed in their bowels, have been so quickly cured as to call forth the admiration of all who have been witnesses of it.

A very singular instance lately occurred of a man who had for many years been afflicted with the most distressing case of bilious complaint that had, up to that time, come under my notice. His bowels were very relaxed; his appetite so bad, that he expressed surprise to me that the quantity of food he ate supported life; his spirits dreadfully depressed, and he was at times so violently ill, that his friends thought his life in imminent danger. He had, during his long illness, employed many doctors and surgeons, who had, after having gone through the routine of their treatment, all given him up as incurable. Having heard of the fame of your medicine, he applied and stated his case to me, and purchased two small boxes of it. I advised him to take five pills at bed time, but he, by some means, mistaking my directions, took five mornings as well as evenings; and living at such a distance as to render it inconvenient for me to see him, continued this for several days. The effect was very powerful, causing brisk and frequent evacuations and vomitings, and his restoration to health was so sudden, that had I not been a witness of the fact, I never could have believed it possible, his appetite returned, and with it strength and good spirits, and he was altogether, as he called himself, "*a new man.*" Any one desirous of hearing the relation of those facts from his own mouth, shall have reference to, or be introduced to him by myself.

It was not my intention, at the commencement of these observations, to notice cases individually, for I might make this an endless task; but I give the outline of this one, merely to convince the timid, not only that the medicine taken in large quantities is perfectly harmless, but that it has been from brisk doses in almost all cases, that the most signal benefits have been derived. You will observe, Sir, in this case, that though the patient took double the quantity, instead of receiving injury, the mistake was attended by the most happy consequences. And here we cannot help noticing the difference between a mistake with this medicine and that of one made in the taking of poisonous drugs; sometimes death is the consequence of the latter, and *very frequently*, no doubt, serious injury to patients when they are not aware of the cause. The rejoicing of my patient at his sudden and unexpected relief, seemed like that of a man that had been freed from bondage, or from the heaviest of human calamities.

I have observed many instances of persons who could never eat any sort of green vegetable without its occasioning disordered bowels; but by a short course of this medicine, they heve been able to eat any kind of vegetable, without feeling any incon-

venience from its effects. Others I have met with who could never eat cheese, though extremely partial to it, and who, by the use of the medicine, have been able thus far to indulge their appetite like the former, and without the danger of disordered stomach or of unsound sleep.

I have in all cases, found its effects on children very sudden and beneficial; two or three doses have in many instances removed and healed eruptions on the face or other parts of the body; in fevers it has succeeded when children have been reduced to the lowest ebb that nature could bear, and in cases, too, in which medical men have in vain exerted all their skill. I wonder what the "bed-side doctor," Wade, would say, if he were to witness one of those sudden restorations from fever? I should think that he would never more predict that a patient's illness of fever *must of necessity* be "of several weeks' duration." Does not the facility with which disease can be removed from children, by means of these vegetable purgatives, offer us an instructive lesson? Does it not teach us how easily disease is to be eradicated (if the proper means be resorted to) before it shall have taken root? And is it not fair to presume from this, that an occasional use of the vegetable universal medicines should render the human body invulnerable to disease?

But these lessons of nature are held up to us in vain, and are rendered ineffectual by the doctors, whose study it seems to be, to lead people into a labyrinth of difficulties and perplexities in all things relating to health.

I have just seen a woman who has had for ten months a fixed pain in her left side; she had tried various sort of medicine, but nothing had ever given her relief: the use of the universal medicine for four days has removed it entirely. Her doctor had described to the greatest nicety, what part was, and in what manner it was affected; but that which was every thing to the patient, the curing of the complaint, was what he could not do; and without he could do this, of what use was his exact description? In this way are lost annually thousands of useful lives, which might easily be saved were the proper means adopted. That the community may very shortly be brought to see these things in their true light, is what I sincerely hope, and in that hope I conclude.

I am, dear Sir,

Your's respectfully,

THOMAS WADELTON.

Birmingham, Oct. 1, 1829.

Mr, Morison,

Sir,

I have the pleasure to communicate to you an account of an important cure of asthma, which, by the blessing of God, has been performed on me by the means of the vegetable universal medicines. It is the duty of every man to do his utmost towards freeing his fellow creatures from disease and misery, and accordingly it is my desire that my case should go forth to the public, with a view of pointing out to the afflicted, the easy and sure means of attaining health, which certainly is by far the greatest of all earthly blessings. My business is that of a well sinker; and I am sixty-seven years of age; my disease had been of eight years' duration, and notwithstanding my endeavours to stop its progress by the use, at different times, of every medicine famed for the cure of this disease, it increased rapidly, and during even the summer season of the last year or two, I was so incapacitated for business, that I could not attend to give directions to my men, and was incapable of motion of any sort without total loss of breath; I was frequently unable to lie down in bed, or to sleep,. In this miserable situation was I—miserable both in mind as well as body, when, thank God, I saw in *Aris's Gazette,* an advertisement of Mr. Wadelton, your Agent for the county of Warwick; and being willing to try any thing, though having taken so many medicines in vain, I commenced your's with but very little hope of success. However, a few doses gave me some relief, and encouraged me to proceed, and to take doses of eight pills; the consequence of which was a general improvement of my health; and in five or six weeks I was as capable as ever to attend to business, rising early in the morning, and frequently walking from ten to fifteen miles before dinner.

That I have not been too hasty in making these statements, you may know when I tell you, that I have been well these four months. I have read your writings, and I admire your reasonings, and from the vast number of persons who, (each ill of a different complaint) by my recommendation have been cured by your medicine, I am become a convert to your doctrine, and to your new system of curing diseases, and I firmly believe, that to purify the blood by your innocent vegetable purgatives would radically cure any sick person who is not in the last stage of disease. I will, if necessary, with pleasure, give further satisfaction to any person who may be disposed to apply. And now, Sir, allow me to congratulate you on your discovery,—a discovery which must tend to lessen, in a very great degree, the miseries, which have, from the beginning of time, pressed heavily on mankind. That God may grant you a long and happy life,

together with every opportunity and necessary means for the promotion of your laudable designs, is the ardent wish of,

Sir,

Your's. respectfully,

JOHN GOSLING,

26, Mary-Street, near St, Paul's,
Birmingham,

27, Northwood-street, Birmingham,
Aug. 30, 1829,

MR. WADELTON,

SIR,

Having received much benefit from the use of Mr. Morison's pills, I wish to give you a brief account of what I know. In the month of March and April last I felt very unwell, with a bad cough, short breath, and scarce any appetite—(I have been in a similar way before in cold weather;—so, as those months were cold, I was in hopes warm weather would remove my complaint. The month of May was very dry and warm, but instead of getting better, I got weaker and worse: so I thought nature was worn out, being in my sixty-ninth year of life: but in the beginning of June I felt some small change for the better. At that time hearing of Mr. Morison's pills, and thinking my blood was not in so free a state of circulation, as I could wish, I applied to you, and I have to say, I am now quite a different man—my breath good, spirits and strength increased, a good appetite, &c. much better than I ever could expect to have been. So much for myself: I have now something to say respecting my wife, which she is very willing and desirous to make known. My wife having a bad lying-in of her second child, was taken with and left with a weakness and bad pain in her back; which is now thirty-five years since; and as she got older it got worse, so that if she did a little stirring work, she had very great difficulty to walk up stairs to bed. She has had all the help she could get, but to no effect; and latterly she has been much afflicted with a sharp pain in her right side. For these complaints she never expected any radical relief; but what she now thinks wonderful is, that by using Mr. Morison's medicine for a short time, she has found such benefit as she never expected; the pain in her side is gone, and that in her back but little felt. A little weakness remains, but it is wonderful that a complaint of 35 years, should so far disappear in a few weeks.

We both continue to take the pills occasionally, to fully cure or prevent similar complaints. We have recommended them to many, but time has not yet given an opportunity of speaking of the effects. I hope you will soon hear of its benefits from some that we have recommended, as well as the numerous others who are making use of these medicines.

We feel thankful to him who is the giver of all knowledge, for these benefits he is pleased at this time to make known, and hope Mr. Morison will be his faithful servant in diffusing that knowledge for the benefit of mankind. And you, Sir, are at liberty to make what use you please of this paper.

I am, Sir.

Your sincere well-wisher,

117, Great Charles-Street, Birmingham. W. ARROWSMITH.

Since writing the above, I have now to say a friend of mine, who has had a very bad bilious complaint for about six years, and was very sick and ill. He has applied to two eminent physicians and other medical men, who have told him there was no cure; he says one told him he might go to the salt water at Liverpool, and there "*drown himself for a cure.*"—I rcommended Mr. Morison's pills; my friend applied to you and took them, and being of a bold temper, and seeing nothing but death before him, resolved to try their powers. He took a box of them in a very short time; the conflict in the stomach was severe, the disorder in his stomach and the pills were striving for victory—but the medicine got the victory. He says they have "*saved his life,*" and restored his health. He can now eat very copiously of any kind of food, without feeling sick, which for years back he could not; he still takes a few, in order to prevent a relapse: the truth of which I say he is ready to testify at any time. I have had a good account from many others that I have recommended, from whom I hope you will hear in a short time.

Your's sincerely,

Oct. 21, 1829. WM. ARROWSMITH.

Freeth-street, Oldbury, near Birmingham, Nov. 2, 1829.

Mr. MORISON,

SIR,

I think it a duty incumbent upon me to let you know of the cure performed upon me and my son by your invaluable medi-

cines. Being for some years, at different times, afflicted with a violent headache and sickness of stomach, which rendered me unfit for work two and sometimes more days in a week, I applied to the doctors, and got some temporary relief, but after I came to work again my disorder returned, my business being very much against that complaint, being by trade a painter, &c. the absorption of the lead causing costiveness and complaints of the colic kinds, &c., but by the constant use of calcined magnesia, with sometimes a few pills from the doctor, I kept the disorder at bay, till, in September 1828, I was seized with inflammation of bowels and colic of Pictona, as the physicians called it; nothing would pass the bowels for several days; I was copiously bled, warm baths, blistered, &c. for six weeks, with mercurial preparations, &c. till almost exhausted; at length the doctor administered some pills and colchicum mixture, and with a good constitution, I was able to attend to my business again; but before I had been at work one week a violent headache, my old complaint, returned, and paid a regular visit every week, till at length reading one of your agent's papers, left at my residence, I saw at once the cause of disease, and the cure likewise. I applied for the medicine, and gave it fair trial, and completely got rid of my old disorder, so that I can follow my business without the least apprehension of sickness. Scores of my acquaintances have reaped benefit from it, and I have been well and without fear of disease ever since. On October 19th, my son caught the small-pox; I administered the medicine, and it actually cured him in five days, so that he has not a mark left about him. Many painters have taken them with great success, preventing the absorption of the lead from settling on the lungs, which has killed hundreds; and had it not been for your medicine, might have killed me, or at least it would have deprived me of health, which is almost as bad. However, the universal medicines are a sure cure and preventive for every complaint of the kind, which I particularly recommend to all painters, as well as others, at the same time purifying the blood, and curing every other symptom of disease. I am, Sir, indebted to you for the means of preserving my health and my family, and shall take a pleasure in answering every inquiry on the subject, or giving any personal satisfaction to any one who might apply.

I am, Sir,
With the greatest respect,
Your obliged Servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

No. XXI.

LETTERS OF THANKS FOR CURES.

Astonishing Cure of King's Evil.

Jan. 1st, 1830.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

In grateful homage to Almighty God, and in profound thanks to yourself, through whose penetrating skill I am raised from the depths of agony and despair, to a state of sound health as man can enjoy. I give this new year's gift of comfort to my afflicted fellow-sufferers, with the pleasing hope, by your giving this publicity of my case and perfect cure, of being of service to suffering humanity.

I have been afflicted for three years, with about one hundred running sores all over my body, (called *evils*), and when I was advised to apply to your intelligent and humane agent, Mr. Poole, of Redruth, I had then *seven evils* of the most dreadful description that ever a mortal could live under: I had one on my right temple, very large, and bare to the bone; one under the right ear; one under the left ear; one of an indescribably dreadful sort, under the left arm, above the heart, and large enough to bury a man's hand in: one under the chin, near the throat; and the parts being so contracted, that I was frequently fed with a small spoon; and one on each side of the throat; with the whole neck of one open, raw, and running cancerious aspect.

I leave you, Sir, and the world to judge of *my sufferings* with bandages in all directions of my head, face, and neck, to keep the parts together; as my head may be said to have been literally tied on; with no rest, day or night, so dreadful were my agonizing tortures, and wholly prevented from following my occupation of a farmer: but now, by the blessing of God and your invaluable medicine, I am as sound as any man in existence, and have been able to follow my occupation these four months, with all my wounds wholly healed, and not the least symptom of a relapse.

This wonderful cure, Sir, has been performed in one month, and for only *eleven shillings* and *three pence*, four months ago; but, through the advice of Mr. Poole, (without whose positive assurances of ultimate success, I should, I am ashamed to

say, never have had confidence to proceed), have deferred writing to you until now, that the cure may be beyond all doubt considered perfect.

Among the many hundreds of poor sufferers, who have been cast out by our doctors as incurable, but who are now in sound health, I am happy to join my blessing on Mr. Moat, through whose instrumentality your *good tidings* were brought into Cornwall; and by whose judicious selection of Mr. Poole, as his agent in this neighbourhood, has been, through his praiseworthy exertions, so signally benefitted. I have waited the arrival of this new year's day, that I might have, in the name of all the afflicted who have been cured by your means, the pleasure of imploring the blessings of the Almighty on your endeavours to do good throughout the new year, with increasing and wide-spreading success, and wishing you and your arduous agent's health may continue for many years in uninterrupted happiness. That God may ever bless you, will ever be the prayer of, Sir,

Your debtor for health for life,

WILLIAM MARTYN.

Trelape Estate, Parish of Kenwyn three miles West of Truro.

An extraordinary delivery of an enormous monster.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

The report here of the astonishing cures in all diseases performed by a strange Doctor in Devonport (whom I afterwards found to be *Mr. Moat*, your general agent for vending your "vegetable universal medicine,") and seeing the wonderful cure of my neighbour, *William Martyn*, who in one short month was brought from a mass of corruption to perfect sound health, under the direction of *Mr. Poole, Mr. Moat's* sub-agent for Redruth; I was induced, when in the last excess of hopeless despair, to put myself under his care.

My case is as follows:—In March 1826 (then in the 39th year of my age,) being a miner, and having to put on a part of the mine, that had been long unworked, we had to make our way through seven score fathoms of water of icy coldness, where I caught a benumbing chillness, which for a great length of time deprived me of the use of my limbs, and which laid the foundation of my future indescribable sufferings. An almost complete

stagnation of the blood took place, so much so that when the doctors attempted to bleed me, they were obliged to squeeze it out, in so congealed a state that it appeared like lumps of liver. After undergoing every change of medicine, to relieve or remove an unaccountable inward torture, which to all appearance, from the description of my sufferings, seemed like something large and living within me, and as if gnawing my very entrails, which would at times appear to rise up and bite me by the heart, then pass on to the other side, and bite me just under the right breast, and then curl round and round, and fall down like a heavy weight, to the bottom of the belly, when I would go cold as death, and appear as if life were passing from me.

In this wretched state I continued for upwards of three years, to the loss of more than 100*l.* worth of my service to my family, when, in May, 1829, my case being declared incurable, I heard of the good tidings of your national blessing, and put myself under the management of *Mr. Poole.* To my utter astonishment, I had, with the first dose of your pills, such a comfortable night's rest as I had not known for many months, and rose hastily, to part with a monster, of the enormous length of upwards of six feet, and two inches in circumference, which the many wondering beholders declared to be a Tape Worm, but which I lament to say was destroyed, as it would have been a lasting memorial of the wonderful and immediate efficacy of your medicine. From that hour my sufferings ceased, and in a few days, to the astonishment of all who knew me, I was enabled again to go to my work.

Anxious once again to support my family by my labour, and thrown out thereby from further benefits from my sick club, I have found (for I am not ashamed to confess my poverty,) that I must either stop my meat or my medicine, and am obliged, on the account of my family, to submit to the latter; at which I much deplore, as my feelings lead me to imagine (now four months after my delivery,) that the head or some portion of the monster still remains to be my future torment, unless I can procure more pills.

Your kind and feeling agent, *Mr. Poole*, has just returned from Devonport, where he had purposely been to lay my case before *Mr. Moat*, who, with that humane feeling he is so highly spoken of, has been kind enough to send me, as a new year's gift, a supply of pills, which I am convinced will utterly expel my enemy, and thereby give me sound health, with an ever grateful heart to him and you, and all your arduous advocates.

I am, dear Sir, your debtor for life,

NICHOLAS TREVOSO.

Kenwyn, near Truro,
Jan. 8th, 1830.

Cure of Bleeding Piles and Fistula.

To Mr. James Cochrane,

Sir,

As you are appointed sole Agent in this Island for vending "Mr. Morison's vegetable universal medicine," I take the liberty of communicating to you the benefit I have derived therefrom, that those who may be similarly afflicted, as I have been, may have recourse to the same means, in order to secure the same end.

About two years and a half ago, I was attacked with that dreadful malady the Bleeding Piles, from which I suffered the most excruciating pains, in consequence of their being attended with a peculiarly aggravated circumstance, namely, a running fistula.

Being sorely afflicted, I obtained the best medical advice in this island, without effect; and in this state of hopeless despair of ever again enjoying my former state of health, a friend of mine advised me to try the effect of Mr. Morison's vegetable universal medicine. I did so, and I solemnly declare to you, Sir, and I am ready to state it on oath, if required, that after taking the two first boxes, I obtained a perfect cure; and am now, by the blessing of God upon the means employed, in the possession of good health, so as to be enabled to pursue my usual avocation, from which I had been prevented during several weeks together, owing to the above distressing malady.

You are at perfect liberty to make what use you please of this statement, as my only motive is, to draw the attention of my fellow creatures, who may be afflicted with this direful complaint, to a remedy from which I have derived the most incalculable benefit.

Believe me, Sir,

Your ever obliged and humble servant,

THOMAS LIHOU.

Saint Martin, Guernsey,
Jan. 27, 1830.

Cure of Erysipelas.

Mr. Moat,

Sir,

For the good of the afflicted, I hereby authorize you to publish my distressing case and cure, from "Morison's vegetable universal medicine," which is as follows:—

For nine months previous to the medicine being recommended to my notice by Mr. Clay Poole, of Redruth, I was covered all over the body with a most virulent Erysipelas, the whole of the head being one mass of corruption—declared incurable by the faculty—and I hereby declare I was completely cured in two months, and am now in full heath.

Having experienced so great a blessing, I most earnestly entreat the afflicted to have recourse to the same easy and safe remedy to ensure the same results.

I am, Sir, in boundless gratitude to Mr. Morison, and all concerned in the dispensation of so great a blessing,

Your humble servant,

JANE DAVEY.

Market-street, Penryn, 11th March, 1830.

———

Additional Cure of Nervous Debility from excessive bleeding of the Nose.

Bath, March 11th, 1830.

MR. MOAT,

SIR,

Having received a *perfect cure* from Morison's "vegetable universal medicine," after having been afflicted for upwards of eight years with a distressing *nervous debility*, attended with, or arising from, an excessive *bleeding of the nose*, which reduced my frame, and fixed an oppressive pain on the heart and side, for which I could get no relief, until I tried the universal medicine. I began agreeable to the instructions of Mr. Davis, your agent in this city, on the 4th of February last, and by the 4th of this month I found myself quite a new man, the bleeding entirely stopped, my pains all gone, my sleep sound, my appetite good, and my strength as firm as ever. For the good of my fellow-sufferers, you are at liberty to give what publicity to this my grateful acknowledgments you please, and shall be happy to answer any personal inquiries.

I am, Sir, with thanks to Almighty God for this great blessing of my return to health,

Most respectfully your debtor and humble servant,

CHARLES GARRETT.

Servant to Lord ————

103, New Sidney-Place, Bath.

Cure of Nervous Irritability, and Spasmodic Contractions of the Chest.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

To add another to the numerous testimonies of the real good your penetration in the science of physic has bestowed on suffering humanity, I am overjoyed in stating such a mass of facts, relative to my past sufferings, and present unlooked-for health, as must convince every one who knows me, of the inestimable value of your universal medicine.

For years, I have laboured under that most distressing of all complaints, called nervous irritability, of the chest, head, and stomach, with spasms and contractions of the chest, bile in abundance, dimness of sight, loss of appetite, no rest day or night, and, indeed, my sufferings were more than I can describe. I had tried every means the best of the faculty knew how to prescribe, but without any good effect, when, despairing of ever getting relief, I was induced to call in Mr. C. Poole, Mr. Moat's Agent for Redruth, and, by his judicious administration of your inestimable medicine alone (and for only 2s. 3d.) I am happy and proud to declare myself, before all the world if you please, a perfectly sound woman.

Hundreds have been witnesses to my wonderful cure, and thousands, I trust, will join in calling down the blessings of heaven on your head, most worthy Sir, as well as on all who are concerned in the good work of alleviating human suffering, with, great Sir, your humble servant and debtor for life,

MARY ANN REES,

April 3rd, 1830. Powel-street, Swansea.

Public Attestation of a Member of the old School.

I hereby certify, that I have made a fair trial on myself of the pills known by the name of "Morison's vegetable universal medicine;" and though of the medical profession myself, I have the candour to acknowledge, that Mr. Morison has made such a discovery in the science of medicine as has not been made for these two centuries past. What this discovery is, his very interesting publications will show, and which I advise all to read with attention, in order to guide them in securing that most invaluable blessing, health.

Fifty years ago I received my medical education from the most celebrated professors in London; but yet I must acknowledge, that practising on the theory of medicine and disease at that time taught, I have failed in the cure of many of the diseases in which my brother professors fail at this day, especially in that which I have for many years laboured under, namely, nervous spasmodic affections, which affected not only my limbs, but my lungs, together with extreme irritability of mind, and distressing depression of spirits, with, latterly, unequivocal symptoms of ap proaching paralysis. I have only to add, that Mr. Morison's pills (though I am now 73 years of age), have, after taking them only five weeks, nearly subdued all the affective symptoms, and I mean to continue them.

G. B. W——,

Surgeon, Royal Navy.

April 6th, 1830.

Additional Case of Piles and Strictures.

To Mr. Hall, Hygeian Agent, Portsmouth.

Sir,

Be pleased to accept my best acknowledgments for the great benefit I have received from the use of Mr. Morison's universal medicines. These past twenty years I have been sorely afflicted with bleeding piles, and very frequently in that dreadful manner, that I have not been able to get rest night or day. When I applied to you, Sir, in February last, I had given up all hopes of meeting with any relief, yet hope led me to make another trial, and gratefully do I acknowledge the goodness of God for my present restored state. I was also afflicted with stricture, but the medicines have likewise removed that. I am now quite another man, and perfectly satisfied of the correctness of Mr. Morison's new theory. I shall be pleased to see my case added to those you have already, for the benefit of any person afflicted in the same manner.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN BRICKNELL.

No. 2, Little Southsea-street, Southsea, Portsmouth.

April 7, 1830.

Cure of five Persons in one Family, of Scorbutic Eruptions.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

By my being once more blessed with health through the means of your "vegetable universal medicine," I cannot, without being devoid of feeling to my fellow-sufferers, refuse to acknowledge to you the benefit I have received.

For many years I have been afflicted with a strong scorbutic affection, with inward sickness of the stomach, dreadful headaches, and bilious indigestion; but now by the blessing of the Almighty, and your invaluable medicine, am entirely recovered.

I beg, also, to state, that a fine boy of mine, two years and four months old, who had been troubled all over his face, neck, and breast, with violent eruptions, is now perfectly recovered by your medicine.

Two other of my children, as well as my husband, have all reaped the same benefits and blessings of health by the same means.

In addition to the extraordinary benefits received in my own family, I can attest the knowledge of scores in this town and neighbourhood, to whom your active agent, Mr. Poole, of Redruth, has introduced your medicine with equally beneficial effects, who are now rejoicing at the return of health, the faculty could never reach, or give them reason to hope for.

With every feeling of gratitude, I am, dear Sir,

Your debtor for life,

ELIZABETH WILLIAMS.

Powel-street, Devonshire-place,
Swansea, April 12, 1830.

Cure of Nervous Irritability, Falling Sickness, &c. &c.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

In returning my thanks to you for the cure of one of the most violent of bilious affections that man could labour under, I feel it a duty I owe to my fellow sufferers, thus publicly to state, that for ten years I have been afflicted with indigestion, nausea, and constant vomiting after every meal, attended with a dreadful nervous irritability, and frequent falling sickness, which would throw me prostrate, without a moment's warning. Unrelieved by all the medical aid in this city, as well as in London, I was at last reduced to the extreme period of hopeless existence;

and given up for dying, when I was induced to try the "Vegetable Universal Medicine," which, to the astonishment of all around me, enabled me to leave my bed (where I had been confined for three weeks) after the first dose, and in four weeks I was perfectly recovered, and am now in better health than I have known these past twenty years. This I testify as true in every part, and am ready to answer any enquiries through your agent, Mr. Halse, in this city.

I am, most gratefully, Sir, your humble servant,

J. J———.

Exeter, 12th April, 1830.

Cure of Nervous and Mental Derangement.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

By the prompt and judicious administration of your invaluable Medicine, your arduous agent, *Mr. Poole*, has raised me from a state of hopeless despair to that of sound health and happiness.

I have now, about four years, been in and under that worst of all complaints, a dreadfully *Nervous Affection*, which has ever before baffled the skill of all the faculty.

I have had it in all the worst of stages, even to derangement —raving mad in my head—no rest day or night—sick stomach —trembling all over my body—and every other ailment to render life miserable to me. Bleeding, leeching, blistering, and indeed every thing has been tried, but all to no effect, except to make me worse. Thanks to Almighty God, your Medicine gave me immediate relief, and I am now *perfectly recovered*, for which I cannot be too grateful, and feel it my duty to authorize you to give due publicity to this my wonderful cure, in the short space of *five days*.

I am, worthy Sir,
your debtor for this my new existence,
and humble servant,

MARGARET JAMES.

St. John's, Swansea, April 13, 1830.

Cure of Cholera Morbus.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

With a due sense of grateful feelings, I have to acknowledge an extraordinary cure performed on me by the use of your "vegetable universal medicine."

My case was the Cholera Morbus, attended with all the usual accompaniments of cramp, violent retchings, and excessive discharge of the bowels, and for which I could get no relief, until hearing of your Agent, *Mr. Poole's* great success in stopping the ravages of every disease, I put myself under his care, and was immediately relieved by your inestimable medicine, and in the short space of *nine hours* was *perfectly cured*, for which, dear Sir, I am gratefully obliged, and am determined to spread your fame far and near, that my fellow sufferers may know where to secure the certainty of a speedy restoration to sound health, on your, I believe, infallible principles.

With full liberty to give this what publicity you please, I am, Sir, your humble servant,

J. UNGATE.

31, College-street, Swansea, April 13, 1830.

Cure of Epileptic Fits, Stammering, and Loss of Speech.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

So wonderful a cure as mine, from the use of your invaluable medicine, commands my utmost duty to suffering humanity, by giving every publicity to my extraordinary case, in the hopes of inducing others to reap the same benefits.

My case was as follows; fits of a most alarming description, loss of speech at times, with so strong an impediment that it was impossible to understand me, with a general nervous debility all over me, bordering on a paralysis.

Every thing (to the best of the skill of the faculty) had been done for me, but to no good purpose, as I was turned out of the infirmary as incurable.

When in this state of despair, your worthy agent, Mr. Poole, called upon me, on the recommendation of some of the many who had experienced the astonishing effects of your medicine, and I thank God that I put myself under his care, as being in full confidence of the good to be expected from strong doses, I rapidly ran up to twenty pills a day, and solelmnly declare myself a sound man, in the short time of only eight days.

My fits are entirely cured, the swelling of my face and body quite gone, my head, speech, and stammering free as ever: in short I am become a new man, and never can show my gratitude sufficiently to you, worthy Sir, had I a dozen lives to devote to your interests in recommending your inestimable medicine to my fellow-sufferers.

That the blessing of heaven may attend you, and all concerned in the dispensation of this national blessing, will ever be the prayer of, dear Sir, your debtor for life,

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

Foxhole, near Swansea,
April 20, 1830.

Cure of Bilious Head-Aches.

To. Mr. Hall, Southsea.

Sir,

Having for some years been the subject of a Bilious Complaint, attended with constant distressing pains in the head, side, &c. and having spent pounds in medicine, in vain, to obtain relief, I am induced to inform you for the benefit of others, that after persevering, under your directions, with Morison's Universal Medicine, for a few weeks (at the expense of less than five shillings), I am now freed from my complaint, and feel myself quite another person; and my strength and spirits are such, that I can enjoy society again.

You have, Sir, my very best wishes, and all connected with the establishment.

Your grateful and humble servant,

HANNAH GROVES.

No, 20, Bishop-street, Portsea,
May 20, 1830.

Cure of Erysipelas.

To James Morison, Esq. New-Road, London.

Dear Sir,

Mrs. Harding, Hambrook-Row, of this place, presents you her most grateful acknowledgments for the cure she has just received from a suffering state of Erysipelas, which had confined her to her bed for a week previous to her having recourse to your medicines. Her face was one complete mask of eruption, and one leg was also much affected, and to that degree of pain, that she could not bear any thing to cover it. On the third day of taking the medicines, her rest at night returned, and her leg was comparatively easy; she dressed, and sat up for an hour, and part of the eruption had left her face; in three days afterwards she was able to walk, took her tea down stairs, and her face had resumed its natural appearance. She expressed also her satisfaction of the superiority of the medicines, and hopes, further, to derive benefit from them.

I am, dear Sir, your's truly,

Southsea, 13th May, 1830. R. HALL.

Cure of Piles and Internal Spasms.

To Mr. Hall, Southsea.

Sir,

Since my husband, on the 7th of April, sent you an acknowledgment of his cure of a dreadful state of internal Piles, &c. he has been enjoying altogether such re-established health, that I have been induced, though reluctantly at first, to persevere with the universal medicines, having for some years experienced constant pains in the pit of the stomach and back, and frequently troubled with Spasms, which had created so much general weakness, that I considered a rapid decay was going on. I became a burthen to myself: I had taken a good deal of medicine, prescribed for me, and was bled many times, but the relief obtained was of short duration. I have now to state, that during the last six weeks, the pain and weakness have been leaving me, and the medicine has now restored me to that health and strength I little looked for, if ever before enjoyed.

Mr. Morison, and all connected with the New Medical College, have my sincere best wishes.

Sir,

Your's obediently,

HANNAH BRICKNELL.

No. 2, Little Southsea-street, Southsea,
Portsmouth, June 9th, 1830.

Cure of an Abscess.

To. Mr. Hall, p.h.s.

Sir,

Having the past three weeks been confined to my bed through an Abscess, in a high and severely painful state of inflammation, I am desirous of stating, for the benefit of others similarly afflicted, that, under your direction, in the use of Mr. Morison's universal medicine, I am now convalescent, and enabled to bear testimony to the wholesome and effective nature of the medicine, from which, also, Mrs. Coffin has derived much benefit.

I am, Sir, respectfully your's,

JOSEPH COFFIN.

No. 2, Great Southsea-street, Southsea,
Portsmouth, June 18th, 1830.

Cure of Asthma.

[From the Birmingham Journal, dated July 10th, 1830].]

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

I cannot do less than make my acknowledgments, and return thanks to you for the Cure, by your universal vegetable medicine, of a disorder which had, for a length of time, rendered my existence truly miserable. My disorder was an asthma; and so severely was I afflicted, that I had not the breath or strength to walk up a short flight of stairs without stopping in the midst to sit down and rest, and very frequently was unable to sleep, or even lie down, without danger of suffocation; my stomach was choked up with phlegm, which no medicine but your's has had, in the least degree, the power to remove. My stomach was so weak that I could not bear the sight of animal food. I had followed the advice, and taken the medicine recommended by several medical men, but found no more relief than if I had taken cold water. Very different, however, is my present condition. After having expended only five or six shillings in your medicine, I feel myself quite renovated, have strength enough to walk miles, the phlegm is removed, and my breath quite free. My niece, likewise, who was afflicted in a similar way, has been restored by the use of the medicine.

It is my request that this statement should be made public.

Your's, respectfully,

ELIZABETH SNAPE.

135, Lancaster-street, Birmingham,
June 30th, 1830.

No. XXII.

HYGEIAN SURGERY.

OR

The treatment of Wounds, Bruises, Sprains, Sores, Ulcers, Cancers; Boils, Contracted Joints or Sinews, Aneurisms, Sore Nipples, Scalds, Burns, Corns, Bunions, Wens, Hydrophobia, White Swellings, Poisoned Wounds, Mortifications, Ruptures, Stone, Syphilis, Deformities, Diseases of the Spine, Injuries, and of all Mineral and Vegetable Poisons,

MADE EASY AND SURE,

without the aid of any Surgical Operation.

Hygeian Surgery arises naturally out of the Hygeian Theory of medicine. Both are founded on nature and the true knowledge of the physical body; they go hand in hand, neither clashing or interfering with one another; they are not like the present profession of doctor and surgeon, who are always at a loss to determine where the office or duties of the physician end, and where those of the surgeon commence. These two professions have in vain attempted to draw lines of demarcation to one another, but which are set up on the slightest occasions, and the surgeon assumingly invades the province of the physician, or the doctor dwindles down into the hacking, dissecting surgeon. They have both been misapplying their talents by erroneous study, and thus imposing on mankind.

The Hygeian Surgery will be comprised in few words, and will be found very simple and efficacious. Surgeons have of late asserted, that all the diseases which they call local belong to them, and the physicians, not knowing better, have given their consent thereto, and thus submitted to their various encroachments. Had they understood the subject better, and reasoned more profoundly, they would have discovered that all diseases, except fever, in the commencement, are local, and that even fever, when not properly checked, terminates in a local disease, and the destruction of some particular organ, which occasions death. Head-ache is local, there the brain is affected, inflamed. Sore-throat, the same thing—all pulmonary complaints; then it is the lungs, the organ of respiration—indigestion in all its varieties; then it is the stomach; palpitations and affections of the heart; cholics, affecting the bowels; gravelly complaints, the kidnies, &c. &c.; all these are local, or the apparent disease of some particular organ, yet they all originate and arise from the state of the blood. In fine, there is no general disease but a hot fever in its first stages, which is the general disease of

the blood, and before it has settled in any particular organ. Having thus premised, so as to give a clear idea of the nature of disease, all which will be found particularized in this publication, we shall now proceed to the Hygeian Surgery treatment of the above cases.

Wounds of all kinds, whether from Shots, Cuts, Splinters, &c. &c.

In all such cases the first object should be as speedily as possible to stop the effusion of blood, by bandages, &c. suited to the part; and the extraction of any foreign substance which may appear easily within the reach of the fingers; but probing into the body, and searching for a musket or pistol ball does much harm, and many die from that alone, who would have recovered if it had been left undone. This being done, and the wounded person put into the most easy posture, a dose of from four to six pills, No. 2 should be immediately administered to him, and continued daily, increasing one or two pills, till he gets well; this will soon allay, and prevent all fever and inflammation of the wound. Should the fever be strong, or characterized by any local symptoms, then the doses of pills must be much increased. Should there have been a musket or pistol ball, or splinter left in the body, it will soon be forced out in the same way that it went in; whereas, by the mere act of probing and searching for it with their instruments, the surgeons not unfrequently cut into arteries and blood-vessels, which alone causes death. If the wound is not so bad as what may be called mortal on the spot, that is to say, by having injured blood vessels, and thus allowing the blood to run out, and fill the cavities of the body, a speedy recovery will follow; and even in the worse cases, and when there is life, the same plan should be pursued, and nature has often in store a remedy for apparent great ills, when her laws are attended to. The only external application should be a little yellow wax and oil mixed into an ointment, to keep the wound easy. It should be frequently rubbed, and any humour squeezed out, and the scab that forms daily picked off, till the healthy flesh and skin appear. Such is the treatment for all recent wounds, and which, if pursued, will prevent all those distressing pains wounded persons experience during the rest of their lives, which is all owing to an improper, unscientific treatment. Experience and facts come in support of this theory of wounds, and show that the constitution (which means the circulating blood) has the power of forcing out through the flesh any extraneous substance which has got into it. We frequently read and hear of hard substances of all kinds forcing their way out from various parts of the body, and

unassisted by any medicine; then how much easier would it be, when aided by a medicine, whose quality is to invigorate and give more energy to the blood, the active agent of life, and thus, as one may say, drive out the foreign substance by the way it entered?

Bruises and Sprains.

Bruises and sprains, of all kinds, will disappear as if by magic, by only a week's use of the universal medicine; whereas, in the manner in which they are now treated, they are productive of the most serious consequences. Begin with doses of four or five of No. 1, then No. 2, and increasing every night a pill or two. This will efficaciously remove the stagnated, congealed blood, and open the passages, and as much friction and rubbing the part as possible will accelerate it. The present mode of leeching, in such cases, is most pernicious.

Sores, Ulcers, and Cancers.

These diseases are all similar, putting on different appearances, according to the state of malignity of the humours of the individual. There should be no difference in the mode of treatment of either: the patient having begun with small doses of three or four pills, should encrease them gradually to strong doses, using two doses of No. 2 for one dose No. 1, and persevere in that way till the disease is eradicated. Pinch and rub the sore repeatedly through the day, by which means some of the bad acrimonious humour is forced out, and is likewise loosened and dissipated internally, which allows the pure blood to penetrate and circulate more freely in the sore; and, we should always bear in mind, that all these diseases proceed only from long-standing accumulation of the bad humours of the body, and the more they are loosed and detached the sooner they are got rid of. Patients under these diseases require to be warned, that, after using the medicines some time, they will frequently find their sores rendering more, and throwing out more matter; this is a most favourable symptom, and should encourage them to persevere, till they find the sore completely dried up. A small plaister of the universal ointment (yellow wax and oil mixed) is the only outward application necessary.

Boils.

For boils, pursue the same treatment as above; when they have come to a head and have burst, squeeze frequently at the

root with the thumb and finger, to get out the humour, and apply the oil and wax, or universal ointment, and sometimes a poultice over night.

Contracted Joints and Sinews.

No one will be surprisrd to find that such infirmities as these require large and repeated doses of the medicine to perform a cure, but will rather marvel to imagine how such diseases can at all be affected by any medicine taken inwardly. However, if he gives them a fair trial, and perseveres, he will find them efficacious. When he has once fairly begun with the medicines, and cleared his stomach and bowels of the superabundance of bad humours, the larger doses he makes use of the better; twelve, fifteen, twenty pills. Warm fomentations of sweet herbs on the part affected, warm baths of either common or sea water, and a great deal of rubbing and friction will be of use.

Aneurisms.

The old medical faculty has been pleased to give the name of aneurism to any bloated diseased artery, or affecting an assemblage of veins and blood vessels, and with which the body is replete. But giving them fine names, and afterwards operating upon them by cutting out and tying up the artery, is very different from performing a cure; and all these operations never yet made one cure, but have invariably tortured the patients, to become the victims of a lingering and melancholy death, or insanity. Read and examine the reports of operations performed by the most celebrated surgeons, both at hospitals and on wealthy individuals; you will find them all begun with protracted tortures, and ending in death. In plain English, an aneurism is nothing more than any other sore, or diseased part. Ye therefore, who are attacked with, or threatened with, aneurism, do just as prescribed for those labouring under sores, and you will find the aneurism melt away and become a healthy artery, without undergoing any operation from these surgeons' knives, or knotting and tying up your veins.

Sore Nipples.

The old medical faculty has tortured one hundred times more females suffering under this simple but painful disease, than did Caligula, the most cruel of the Roman Emperors. Discard, therefore, all the various remedies they are prescribing for you,

make use of the vegetable universal medicine, and you will find every thing come right, both for yourself and child.

Scalds and Burns.

When these calamitous accidents take place, the first care should be to give the sufferer a large dose of pills, No. 2, and persevering with them will insure his easy recovery; they will prevent all convulsions so frequent after these accidents. Cold lotions are hurtful, and should not be used. Linen oiled, or slightly wet with cream, seems the most proper application to ease the sores, and persevere with the medicines.

Corns and Bunions.

These, too, will yield to the universal medicine. If you prefer enjoying a walk, and the comfort of a pleasant foot, to the misery of waddling like a duck, the universal medicine will cure you; give not over till you have subdued them. Rub, scratch them, tear off the hardened skin, even to the quick; all that will do good, with patience. If very painful, a thin plaister of the universal ointment should be worn night and day.

Hydrophobia.

Physicians and surgeons have both from time immemorial, tried their skill in curing this disease, but neither, nor both conjointly, have made any hand at it. Neither have the Hygeists shown their pre-eminence in this respect. Why? Because no opportunity has been afforded them for it. But there is a strong sensation of belief afloat among those acquainted with their other great doings, that they have likewise hit upon the right thing for curing it too. Time will shew; the only rule to be observed is, to take the pills plentifully.

White Swellings.

Do not allow your legs to be cut off by any surgeon among them. One 11s. packet of pills, if used in a month, will be the means of preserving you the use of your legs.

Poisoned Wounds.

This is the pure surgeon's disease, caught from imbruing his hands in dead bodies, and to serve as a punishment for his temerity; and as the profession has not yet found out a preventive or cure for the same, and as many of them have fallen victims, it

seems an act of generosity on the part of the Hygeists, to come to their relief, though, probably, their services will not be very thankfully received. However, life is sweet to all, and, perhaps, the pure surgeon will not despise the Hygeian remedy, when once informed of its efficacy, and finding all his previous knowledge obtained from dissecting dead bodies useless. Begin with moderate doses of five or six, and increase till you have reached twenty pills, and you will have nothing to fear.

Mortification.

This disorder differs but little from the foregoing—it proceeds from a poisonous humour bred in the body from long bad treatment, and the other from inoculation or contact of a poisonous humour with some scratch or wound. Mortification in all cases only proceeds from the bad treatment of physicians and surgeons, and their attempting to cure diseases without removing the cause. A patient making use of the vegetable universal medicine, will in no case be subject to mortification ; but if he has allowed it to proceed so far before calling in the aid of the Hygeists, the course to be pursued is to begin with doses of ten or twelve pills No. 2, every twelve hours, and go on encreasing the doses—nothing but the most active treatment will stop such a disease. Instead of bark, port wine, &c. &c., which the physicians prescribe, the patient will use lemonade, acid fruits, &c. and eat but little ; no outward application will be of any use—warm baths may a little ; but the chief dependance must be in copious and repeated evacuations. Strong friction all over the part and limb affected will be of service.

Rupture and Stone.

In the publication "Morisoniana," of the British College of Health, there are to be found articles on these two diseases, and it is satisfactory to be able to inform the public, that cures have been made therein, and others are in progress, agreeable to the Hygeian theory, thus grappling with the pure surgeons, and the organic structure lecturer at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in their strongest holds.

Syphilis of all kinds in all its stages,

Requires only commencing and perseverance in the vegetable universal medicine till all the symptoms have disappeared—this is now so well known and practised as not to require farther

illustration—Patients require no attention as to diet, or those who have suffered from the bad effects of a mercurial treatment, will find in them a sure means of eradicating the mercury from the system.

Deformities

The task would be endless to enumerate all these: they are all susceptible of a cure by patience and perseverance. The following recent case, among many others, illustrates it.

To JAMES MORISON, Esq., *President of the British College of Health, London.*

IMPORTANT CASE OF DEFORMITY REMOVED.

SIR,

After returning thanks to Almighty God, from whom all blessings flow, I present my grateful acknowledgments to you as an instrument in his hand, for the establishment of a new theory, which is founded on truth, and calculated to restore and secure the health of all who are convinced thereof, and induced to partake the benefit of your vegetable universal medicine, and also to Mr. Moat, Vice-President of the College, your help-mate, and second-self, in dispersing this national blessing.

I am, Sir, a living proof among thousands, of its efficacy, and, for the benefit of suffering humanity, now send you my case, with permission to publish it as you please. In October, 1828, I was attacked with a violent pain in my right foot, and four days after, with intolerable pains in my loins, stomach, and back, to such a degree that I could not breathe without great difficulty.

Being then in the west of Cornwall, I was taken to Truro for medical assistance, and obtained some alleviation of my sufferings from purging and sweating. I then returned to St. Austell, my native place, and applied to the faculty for relief, whose opinions were, after various other trials, that I must submit to a course of mercury. This I did, but no salivation was produced. My weakness increased to an alarming degree, so that I could scarcely walk the room. At night the torturous pains in my back and stomach, which I can compare to nothing more than two daggers running through me, rendering it necessary that I should be lifted up in my bed to breathe, being in imminent danger of suffocation.

In April, 1829, I was taken worse in my feet and ancles, and could scarcely stand, though then only thirty-six years of age; and about this time gave up all hopes of recovery, till seeing in the papers several attested cases of wonderful cures wrought by

your vegetable universal medicine, I determined to try its efficacy on myself, and purchased several small boxes of Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Moat's sub-agent for this town and neighbourhood:—but for some time I received but little benefit from them, which I now impute to the quantity of mercury I had taken: persevering, however, in taking eight or nine pills daily, for ten weeks, by the blessing of Providence, I obtained a complete cure; having increased twenty pounds in weight during the operation of the medicine, and have been since enabled to walk more than thirty miles in a day. I should have added, that in the course of my sufferings, I became a deformed object, my left shoulder protruding two inches beyond my right, but this deformity is also removed.

These are facts I can attest on oath, and am ready to satisfy any applicant who may ask me questions on the subject.

I remain, Sir, with ardent prayers for your health and prosperity, and that of all engaged in the same cause,

Your grateful Servant,
JOHN DREW, Builder.

St. Austell, 25th April, 1830.

Diseases of the Spine.

All these will be subdued by repeated and strong doses of the medicine, strong friction on the part, and occasional warm baths and fomentations.

Injuries, Broken Bones, Dislocations.

In all cases of this nature, the only requisites are, taking the medicines and rest. That a broken bone should be kept as much as possible in its proper position, and not disturbed, requires no great art nor science; and the blood, when purified by the medicine, has a controlling power over all the body, and will bring the minutest thing in its proper place, which no surgical hands could achieve. As to Dislocations, the attempting to reduce them immediately after the accident, is highly improper, the joint being then gorged and inflamed. It will be better that in such cases the patient do commence immediately a course of the medicines No. 2, in strong doses, and keep the bed, and eat sparingly for a few days; this will draw out the inflammation and reduce the swelling; friction should be used on it. When the joints and sinews are thus brought into an easy and pliable state, then the joint may be slipped into its proper place or socket without much force or dexterity.

Wens.

Use the medicines, the larger the doses the better, and principally of No. 2.

Stammering, Stuttering, and all imperfections.

Linguists and others have attempted to remedy these defects by tuition, by rules, &c. and reasoned thereon, every one in his own way, without producing any thing satisfactory. Do they think a man can be taught to use his tongue properly, if the power or faculty is not in that tongue? Let the Stammerer, the Stutterer, the Lisper, now try another remedy than what he has been amused with—he will not be long in finding a difference.

Of all Poisons, Mineral or Vegetable, taken Inwardly.

It is unnecessary to descant here on the various qualities and effects produced by particular poisons, or to follow the example of the old medical faculty, who have so much mispent their time and talents in making researches to find out an antidote for every poison, and guided only by their absurd ideas of the operation and principles of life. Having failed in ever yet finding out an antidote for any poison (according to the meaning that they attach to antidote), the stomach-pump was hailed as one of the greatest discoveries; and so it was, but only one of a very ineffective and palliative nature, and clearly demonstrative of the very little knowledge the old physicians and surgeons had attained to. The stomach-pump has done good in convincing mankind that there are no specifics nor antidotes. The vegetable universal medicine will be found to be a natural stomach-pump—that is what is wanted. In all cases of poisoning, no matter of what kind, swallow immediately twelve, fifteen, or twenty pills, No. 2, either in pills or dissolved, which will in a few minutes cause some vomiting of the obnoxious poisonous matter, and carry the rest downwards, and thus prevent all bad after-effects of any poison. That no time should be lost in administering the medicine after the accident is discovered, is agreeable to common sense, but there seems no well grounded reason to despair whilst there is life, and the power of deglutition remains. The region of the stomach and heart should be kept well-rubbed with the hand, vomiting excited by putting the finger in the throat, or some warm water drank. If the pills are observed to have been rejected, another dose should be given, as too much precaution cannot be used to dislodge the poison,

and doses of the medicine continued for several days after. If the stomach-pump has been previously used, the pills, in all cases, should be taken immediately after, to promote a speedy recovery, and carry off what the insufficient operation of the stomach-pump must always leave behind.

N. B.—Although doses of the powders are not mentioned in the preceding directions, yet it is understood that they are always an auxiliary, and form part of the medicine, and should be used at pleasure along with the pills.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, HAMILTON-PLACE, NEW-ROAD, KING'S CROSS.

JAMES MORISON, President,
THOMAS MOAT, Vice-President.

No. XXIII.

AN ALLEGORY, FOUNDED ON FACT.

Mr. Richard's Case, 1830.

In one of the dark nights of last cold February, a *secret enemy* entered my territory, and insidiously introduced himself among my then faithful and obedient subjects. This enemy being opposed to all well-regulated constitutions, endeavoured to alienate my subjects from their *allegiance* to their Sovereign, in which he unhappily succeeded. He enlisted them under his banners, and declared war against the lawful authorities. The commonwealth was paralyzed, and the loyal troops opposed the rebellion, without success. The *Sovereign*, however, being anxious to expel the *Invader*, and crush the rebellion, sought the aid of a neighbouring *Ally*, (a declared friend to the constitution) who, for an expected *subsidy, payable at the termination of the war*, directed his forces to march against the enemy. These troops were commanded by General *Doubt;* he *entered the territory*, and came in contact with the enemy. Now General *Doubt* was a man of good intentions, but deficient in tactics; and so it was, that his forces on their entrance, became *inactive* and *inefficient*, and were compelled to retreat with great loss.

A Cold.

Patient.

Doctor.

Doctor's Bill.

medicine administered.

No good done.

In consequence of this defeat, the Sovereign being a *close prisoner* to the rebel forces, and reduced to the *last extremity*, sent his *Queen* [Wife] on an embassy to another *friendly power*, whose forces were always ready to lend their aid in supporting tottering constitutions. A small subsidy was advanced, and a detachment of his troops under the command of *General Confidence*, were led to the scene of action. They stormed the enemy's fortifications courageously, and soon spread dismay and destruction among the rebel forces, which were distinguished by their uniforms, *black*, *yellow*, and *dun*. The *blacks* were speedily hurled over the battlements, head foremost; the *yellows* quickly followed; and finally the *duns* were irresistibly expelled in dire confusion through the *Postern Gate* in the rear, leaving the conquerors

Confined.

Apprehensive of death.

Hygeian Agent.

Black Vomit.

Bile.

masters of the Garrison, who restored the Kingdom to its rightful Sovereign. It now became necessary to supply the territory with provisions, of which there was *great want;* these were soon procured, and as readily devoured, so the loyal forces were speedily refreshed, and the constitution *re-established* upon *sound principles.*

Appetite returned.

Health restored.

W. P.

Aggravated Case of Piles, with Leprosy.

Mr. HALL, P. H. S. Southsea,

Sir,

A friend of mine being desirous that I should make trial of the medicines of the British College of Health, led me to consult you on my own case: and I gratefully acknowledge your kind attention. My faith, I must confess, in the virtues of the medicines to reach my case had been pretty well shaken, having received injury, I believe, to my constitution instead of benefit, by the quantity and variety prescribed for me by two Physicians and many Surgeons, for the last thirty years, so that even Mr. Morison will not be surprised that I little anticipated the restored state of health I am now enjoying, through the use of the medicines the two past months. For more than thirty years I have been a sufferer, severely so, from piles, both external and internal: in addition to which, I have been afflicted with leprosy, having, at the age of fourteen, been inoculated with small pox from a person who had leprosy. For the last two years I have been in a declining and debilitated state; pains in my head and limbs, cold feet, and almost nightly suffering severely from cramp in my legs, could get very little sleep, and appetite gone. My weakness was so extreme, that no possible hope of my recovery was entertained. To see me now raised up from such a suffering, feeble state, is, indeed, the astonishment of my friends and neighbours: I have, comparatively, renewed my youth, at the age of 56; my strength is restored; I can walk many miles in a day with pleasure; all appearances of leprosy is gone; my spirits are good; I can with ease read aloud for several hours together; enjoy my food, sleep, and society again. Having returned thanks to Almighty God for his mercies, I beg publicly to present Mr. Morison with my best respects and grateful feelings for his invaluable discovery. By no one can his new and sublime theory be more highly valued; I read his interesting publications with delight and earnest desire, that the

blessing of restored health may be in reserve for many more despairing sufferers.

I am, Sir, your's respectfully,
B. BRABY BOOKER.

No. 35, Trafalgar-street, Halfway Houses,
Portsea, July 6, 1830.

Cure of Obstruction in the Chest.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

With grateful thanks to God, I take the liberty of informing you the benefit I received from taking your vegetable medicine. I was afflicted with an obstruction in the chest for upwards of three years—I was attended by doctors, but they could give me no relief—not knowing my disorder, I, like many others in this country, tried the water doctors, who all prescribed, and put me to a great expense, all to no service. I was in as low a state as man ever was; no one ever thought I could live a single day longer, nor did I myself expect ever to be better. But providentially hearing that Mr. George, of Prendergast, sold a particular sort of pills, called "Morison's vegetable pills," I was advised to try them. I sent for two boxes, which cost 2s. 3d.; I took them as directed; before I took half the two boxes I was much better. I continued taking them, and every day got better: I took two more boxes, and am this day in Haverfordwest market, in perfect health, declaring the value of Mr. Morison's pills. As I wish all the country to know the value of them, I have, and will take all the pains I can to let my fellow-creatures know what good they have done me. That the blessing of Heaven may attend you, and all concerned in the dispensation of this national blessing, will ever be the prayer of,

Sir,
Your humble and obedient servant,
JOHN POWELL.

Clareston, near Haverfordwest,
July 10, 1830.

Cure of Short Breath.

To Mr. HALL, Agent for Portsmouth.

John Smith, gardener, near Southsea, ninety-two years of age, returns Mr. Hall his best thanks (with some vegetables for his acceptance) for the cure of his cough, and shortness of breathing, which had been very troublesome for some months, and appeared of a settled character. The few doses of Morison's pills that he took has restored him to perfect health, and he is again enabled to walk twenty miles a day. His sight and hearing are perfect, and yet his age is ninety-two.

July 30, 1830.

Cure of St. Vitus's Dance.

To Mr. WALKOM, Agent for Liverpool.

SIR,

I think it a duty I owe you, to make known to the public at large the wonderful cure performed on my daughter by the use of Mr. Morison's vegetable universal medicine, when I first applied to you she was in a most dreadful state, in what is called St. Vitus's Dance. with all the attendant symptoms of that most distressing complaint; and although she had had medical advice, and had taken many things from the doctors, yet she was getting worse and worse. I had heard of Mr. Morison's vegetable universal medicine, and was determined to try its effects on my dear child, though with little hope of its being of any use to her. My wife accordingly purchased two small boxes, (Nos. 1 and 2,) and we gave them to her according to your directions. We soon perceived a change for the better. I was then determined to give it a fair trial; this I did; and in the space of a few weeks my daughter was restored to perfect health—to our great joy. I have been a witness of the wonderful operation the medicine had on the blood and humours of the child, and I most sincerely believe it is sufficient, if persevered in, to subdue any and every complaint, and to perform a cure. Those persons who saw the child when she was suffering under the complaint, and who have seen her since, are astonished at the change.

I am, Sir,
Your grateful humble servant,
JAMES SMITH.

Six-row-place, Upper Pitt-street,
Liverpool, Aug. 10, 1830.

Discharge of an enormous Tape-worm.

MR. MORISON,

Sir,

I beg leave to inform you of a most wonderful cure performed on me by the use of your "vegetable universal medicine."

For about six years I have been troubled with pains in the breast, giddiness in the head, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, and at other times a most voracious appetite, with pains, wind in the bowels, pains in the back and side and shoulders, shortness of breath, faintness and sickness, with weakness and lassitude of the arms and legs, frequently unfitting me for labour; when, by making my case known to Mr. W. C. POOLE, of Redruth, he immediately considered it to be a tape-worm which was the cause of my torment, and kindly advised the prompt use of your universal medicine, which would quickly prove the correctness of his ideas, as, in a few days, I parted with a tape-worm, of the enormous length of twenty-two yards, having some thousands of joints; since which time I have continued to recover my health, and at the present time do declare that I never found myself better in all my life, thanks to the Almighty for it. I beg, Sir, that you will make my case known, for the benefit of other poor sufferers, like myself, that they may know where to apply for a remedy. To you, and all concerned in the dispensation of this truly national blessing.

I am, Sir,

Your humble debtor for health and life,

MATTHEW GRIFFING.

Grampound, Aug. 12, 1830.

Cure of inflamed Eyes, Indigestion, and general Debility.

Mr. MORISON,

Sir,

For the great benefit I have experienced from your invaluable vegetable universal medicine, I am in duty bound thus publicly to express to you my grateful acknowledgments for being brought again into a healthy state of existence through your means.

I am the Commander of a trading vessel from this port; have been a dreadful sufferer for years, from a complicated derangement of body and mind, arising from a scorbutic humour, which (I now learn) had obstructed the free circulation of the blood; my digestion was so imperfect that the food I ate afforded me no nourishment, or renewal of wasting strength; my sleepless nights, for weeks and months, harassed with horrific dreams; in short, my sufferings were worse than any of the very many who have published their cases and cures from your inestimable medicine.

I have gone through all the routine of practice of what was deemed the best of the faculty, such as cupping, bleeding, leeching, blistering, and salivation, but all to no earthly purpose, except that of apparently rivetting my complaints upon me. In despair of ever getting relief, yet obliged to seek for the provision of a large family, in addition to my general ailments, I went with a cargo of coals to Portsmouth, in April last, with a dreadful inflammation in my eyes, (from which being quite blind) I was incapable of going on shore to transact my business. My Mate hearing of the fame of your medicine, got two boxes from your intelligent agent, Mr. HALL, which actually gave me my sight the next day, and, to my utter astonishment, by continuing to take from 6 to 10 pills every day, for five weeks, I found all my infirmities melt away like wax; my strength increased daily (which appeared most extraordinary) although kept in a constant state of purgation; and, by the blessiug of God, I pronounce myself a perfectly sound man, to the great surprise of all who know me.

The effect that has been produced on me, has excited a lively interest in your favour in this town and neighbourhood; the clamour is very great for the medicine; and you have no one in the North, (that we can learn) who sells it; I, then, must be your agent here, there is none so fit, and I can and will speak long and loudly on its merits, not only from the benefits I have myself derived from it, but from my own knowledge of the incalculable good that has been done in the West of England, which I have witnessed in Portsmouth, Swansea, and Colchester. I send you an order on my Brokers in London for 10*l.* to which amount you will send medicine, and, if you think proper to adopt me as your agent here, please to send me a full supply of hand-bills, and directions for use, and I promise you, a more ardent advocate to your interests exists not, than,

Sir,

Your gratefully devoted and humble servant,

MICHÆL GARDNER.

Hendon, Bishop's Wearmouth, Durham,
10th August, 1830.

Cure of Asthma.

MR. HALL, P.H.S. Southsea,

SIR,

Having been a great sufferer from Asthma for twenty years, and lately derived so much benefit from a few months' use of Mr. Morison's medicine, I feel pleasure in making the acknowledgment, hoping it may lead others to the same means, and happy result.

During the above period, (twenty years) I have been under various medical treatment in different parts of Europe and South America, but to no purpose. I now enjoy rest at night, relish my food, and with cheerfulness attend to business.

I am, Sir,

Respectfully your well wisher,

FREDERICK ZEEGELAR.

Bingham-Town, near Gosport,
Aug. 15, 1830.

No. XXIV.

MR. W. C. POOLE'S SECOND REPORT *to the College of Health, on his Mission to prove that the "Vegetable Universal Medicine" is a certain antidote to the Virulence of the Small Pox humour, and possesses, in its simple use, the power of rendering that hitherto-devastating malady* (a perfectly harmless evacuation of the first of juvenile ailments,) *the means of securing future perfect health.*

TO MR. MORISON, the Hygeist and President, and to MR. MOAT, the Vice-President, of the British College of Health.

GENTLEMEN,

In connection with my arduous pursuits of combating the wide range of human ailments and sufferings, I have, since my last report (see "Practical Proofs," p. 122,) made it my chief care to prove the value of your inestimable medicine in the eradicability of the Small Pox, in accordance to your clearly expressed theory, as so ably pourtrayed in the little Treatise on that malady ("Practical Proofs," p. 31,) which all the heads of families ought to be possessed of, as a sure guide to their ultimate *success*. On this conviction I have pursued your instructions with an avidity which has gained me the proud eminence of your approval, and the blessings of some hundreds of families who have been most eminently benefited through your medicine.

Had I the permission to give the names publicly, of all who have proved the virtues and value of your universal medicine, in the cases of *prevention* and *cure* of the Small Pox Virus, I should be able to fill a tolerable sized volume; but of which I am deprived, through that unaccountable fastidiousness which is so prevalent in all ranks of society, yet I can give scores of references from parties of the first respectability, who are sounding your praises in every other direction. With me, however, the case is widely different, as I can independently of all considerations of connexion, or otherwise interested motives, state facts in my own family which none can gainsay, or deny, and in the refusal of which I should do you, and the whole College, great injustice in withholding. It is known to you, Gentlemen, that I went to Manchester, to establish myself as your general agent in that widely extensive district. I had not been there more than a month, when I received a letter from a friend, to say that my wife (with her family of four children), and youngest child were taken suddenly ill in a fever, (then very rife in Redruth), and that I must hasten home, if I wished to see them alive. I took my immediate departure, and fortunately

arrived in time to save her life, which I did with your medicines alone. The infant died in convulsions, being too far gone, (and only five months old), to be enabled to pass the medicine through it. I found the town in the utmost state of calamity and alarm, from the malignancy of the Small Pox, which had carried off upwards of *one hundred children*, during my short absence. I found all my other three children labouring under that dire disease, in its utmost state of malignity! My third child, John Charles, three years and a half old, was in the last stage of Small Pox, (attended with a high fever), in what is called in Cornwall a fluxy sort, which is ever fatal under the old, and general mode of treatment. They come out all over the body, of different colours and sorts, and are always full of pits, with *a contraction of the throat*, which in this case prevented all possibility of passing the medicine through the gullet, on which account only he could not be saved, and the poor dear child died in the greatest agonies! My next care was drawn to my two only remaining children, *both covered from head to foot, and both quite blind.* My little girl, two years and a half old, was covered with a most kindly sort of pox, in which the virtue and power of the medicine was clearly evinced, as, the passage in the throat being clear, I was enabled to pass *six pills a day* through her, which hove out the Small Pox, by *tens of thousands*, hundreds of them as large as farthings. Vast numbers came to see her, who were struck with astonishment at the medicine displaying such a beautiful sample of its beneficent effects, covered as the poor child was, every blotch shewed evident signs of no possible danger being near. From the fineness of the sort, many were desirous to obtain a portion of the matter, but I resolutely resisted their entreaties, on the conscientious conviction that much of the evil of this malady arises from the erroneous idea of spreading its general diffusion through a district by an universal Inoculation, and thereby introducing it in families where it would never have reached, and often to the destrustion of thousands! The child has done well, and, thanks to your inestimable means, will, now she is cleansed from the maternine humours (the source of this most fatal of all juvenile complaints, and of all future diseases), rise up a blooming healthy girl.

My next child, Frederick, six years and a half old, was given *eight pills a day*, which produced the same effect as in his sister's case, only, scores of the pocs were as large as shillings, and heaped one upon another in countless numbers. During the operation of the medicine he parted with *nine worms, sixteen inches in length, and an inch and quarter in circumference,*

which, I am sorry to say, in the confusion of such a time of distress, were not preserved, but can be attested as fact by many scores, who beheld them with astonishment. The poor boy was *blind seven days*, but is now quite well, and, no doubt fully established for a future state of sound health.

With such evidences as these of the value of the medicines all former prejudices have died away, and the soundness of your theory thus proved to be correct and infallible. I have the happiness to state, that I have been instrumental in saving ALL WHO HAVE TAKEN THE MEDICINE, where almost all who would not come within the lustre of this new light, *have failed*. I have AT LEAST THIRTY CASES OF PERFECT CURES, many of which are in preparation for, and will shortly appear before the public, which I trust will at length prove a death-blow to this dire disease, so destructive to the hopes and happiness of millions.

Impressed with the justness of your remarks, *many pregnant women* have taken the medicine, and all declare they never had "such easy births, or such fine children," and that none have yet taken the infection, although living in the midst of the malady, which was never remembered to be so destructive.

I cannot too strenuously recommend all parents to consider the incalculable importance of this new mode of treatment of the small pox malady, so well borne out with incontrovertible facts, and so clearly elucidative of the soundness of the Hygeian theory, which is at once so simple, harmless, safe, and certain. Let them prepare their children, by a *thorough cleansing of the universal medicine*, when in the neighbourhood of infection, and I am convinced that they will not be impressed with it, or, if they are caught, will have it it the most favourable way, and highly advantageous for their future health, never subject to be disfigured by scars or pits upon the face: let them, if infected, in any stage of the disease, (and the throat will admit a passage), boldly administer the medicine in strong doses, and the happiest consequences must reward their confidence in this their only hope of success.

Your numerous agents, Gentlemen, cannot be too strongly impressed with their importance of their exalted mission in which they are so praiseworthily engaged, having such a safe and easy means of at length putting a stop to the direful ravages of this devastating malady. Let them strain every nerve to promulgate the good tidings to the full stretch of their connexions, and I will answer with my live that, not one in fifty will fall through their hands, if promptly and judiciously treated. Then will the Hygeian theory resound through the land as a national blessing, sent as a happy presage to a better state of health than the world has ever known.

With the firm conviction, Gentlemen, that the College will ultimately root out all past medical errors, and rise in the first of consequences and honours,

I remain your devoted servant,

W. CLAY POOLE.

Redruth, 6th Nov. 1830.

NOTE FROM THE COLLEGE.

The College has to observe on the above "Report," that it does not consider the practice pursued to have been sufficiently active in such cases of MALIGNANT SMALL POX. The dose of six or eight pills should have been doubled, or that quantity given twice a day, which would have decidedly done more good. In all cases of *stoppage of the throat*, the College recommends the "Liquid Medicine," and use at the same time glysters made of the pills, ten to twenty dissolved in water. In all such cases, benefit is only to be expected from *copious evacuations*.

No. XXV.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT of Mr. T. WADELTON, *Agent General for Warwickshire, to the British College of Health.*

To Mr. MORISON,

Dear Sir,

It appears you are about to publish the third edition of the "MORISONIANA," with additional cures and other proofs of the correctness of your new system, and of the inestimable benefit that the country is deriving, and that mankind must henceforth derive, from your fortunate discovery. The principles laid down in your writings are daily making many new converts, notwithstanding that your system is so completely opposed to any that had previously been promulgated. The successful practice upon it, however, cannot fail to convince all who doubt of its truth, no matter how different your opinions are from any that have previously appeared; and it is the success of the practice, that has established its truth on a basis that nothing can shake. The success of the practice must silence the tongue of envy, of malice, and of sordid interest; and must bear it in triumph through every obstruction that can possibly be raised against it.

You must be highly gratified to be informed, that thousands in my district are now in the enjoyment of good health, many of whom would, in all probability, if they had not had the

assistance of your medicine, have been suffering under disease, and many who would (and they say it themselves) have been at this time in their graves.

It is obvious that, while such is taking place, (as I hear it is,) nearly all over the country, that no opposition can retard its progress, or prevent it from dispelling the darkness in which the medical science has hitherto been involved. You have rendered simple and intelligible to any common understanding, that which has hitherto been complex and difficult to men of the brightest genius: and the new path opened by you must be trod in by medical men, or the greater part of them will, very shortly, be compelled to drop the profession. The public will no longer be duped by them. I have had the pleasure to release hundreds of families from the ever-to-be-dreaded grasp of these men, who, once employed, are so extremely difficult to be got rid of; for, as they attack only the symptoms of disease, they cannot of course eradicate the cause, and therefore their patients are doomed to be almost continually under their hands. Of this fact I am continually receiving proofs. A gentleman said the other day, that during about three months that he had been occasionally using the medicine, it had saved him at least seven or eight pounds, which, during this time, he should have had to pay his doctor. He was frequently seized with some violent disorder of the stomach, which used to lay him up for several days; but since he has used your medicine, the attacks have been gradually becoming less frequent and less severe; a dose or two of the pills carry it off, and he feels after them as light as a feather. In numerous cases of nervous and bilious diseases, and of indigestion, for which many people could get no relief from any thing, until by good fortune they met with the universal medicine—and in all cases of this kind it has given permanent relief.

I can refer applicants to so many respectable persons who have suffered severely in the last-mentioned diseases, that it is unnecessary for me to select and relate certain cases: I will, however, relate one that is remarkable by being accompanied with a case of rupture. A Lady, in an extremely weak condition, arising from indigestion, applied to me for some of the medicine; she was very nervous and her spirits much depressed; her stomach was so weak, that it could bear *no solid food of any description;* the lightest food she could take, even a little tea, gave her racking pains. She has had a rupture for eight years, which she believes was caused by the weak state of her health: during these years she had been continually under the *care of some Doctor or other:* and to what purpose did she expend a great sum of money? Why, to have her miseries increased; and she tells me that had she not discarded them, she should by this time have been in her grave. Four days' use of

the universal medicine convinced her, that if she had had it in the early stage of her complaint, the miseries of those many years would have been warded off. When she had taken four doses of the medicine, she awoke the following morning, and to her great surprise, found that the part of her inside (which, hitherto, on awaking, she constantly found protruding through the diseased part) in its proper place; *and this she has constantly found to be the case every morning since:* and she expects shortly to be able to leave off her *truss*, which, by day, she has been compelled to wear. Her stomach will now bear solid food without inconvenience, and her spirits, which were before so dreadfully depressed, are now become quite cheerful. Many of my patients have been afflicted in a variety of ways, but the principal complaint having been the most painful and troublesome they have paid little attention to their minor ones, (certainly they were all branches of the same root), and have been surprised to find them all die together by a course of the medicine. *It must be so;* for the universal medicine goes to the root of all, and, therefore, *all the branches must die.* How much better this mode of treatment is than that of the Doctors, who frequently enough, as every one knows, while with mercury or other poisonous stuff they are endeavouring to cure one disease, are weakening the constitution of their patient, and laying it open to more serious diseases than that which they intended to cure.

Indolent tumours of long standing, stiffness of joints, warts on the hands, chilblains, &c. are part of the inferior diseases to which I have above alluded. I will mention one case which at this moment occurs to my mind.

A Gentleman labouring under an asthmatic complaint applied to me for assistance; he had, likewise, a stiff knee, caused by having been thrown out of his gig eight years ago; he had been lame ever since the accident; and as nothing succeeded to remove it at the time, he had no idea that it could ever be cured, and thought nothing about it when he applied in consequence of his asthmatic complaint. After the use of the medicine for a few days, a sharp pain came on in the diseased knee, for which he could not account, little thinking that the medicine could effect any good on his knee, which had been stiff for so many years. Much to his surprise, however, he shortly found the joint become a little pliable, and by persevering with the medicine, it wore completely away. Thus was this gentleman cured of his asthma and stiff knee, and was so improved in the general state of his health, as to be a better man than he had been at any time during the previous twenty years. This account was related to me by himself. I saw a young Lady to-day, who tells me she was under the care of a noted Physician of this town for 14 month: she was rather consumptive, and had a constant pain

in her left side. Her patience for so long a time proves that she must have reposed unbounded confidence in the skill of this Gentleman; here could have been no complaint for him to make; here was time sufficient for him to employ all the deep researches of his *scientific skill;* here was, likewise, the advantage of youth, she being young; and yet, with the assistance of these favourable circumstances, he effected no good whatever; and she says that she was "*no better*" at the conclusion of the time than she was at the commencement; and then added, "a few boxes of your pills set me free from pain, and made me feel as *lively as a lark.*" What would seem to some people almost incredible is, that many elderly persons, sixty and some seventy years of age, have, by following up the use of the medicine for some months, had their constitutions so strengthened and renovated, and their appearance so much improved, as to surprise all who knew them; the great increase of strength they have acquired has completely changed their gait aud manner of walking. The renewal of health and strength at this time of life is certainly something very unusual: such was never effected before by the use of *any medicine;* and this would seem to bear one out in drawing the conclusion, that if the blood and humours of the body were kept in a pure state (which might easily be done by a dose being taken occasionally), that life would be extended to a great number of years beyond the time at which it is in almost every instance overpowered and destroyed by disease. How seldom it happens that life is prolonged till it is worn out by *time;* some violent disease, sometimes in infancy, sometimes in the strength and prime of manhood, overpowers nature; and we frequently see it gradually encroached upon by diseases, slow in progress, but certain as to their ultimate effects; because no medicine (before your discovery) had been found that would secure the human frame against their attacks. But we *now know* that all these, various as their forms may be, arise from one common cause; and we know, too, how to keep that cause in subjection; and the benefit that must for the future accrue to mankind from this knowledge, throws in the shade any that can possibly result from other recent discoveries.

I quite agree with your observations lately put forth with respect to animal food and the use of the flesh brush; I have for some time past recommended the attention of patients to these matters: and I find that where due attention is paid to them, the cure is much sooner effected than when they are neglected. I am convinced, from many instances, that friction is of primary importance, and it is much to be regretted that many people, to whom, when its salutary influence is pointed out, are so remiss in the employment of this natural and effectual means of promoting the circulation of the blood. People have long been misled by the doctors with respect to the use of animal food;

they frequently recommend a *plentiful use* of it to those, the juices of whose stomachs, will not, without great difficulty, digest the lightest food. I have known instances of their having recommended it with a view to strengthen persons who have been materially *weakened and injured* by it; and this has been proved by an opposite course of diet. I used to visit a gentleman some time ago who was much afflicted with indigestion, nervous irritability, and whose whole frame was completely unhinged: his mind was so dreadfully confused by the most trivial occurrences, that he could be considered but little short of being in a state of mental derangement. Calling upon him one evening, I found him about to partake of a beef steak, which he informed me was his usual supper. Upon which I represented to him the impropriety of this practice by one in his weak condition. He replied, that *several doctors* had recommended it to him; after the steak, brandy and water was his drink, which, they had told him, would act as a tonic to his stomach. I begged him to discontinue the use of both these, telling him that a little animal food once a day would be sufficient. He adopted my plan, and with the use of the universal medicine was restored to health. This gentleman had for several years been constantly on the doctor's list; he has now done with them entirely, and is a staunch advocate for our new system. Much good has been done in cases of worms, all kinds of which are soon eradicated. One remarkable instance of this took place at Dudley, eight miles from Birmingham. A female of that place had a worm driven from her eighteen yards long! shortly after which a little retching was produced by the medicine, and she threw another worm from her stomach two yards long! I am utterly incapable, by any thing that I can say, of giving you an adequate idea of the general good that has been done in my district. Great as the sale has been, I am fully confident that the ensuing year will produce a vast increase: it has been constantly on the increase, and it must and will go on progressively till the practice of the old school shall be completely destroyed; and this desirable change will be of indescribable benefit to mankind.

I am, dear Sir,

Sincerely and respectfully your's,

THOMAS WADELTON.

No. XXVI.

MR. WADELTON,
SIR,

One of my children, about ten weeks old, was so dangerously ill that we did not expect it to live. We administered several sorts of medicine, but which had no good effect; and having heard much about the good done by your pills, which were very noted in Oldbury, I applied to and purchased some of your sub-agent, Mr. Kennedy, and gave them to the child according to his directions, by which it was restored to health in a fortnight. Seeing the good effect they had on the child, I sometime after, having a severe cough, took a box of them, and was completely cured. My wife likewise has been cured of a severe headache by their use.

Yours,
W. SALT.

Oldbury, March 15, 1830.

The foliowing Letters were sent to Mr. Morison, from individuals who had been completely restored to health by taking this invaluable Medicine.

MR. MORISON,
SIR,

I am happy in having it in my power to acknowledge the great benefit of your vegetable medicine. My wife has been for the last nine years, (from her lying-in,) in a most distressing state,—she was so ill, that she could not walk from her bed to the door for several years. She tried nearly all the doctors in the neighbourhood, to no use; she also tried the water-doctors, a set that very much impose on the lower order of people in this country, all to no effect. Luckily, I did hear that Mr. George, of Prendergast, sold your pills; I bought two small boxes, that cost me 2s. 3d.; before she took them all, she was much better. I bought two more, and am happy to say that she is quite well, and able to walk as many miles as any woman of her age can. My wife and myself are willing to attest the same, and will answer any inquiry respecting the above cure; and wish, for the benefit of all the afflicted, that you will publish it in what manner you please, and may the blessing of God attend you for ever, for sending such good medicine into this country, is the sincere wish of,

Sir, your humble servant,
WILLIAM LLEWELLING.

Fraystrap, near Haverfordwest,
27th June, 1830.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

I think it my duty to inform you of the wonderful cure I have experienced from your invaluable medicine. I had been afflicted with a bilious complaint for upwards of five years, which rendered me incapable of attending to my work. I applied to several doctors, all to no use. I was in a very low state indeed. A friend of mine, who had received great benefit from taking Mr. Morison's vegetable pills, advised me to take them. Finding that Mr. W. George, of Prendergast, had them for sale, I bought two small boxes, which gave me great relief. I bought two more, and will say, which all that know me can prove, that I am now as well as any man in Pembrokeshire, and follow my employ as well as I ever did.

I cannot finish this address, without informing you also of the great benefit my wife has received from taking the same. She had been, for the last twelve years, in a lingering state, so that she was deprived of attending to her family. She had such hardships to breathe, that it was painful for any person to see her. I prevailed on her to try the same pills as had done so much good to me, and thanks be to God, she is now able to attend to every thing to the satisfaction of our family. For the benefit of the public, I beg you will be pleased to make it known to the whole world. Wishing you every blessing that Heaven can bestow, with every feeling of gratitude.

We are, Sir,
Your humble servants,
LEWIS EVANS.
MARY EVANS.

Crundel, near Haverfordwest,
June 29, 1830.

Cure of Spasms.

MR. F. HALL, P. H. S. Southsea.

SIR,

For six years past, I have been very much afflicted with spasms, and sometimes to that degree, as to oblige me to lay by my work, for a week together. After trying many things recommended by one person and another, I was advised to go to the dispensary at Portsea, there I was bled and blistered, and took the medicines prescribed for me a month, but found it useless to continue. It is now about six months ago, Sir, that I was at your house, when you prevailed on my making another

effort to get rid of the spasms, by trying Morison's medicines, and I readily confess that a few strong doses of the pills, under your directions, very soon touched the root of my complaint, and the spasms vanished, and have not again returned. I have since enjoyed a good share of health, indeed better than I at all expected was in store for me. I will add, that many have received great benefit from occasionally taking the pills.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES STONE.

Hambrow-row, Southsea,
Aug. 20, 1830.

Cure of a Bowel Complaint of five years standing.

To Mr. WALKOM, Hygeian Agent.

SIR,

I think it my duty to make known to the afflicted in Liverpool the wonderful cure performed on me by Morison's vegetable universal medicine. My case is as follows:—About five years ago I was taken with a severe bowel complaint, attended with excruciating pain. I frequently brought off blood and corruption from my bowels, and also clotty blood from my stomach; but this discharge gave me no ease. My sufferings at times were so great, that I should roll in agony on the ground. My strength left me, my appetite was quite gone: and it might truly be said of me, that I was a most pitiable object. I was recommended to try many things: but nothing gave me more than a temporary relief. But hearing of Mr. Morison's vegetable universal medicine, I was determined to try what it would do for me: and, by the blessing of Almighty God, I am now restored to good sound health. I could not have thought the medicine would have had such an effect on me in so short a time. My appetite has returned, and I can truly say, that, from a pale emaciated man, I am now become plump and ruddy. I know not, Sir, how to express my gratitude to Mr. Morison and yourself for the introduction of this most invaluable medicine into Liverpool, and I shall do my utmost to make its most wonderful effects known. I am now able to follow my labour with comfort to myself and to the astonishment of those who had seen me before.

I am, Sir, your grateful servant,
JAMES CARMICHÆL.

No. 6, Bell-street, Liverpool,
Aug. 21, 1830.

Extraordinary Cure of Asthmatic Complaint, &c. &c.

MR. MORISON,

I beg to acquaint you of the astonishing relief I have obtained by the use of your vegetable universal medicines. I have for ten years past been subject to a dreadful asthmatic complaint, attended with extreme weakness and general debility of my whole frame, which, together with the continual coughing and shortness of breath rendered me unable, at times, to do any kind of work, or scarcely to walk. I had recourse to various means to obtain relief, but all proved ineffectual,—my complaint still remained, and I had given up all hopes of obtaining it, believing, after what had been tried, that it was impossible—that my case was one of those for which no remedy could be found. But, a short time ago, on hearing of many in Colchester who had taken the universal medicine with great success, I was happily induced to try it, which, in one week, restored me to such a state of health as I had not for many years before enjoyed. Having now taken them one month, I have scarcely any remains of my complaint, and believe I shall require no more than the few doses I have remaining to restore me to perfect health and strength. I feel it my duty to do my utmost in making known to others this invaluable remedy. If you choose to publish my case, I am ready to satisfy any one who may apply.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM STEBBING.

No. 14, East Hill, Colchester,
Sept. 3, 1830.

Cure of St. Vitus' Dance.

To Mr. HALL, P. H. S., Southsea.

Sir,

Having with sincere gratitude acknowledged the goodness of God, in the restoration of my daughter from that direful disease called St. Vitus' Dance, I will not neglect thanking you for sending Mr. Booker, your agent at Southampton, to us. His kind attention and assurance, that I had every thing to hope in making trial of Mr. Morison's medicines, induced me to do so, and to persevere. My dear child was in an alarming situation for several months. I had the best medical advice in this town for her, but she gained no relief; my mind was distressed, and almost despairing. So great and distressing was the agitation of

her whole frame, that I was obliged, even the day before Mr. Booker called, to have a person to hold her head, and another her hands, whilst I gave her food. After taking this new medicine three days, a surprising change was observable, and with about three weeks' continuance of the same, in doses directed by Mr. Booker, my daughter has been completely cured. This statement may possibly, in your hands, be the means of introducing a blessing in another family, therefore you may use it in any way you please.

I am, Sir, your's very respectfully,
MARTHA VALLACK.

Hanover Buildings, Southampton,
Sept. 7, 1830.

Cure of Dropsy and Flatulency, with an immense discharge of large Worms, at the important period of the change of Life.

Messrs. MORISON, MOAT & Co.

To you, Sirs, I owe as instruments under God, who is the dispenser of all blessings, the health I now enjoy, to which I have been restored from a complication of diseases, by the use of your excellent medicine. I was in the 52d year of my age, and had experienced for upwards of three years the most distressing effects from the preceding change, beyond my power of describing; when I providentially heard of your "vegetable universal medicine; and applied about Christmas last to your zealous and encouraging agent, Mr. Pomeroy, of St. Austell, for the pills. I took them according to his direction; the effect was soon visible, for I discharged such a quantity of putrescent matter as alarmed me exceedingly, and almost deterred me from proceeding further with them, till my husband convinced me that the pills did not create the offensive matter in, but expelled it from the intestines. I then continued to take them, though sparingly, for several month, during which time I voided ten worms, each twelve inches long, at once, and afterwards a considerable number of the same size, and some hundreds of small ones at sundry times. I had also every symptom of a dropsy, I became much swollen, particularly the backs of my hands, which would, like dough, leave an impression after every touch. From my dropsical symptoms I was also relieved by the use of the pills. In addition to the above, I suffered much by a gravelly complaint, bordering on stricture, and from extreme flatulency in my stomach, of both which I am now also happily cured by the same means. At the time I began with your medicine I considered myself a mass of corruption, but now by the blessing of God, I enjoy sound health, but it is the impression of my

mind, that, humanely speaking, I should not now be in the land of the living, if I had never heard of, and taken, your "vegetable universal medicine," having previously tried the skill of four of the Faculty in vain. As the best recompense I can render you for the cures I have experienced by your means, I shall not fail of recommending to others the medicine to which, under God, I attribute my complete recovery.

With ardent wishes for your welfare, and that of all engaged in the distribution of your grand panacea,

I remain, Gentlemen,

your's, most respectfully,

MARY ANGELLY.

St. Stephens, in Branwell, Cornwall,
Sep. 10, 1830.

Cure of General Debility from the discharge of another Tape-Worm.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

I am happy in having it in my power to inform you of the wonderful cure I have experienced from taking your vegetable medicine. I have been, for the last eight years, afflicted with a most distressing pain in my head, breast, and stomach, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, and nearly all the time in great pain. I tried several doctors, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try Mr. Morison's pills. Finding they were sold by Mr. George, of Prendergast, near Haverfordwest, I sent for two boxes of pills, and one box of powder, and took five or six doses of them, when I voided a tape-worm nearly four feet long, with 342 joints in it. After that had left me, I found myself much better, and am now gaining strength; and I am well convinced, that by persevering to take these pills, I shall soon get as well as ever I was. It is not mere than 10 days since I first took the pills. I have sent the tape-worm to Mr. George, in order that he may keep it to shew any person who may wish to see it. You may publish my case and cure in what manner you please, as I wish all my fellow creatures to know the value of your medicine. Wishing they may have the same effect on all that take them, as they had on me, is the sincere wish of,

Sir, your humble and obedient servant,

JOHN PHILIPS JONES.

Harnoldstone Lodge, near Haverfordwest,
Sep. 8, 1830.

Cure of Consumption.

Mr. Wadelton, Hygeian Agent,

Sir,

It is my request that you will give publicity to the statements which I am now about to make, because they are of great importance to the afflicted, whose sufferings every one who can sympathise with them would feel desirous to alleviate. I had a constant gnawing pain in my stomach, and felt as if something were crawling about in it; severe pains in my side, and at times in my back; night sweats, a cough, a trembling weakness on getting up in mornings, stomach so weak I could scarcely take any kind of food, and at all times a general langour of body. A medical gentleman, who had on other occasions attended me, now exercised his skill to no purpose; therefore, having heard much about your pills, I determined to try them, and before I had finished the fourth small box, all my pains and disagreeable feelings had left me, and I was restored to sound health. This took place many months ago, but I have deferred making these statements till the present time, lest the cure should not have been radical; and I have now the satisfaction to say, that there appears to be no probability of a return. I was, no doubt, in a consumptive state; what a blessing it must be then, that there is at last discovered a medicine that will eradicate this terrible disease, which cuts off such vast numbers of mankind, and which has hitherto defied the power of medicine. I speak from actual experience. I have recommended many of my friends, who all speak highly of it. With my best wishes to you and Mr. Morison,

I am, Sir, your's truly,

THOMAS LEAK.

24, Doe-Street, Coleshill-Street, Birmingham,
Sep. 24, 1830.

Cure of Small Pox.

Mr. Hall, p.h.s., Southsea.

Sir,

I am thankful to acknowledge the good effects of Morison's medicines, and your very kind attention in the recovery of my little boy from the Small Pox, caught in the natural way. When I called on you, the eruption was full on him, and I felt anxious, but was surprised to see how the medicine kept the fever down, and relieved his breathing. I am satisfied of the great importance of the medicine in Small Pox, as no child, being so much affected, ever went through the disorder better. I have

given the medicine to my other children, as you wished me, to keep off or prepare them from taking the infection.

I am, Sir,
Your's, obediently,
REBECCA SWATTON.

Great Southsea-street, Sept. 28, 1830.

Cure of Asthmatic Complaint, and Dropsy.

MR. CHARLEWOOD,
Sir,

I hereby state, for the good of the public, my wonderful restoration to health, by your pills. I have for more than six years been subject to an asthmatic complaint, which of late became much worse, and my breathing exceedingly difficult. I have also for some time been subject to a dropsical complaint, and was reduced to such a state of weakness as to be unable to lift the weight a child can carry. My sufferings increased daily; I could at times scarcely speak, as is well known in the neighbourhood of Oakley Green. In this distressing state, I commenced taking your pills, and have, in little less than three weeks, been perfectly cured. My strength has increased daily, and although I seemed to be labouring under a complication of disorders. I am perfectly freed of them all, and am this day in Colchester purchasing your pills for my neighbours, which, from my own experience, I firmly believe will, if persevered with, prove a remedy for every disease.

L. BANBRIDGE.

Oakley Green, near Colchester,
Sept. 30, 1830.

Important Case and Cure of a violent Pain in the Side, and a general debilitated Constitution.

Mr. HALL, P.H.S., Southsea,
Sir,

I should be wanting in gratitude, did I not inform you of the incredible relief I have received from the use of Morison's universal medicines. Unfortunately, I have been afflicted these twenty years with a violent pain in my side, back, &c., so that I could obtain neither rest nor comfort; my existence (although supposed to be short by a number of medical men I consulted,) became a complete burthen to me, and I anxiously waited death to rid me of the pain which I endured. A friend (I may truly

say) recommended me to your agent at Newport, Mr. Holland, who with his wonted civility, gave me every advice and instruction, and through his confidence in the medicine, and the hopes he held out, by perseverance, on my part, I was persuaded to give it a trial; and, after using it only three weeks, a large worm passed from me, and I am happy to say that I am now in a state of convalescence.

There are people, I am well aware, that ridicule every medicine but what passes, as they term it, through the hands of a regular professional person, but I am happy to say that their opinion is erroneous, since their advice or prescriptions have never afforded me the least benefit. I am induced to make my case public, not only from gratitude, but from a desire that it may be added to your other numerous cases, so that my fellow-creatures in affliction may know where to apply to receive that invaluable assistance and advice which I have.

With my best wishes for all connected with the British College of Health, and that they may receive their due reward,

I am, Sir,

Your very grateful and obedient servant,

AMELIA CASSFORD.

Rookley Green, near Newport, Isle of Wight, Oct. 2, 1830.

Case of Scurvy and Piles.

Mr. HALL, P. H. S., Southsea,

Sir,

The great benefit that has been experienced from the use of Mr. Morison's universal medicines, induced me to apply to you, though my complaints had been long standing, and with grateful feelings I acknowledge that my hopes have not been disappointed.

For the past thirty years I have been afflicted with scurvy and piles. I have consulted several physicians, besides the medical gentlemen of the Portsea Dispensary, and I suppose that I have taken every variety of medicine, but to very little purpose. Your view, Sir, of the cause of disease, led me to place confidence, and I soon found the medicines were touching my complaints, and I have at length succeeded in getting cured. I feel quite another person, enjoy my food with good appetite, sleep well, and am now strong and hearty. To recommend the medicine is a pleasure to me, as I consider it a real blessing to mankind, and experience enables me to do so with confidence. That prosperity may attend the new medical institution, is my sincere wish.

I remain, Sir, your's, &c.

GEORGE HESTER.

37, Sandwich-street, Portsea, October, 1830.

Another Cure of severe Rheumatism.

To Mr. HALL, P.H.S., Southsea,

Sir,

I feel pleasure in communicating to you the benefit I have received from taking Morison's vegetable universal medicine. I have for some years been sorely afflicted with that very trying disorder rheumatism, particularly in my arms, shoulders, and blade-bones, to such a degree that I could obtain neither rest nor comfort, and I had no expectations of obtaining such great relief in so short a time, after having had so much advice previously in vain. Being strongly recommended to your agent at Newport, Mr. Holland, I was induced by him to hope for relief even in my case, and rejoiced am I that I persevered according to his wishes, being now freed from pain.

I feel that I cannot too strongly recommend the medicine to persons of all ages, to relieve them from suffering miseries, and to restore their strength.

I am, Sir, your's &c.

JAMES TYLER.

Lamb Inn, Newport, Isle of Wight,
Oct. 28, 1830.

Vomiting of Blood Cured.

To Mr. SIFTON,

Sir,

Having derived great benefit from taking Morison's universal medicines, I feel it my duty to make a public acknowledgment of it, and to thank you for the recommendation of them. I have been for more than a twelve month afflicted with a violent vomiting of blood, frequently half a pint a day, which made me very weak, and quite unable to work. I have been twice in the hospital, but could get no relief. After taking only one 4s. 6d. box of the medicines, I am so far recovered as to be able to work. I intend to continue taking them.

I am, Sir, with feelings of gratitude, your obedient servant,

GEORGE FREEMANTLE.

Otterbourne Hill, Nov. 1830.

Another Cure of King's Evil.

Messrs. MORISON and MOAT,

In gratitude for the wonderful cure performed on my little boy, of only two years and four weeks old, I beg you to make

it known, that other poor sufferers may know where to find the same certain relief. My child has been afflicted about eighteen months with evils of a most malignant nature—one on the foot —one on the leg, and four on the arms. Every thing that could be done for the best has been done, but without any good effect, until being advised to call on your humane agent, Mr. W. C. Poole, of Redruth, under whose direction he found immediate relief and a perfect cure, being now in full health and vigour, for which I return my sincere thanks to all concerned in this great national blessing, and am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

MARY GRIBBELL.

Venten Rose Village, near Illogan Church Town,
two miles north of Redruth, Nov. 2, 1830.

Cure of Lumbago and severe Rheumatism.

To Messrs. Morison and Moat.

Gentlemen,

With every sense of honourable aud grateful feeling, I have to acknowledge to you a most extraordinary cure, performed on me by the use of Mr. Morison's vegetable universal medicine. I have been most severely afflicted with lumbago, with agonizing pains in my back and loins, and bent double with the weight of my sufferings for a length of time, the faculty could do me no good. Through the celebrity of your industrious agent, Mr. C. Poole, of Redruth, I was induced to try your invaluable medicine, and I thus conscientiously declare myself perfectly cured, in the short space of fourteen days. It is now four months since this, my perfect state of health returned, and have not suffered the least relapse, from which I am induced, for the good of my fellow-sufferers, to spread the fame of your medicine far and near.

I beg also to state, that my mother, Mary Warne, has been cured of a severe rheumatic affection in the right arm, from which the limb, &c. was useless by the same medicine.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your debtor for this my new existence,
and your most humble servant,

WILLIAM WARNE.

Penzance, Nov. 8, 1830.

Case of Pains in the Side, Spasms, &c.

MR. HALL, P. H. S., Southsea.

SIR,

In August last, when Mr. Booker, your Agent for Southampton, was at Romsey, I consulted him on my case, and he was satisfied that if I persevered in the use of the universal medicines, in large doses, I should be perfectly cured. I am happy to say that I strictly followed his advice, and, thank God, I am now enjoying as good a state of health as man can desire. The pain in my side, and very violent spasms in my stomach, with which I had been afflicted for years past, have left me altogether, and my appetite, which I had lost, is returned. I had been often attacked with gout, but, since the free use of the medicines, I have felt no symptoms of its return.

In addition to my own cure, my son had been ill for some time. Mr. Booker, as well as myself, thought him bordering on consumption, of which complaint his mother died; he has also taken the medicine, and is now perfectly restored to health. I should wish you to make these statements public, for the benefit of others, and the deserving interests of the College, yourself, Mr. Booker, and all engaged in dispensing so great a discovery, as these new medicines have proved. I will add, that nothing affords me more real pleasure than in lending my aid in making the medicines known at Romsey.

I remain, Sir, with sincere respects to Mr. Morison,

Yours, very truly,

JOHN SENNETT.

Romsey, Hants, Nov. 10, 1830.

Convincing Evidences of Morison's "Vegetable Universal Medicines" possessing the power of stopping the ravages of the Small Pox Virus.

To the PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the British College of Health.

GENTLEMEN,

At the end of a month's absence, I was hastily called home, on receiving the distressing intelligence that my wife and four children were all ill, and in extreme danger. My wife and infant at the breast were said to be past hope, in fevers; and the three children laid up in a most malignant state of Small

Pox, a malady which had carried off upwards of a hundred children in the district during my short absence. My wife was too ill to administer your sure antidote to her suffering household, and I arrived but just in time to save her life, the infant, five months old, having died in convulsions just before my arrival.

My third child, John Charles, three years and a half old, was in the last stage of Small Pox, of the most virulent kind, (attended with a high fever) in what is called in Cornwall, "a fluxy sort," which is ever fatal, under the old and general treatment. They come out all over the body, of different colours and sorts, and are always full of pits, with a contraction of the throat, which in this case prevented all possibility of passing the medicine through the gullet, on which account only he could not be saved, and the poor child died in the greatest agonies!

My next care was drawn to my two only remaining children, both covered from head to foot, and both quite blind. My little girl, two years and a half old, was covered with a most kindly sort of pock, in which the virtues and powers of the medicine were clearly evinced, as the passage in the throat being free, I was enabled to pass six pills a day through her, which hove out the Small Pox by tens of thousands, hundreds of them being as large as farthings. Vast numbers came to see her, who were struck with astonishment at the medicine displaying such a beautiful sample of its beneficent effects. Covered as the poor child was, every blotch shewed evident signs of the malignancy of the virus being overcome, and of no possible danger being near. Many were desirous of obtaining matter from her for the evil purpose of inoculation, but I resolutely refused, and prevailed upon upwards of thirty parents to rather put their children under the same course of medicine, and all have done equally well, and many of their cases will be published for general good. My child is now in full health and vigour.

My next child, Frederick, six years and a half old, was given eight pills a day, which produced the same effect as in his sister's case, only scores of the pock were as large as shillings and heaped one upon another in countless numbers, but all of a healthy aspect. During the operation of the medicine he parted with nine worms, sixteen inches in length, and one inch and a quarter in circumference, as can be attested by many people who beheld them with astonishment. The poor boy was blind seven days, but is now quite well, and, no doubt, fully established for a future state of sound health.

I cannot too strenuously recommend all parents to consider the incalculable importance of this new mode of treatment of the Small Pox malady, so well borne out with incontrovertible facts, and so clearly elucidative of the soundness of the Hygeian Theory, which is at once so simple, harmless, safe, and certain.

With such evidences as these, there can be no doubt of your praiseworthy exertions to eradicate the virulence of the Small Pox humours, being ultimately and eminently successful.

In aid of this great national desideratum my utmost services are at your command,

And am, Gentlemen,

Your most devoted and humble servant,

W. C. POOLE.

Redruth, Nov. 10, 1830.

Another strong evidence of the power of the Universal Medicine in the Cure of the Small Pox, on a young woman, in her 17th year, after having been both Inoculated and Vaccinated, eight years previously to her late attack.

To Mr. Morison,

Sir,

I herewith send you my cases and cure from that dreadful malady the Small Pox, Eruptions, &c., that you may give publicity to it, as an encouraging reliance on your certain powers of putting a stop to that ravaging disease in every stage of its process.

About five weeks since I found myself very ill, with a strong fever, head-aches, sick stomach, vomiting, intense thirst, palpitation of the heart, dimness of sight, and a dreadful pain in my back and loins, so much so that I became greatly alarmed, and must, I verily believe, have died, but for your invaluable medicine.

I was advised to immediately apply to your agent, Mr. W. C. Poole, of Redruth. As soon as he saw me, he said he considered my disease would quickly tend to be neither more nor less than the small pox, and that if I would take the "vegetable universal medicine," I should, "in a few hours prove whether his ideas were correct or not." At the time I could not believe it possible that I should have the small pox, as I had been once inoculated, and twice vaccinated, without scarcely any visible effect, when I was nine years of age. However, I took the medicine, and in less than 24 hours, I was covered all over my body with an eruption; and on my neck, face, and arms, vast numbers of pimples, which proved to be the small pox; and which, by continuing to take the medicines, filled well, and has done well; and as soon as ever the spots and eruptions were driven outward I became as easy as ever I was in my life. I am perfectly cured, and was never better in my life, and in gratitude to you, good Sir, to Mr. Poole, for his kind attention to me, and to every branch of the "British College of Health," who are concerned

in this greatest of blessings, you will be at liberty to publish it in any way you think proper, that parents may at length know where to find a remedy for this loathsome disease, as there can now be no doubt of its destroying the danger, of producing an effective cure, and of leading to sound health. I trust, too, the time is not far distant, when that infamous practice of inoculation and vaccination, which has been the means of glutting the earth with disease and death, will be discarded as a devastating pest, and that your new and true light will shine forth in its meridian splendour, and redound to your praise and honour.

I am, revered Sir, ever your's, in bounden gratitude,

PRISCILLA MOULLIN.

Redruth, Nov. 16, 1830.

Another Cure of Cholera Morbus.

To Messrs. Morison and Moat.

Gentlemen,

Being violently attacked with that torturous complaint, which annually sends thousands to their graves, called cholera morbus, from which I could get no relief, I was induced, from the wide spreading fame of your "universal medicines" in these parts to make a trial of it, and, to the utter astonishment of myself and all around me, I was completely cured in three days, for which I feel gratefully obliged, and will never more remain without the medicine in my possession; as well as that I am determined to let every one know the value of it that may fall in my way; as I feel convinced that, from the proof of its acting so powerfully, so beneficently, and so effectually, in cholera morbus, that all minor bilious affections (which are the ground work of almost all complaints), cannot fail to yield to its influence.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your gratefully indebted humble servant,

GRACE F. MITCHELL.

Redruth, Nov. 16, 1830.

Another extraordinary Cure of King's Evil.

To Messrs. Morison and Moat,

Gentlemen,

Since I sent you my report of last week, on the powers and bneficence of the "universal medicine" on the small pox, in my

own family, and of its invariable success in upwards of thirty other cases: I this day send you Miss Moullin's case and cure of small pox, which will prove a host in the Hygeian cause; and, in addition to our former laurels, now send you the case of a fine young girl of nine years of age, who has, for the last seven years, been dreadfully afflicted with inveterate evils in the legs and thighs—one wound of an immense size, which, to appearance, seemed to pass through the thigh bone, was dreadful to behold. Vast sums had been expended in search of relief, but none could be procured, and she was wasting with corruption. Past all hope, and in despair, I was applied to. I could not for a moment hesitate to pronounce a cure if left wholly to my care and direction. Leave was granted, and, to the astonishment of all her friends, in two months, her perfect cure is admitted, and she is now in full health. This case can be vouched as fact in every point by a reference to myself, or to Mr. John Honey, Draper and Mercer, London House, Redruth.

I remain, Gentlemen. yours, devotedly,

W. C. POOLE.

Redruth, Nov. 16, 1830.

Cure of a strong Bilious Affection, Asthma, and Gravel.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

With grateful feelings I acknowledge the great and speedy cure performed on me by your invaluable medicine. Duty to suffering mankind binds me to give publicity to my extraordinary case, that it may remove the deep prejudices of those that are suffering, and have given up all hopes of relief.

My case is as follows: I have been the subject of a very strong Bilious complaint, with constant distressing pains in the head, stomach, and body; also a deep-rooted asthma, with the gravel. Under this complicated form of disease, I have been labouring upwards of 26 years; but I thank God, that through the indefatigable labours of Mr. S. T. Probett, your agent for Nottingham, I now enjoy perfect health. During the 26 years I have spent much money in procuring the best advice, and often have been told that a few weeks must terminate my existence on earth. The mercury I took completely changed my constitution, so that every fresh attack of disease, with those pernicious drugs administered, reduced me so low that I have not been able, regularly, to attend my labour. Such was the quackery practised on me, that I resolved never to take any

more medicines; but being advised to read your treatise, "Morisoniana," my prejudice gave way, I saw clearly into your system, and became a sound convert. I immediately procured a family packet of the vegetable universal medicine, from Mr. Probett's, and having taken strong doses daily (from 15 to 20 pills) of No. 1 and 2 alternately for not more than a month, the mercury is eradicated, my system is completely changed, and my health fully restored, and am willing to be referred to, at any time, by any person. Since then, Sir, my daughter, who has been ill upwards of two years and given up by the faculty, has taken the same medicine, and experienced that change for the better, which leads us to expect her speedy and entire restoration to perfect health. With these proofs in my own family, and many others in the immediate neighbourhood, it is no wonder that I am become a strong advocate for the vegetable universal medicine of the British College of Health, which, I believe, is good at all times, in weak or strong doses, for any disease or surgical case whatever.

CHRISTOPHER SHEPHARD.

Drury-Hill, Nottingham,
Nov. 16, 1830.

Cure of Extreme Debility.

To Mr. Walkom, Liverpool.

Sir,

I hereby certify the great benefit which my wife has received from the taking of Mr. Morison's Pills. A few weeks since she was very unwell—indeed she has not had good health for years, and I had thoughts of sending for one of the faculty to her relief; but a friend having recommended Mr. Morison's medicine to her as having done a great deal of good to many persons in Liverpool, she was prevailed upon to give it a trial; and I do solemnly declare, that two boxes only have been of more real good to her than all the medicine she ever took before, although I had spent scores of pounds on doctors, and all to no purpose. She is now quite free from her complaint. I am, therefore, thankful to Almighty God for having directed her to the knowledge of this remedy, and I hope never to be without the medicine in my possession, and give it a fair trial upon myself also.

Witness my hand, this 17th Nov., 1830,

NICHOLAS JOHNSTON.

Master of the ship, Pacific, St. John's, N. B.

Case of Liver Affection, and Obstruction of Bile.

Mrs. Bowier, with compliments to Mr. Hall, gratefully acknowledges the very unexpected relief she has obtained, by the use of Mr. Morison's medicines, in removing an affection of the liver, and obstruction of Bile, with every symptom of settled jaundice. Mrs. B's illness, ever since June, had been of so very serious a nature, that little or no hopes were entertained of her recovery, previous to the use of the "universal medicines," Mr. and Mrs. Bowier both hope that this acknowledgment for so great a blessing, may also tend to lessen a prejudice that frequently exists against an untried expedient.

21, *Hawke-Street, Portsea, Nov.* 23, 1830.

Perfect cure of severe Bilious and Nervous Head-Aches, &c.

To Mr. Hall, p. h.s., Southsea,

Respected Sir,

I should be wanting in gratitude to Almighty God and Mr. Morison, where I to withold from you the great good I have received from taking the "Vegetable Universal Medicine." I have been labouring more than eighteen years with a pain in my head, and for the last twelve years I have been the constant subject of pain arising from indigestion, with nervous and bilious head-aches, trembling and loss of appetite, bad sleep, and a host of other ills too numerous to mention, which are now all swept away by taking a few boxes of those safe, powerful, and efficacious Pills. Indeed, Sir, it is impossible for me to describe my feelings, being again put in full possession of health, such as I never expected to enjoy again this side of the grave, but thank God, I am deceived. I am fully persuaded there is no disorder that human nature is subject to but these medicines, with patience and perseverance would cure. I am ready to testify on oath what I have said, whenever you think proper to call on me.

Wishing you every temporal and spiritual blessing, and abundant success in your praiseworthy undertaking,

I remain, respected Sir,

Your truly grateful friend,

RICHARD WOODS.

Bitterne, Nov. 29th, 1830.

Cure of Rupture, Erysipelas, &c. &c.

Nottingham Branch of the British College of Health,
Park-Street, Nottingham.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

With grateful feelings I acknowledge the cure wrought on me by your invaluable medicine. When your Morisoniana was lent me by your then agent for Nottingham, Mr. Cotton, I rejected the theory it contained with scorn; though upon a second reading I was constrained to acknowledge the truth so clearly stated, explained, and defended. At this time, Sir, I was seriously afflicted, to that extent indeed, that most who knew me, declared I could not long remain a sojourner on earth. Though not afraid of death; yet, Sir, I desired to remain, being convinced with one in centuries past, there was something for me to do. The task assigned, I am now fully persuaded is, to dispense the glorious Gospel of the blessed God to the lost souls of men, and your invaluable medicine to their bodies. At the time I providentially met your agent, I was labouring under a complicated form of disease, which hindered and pained me much in my labours. Nine years since I was given up by the faculty of London, in the last stage of a decline, terminating in Dropsy. In a few months I removed from the metropolis, and by attention to diet and proper purgatives, was partially restored; but though the pains in my body, and the water left me, yet the fæculent matter settled in that part where I had been tapped by Sir A. Cooper and his nephew. The consequence of this was, the fibrous web that supports the intestines, became choked, the free circulation of the blood was prevented, that part became relaxed, extra exertion protuded my bowels, and I thought for ever must remain ruptured. Moreover than this, I was subject to periodical attacks of the Erysipelas. This was driven in two years since by sudden exposure to the cold air, and during that time it has preyed on my vitals, until my system was generally debilitated. I never expected restoration, yet was willing to try your pills, if it were only to obtain relief. The first two boxes I took, brought on my old liver affection, with all its distressing pains; but increased doses, I trust, have removed it for ever. In a few days, I was racked with pains in my loins and back, with dimness of sight, until one afternoon I was blind. At this, Sir, I was alarmed, yet upon referring to my former illness, I recollected the same affection, accordingly was encouraged to increase the dose; the pains then ceased, and my eyes are now entirely freed from weakness.

My body was next affected, where ruptured, and from what I then experienced, am ready to give evidence in favour of your new theory of rupture, which is so diametrically opposed to the ludicrous idea of the umbilical ring being broken, and the individual, if cured, must be cured by a truss. Thank God, Sir, your invaluable medicine has cured me without a truss, by expelling the foul humours, causing the blood again freely to circulate, gathering up the part fallen, and strengthening it so as to retain its proper place. After this I was seriously ill nearly a fortnight, no appetite or sleep, and constantly sick; but increasing the dose to twenty-four pills of No. 2, the erysipelas again appeared on my hand, and ever since then I have been gathering strength, as the impure humours of the blood have been expelled from my body. I now can testify that I am stronger and better than ever I was in my life, and do intend labouring to spread the fame of that medicine which is performing such cures in Nottingham, and through the district you have been pleased to assign as my field of labour.

The mass of cases which I have under hand are reckoned incurable, and turned out as such by the faculty. The vegetable universal medicine of the British College of Health, where the directions are observed, is proving an infallible cure for these hitherto incurables, particulars of which I trust will be regularly transmitted to you, through the medium, by one who remains your's, &c.

S. T. PROBETT.

Park-street, Nottingham, Dec. 1, 1830.

The 13th public attestation of the soundness of the Hygeian Theory, on the eradicability ot the Small Pox Virus.

To Messrs. Morison and Moat.

Gentlemen,

Be pleased to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the wonderful cure performed on my dear child, a boy, 16 months old, in that worst of all diseases, the small pox; when, with a body riddled with corruption, every pulse threatening to be his last, and certainly past all hope of recovery, with another child laying dead in the room, in the same loathsome state, I was earnestly requested by my neighbours to try the effect of the "universal medicine," and applied to Mr. W. C. Poole, your worthy agent of this town, who has been the happy instrument of saving every child, whose parents could be prevailed upon to step aside from the old, and inefficient practice of the faculty.

To the astonishment of all around me, Mr. Poole was the means of giving him almost instant relief, and very quickly per-

formed a perfect cure; for which, I trust, the blessings of Almighty God will continue to be poured down on all concerned in this great, and good, and glorious cause, and I most earnestly intreat that all parents may never be without this invaluable medicine in their possession; for certainly, if such proofs of its wonderful powers have been elicited in cases of such virulence as this of my dear child, when in the last stage of breathing rottenness, what misery may not be prevented by the early administration of so safe, so harmless, acd so certain a remedy? That you may reap all the honours which must arise from this, your inestimable discovery, will ever be the prayer of,

Gentlemen,

Your devoted and humble servant,

GRACE WOOLCOCK.

Redruth, Dec. 4th, 1830.

Another extraordinary Cure of Small Pox.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

The very extraordinary cure which has been performed on my two children, labouring under the most severe stage of small pox that ever any one survived from, demands my utmost meed of gratitude, thus thankfully and joyfully given to you, which I beg you to publish for the benefit of the world at large, being convinced that your universal medicine is the only thing ever invented that could, with so much safety and certainty, stop the ravages of that dreadful malady.

My dear children were both at the point of death when your active and humane agent, Mr. W. C. Poole, took them under his (to all appearance,) hopeless charge; who, on finding he could pass the medicine into the stomach, unhesitatingly pronounced a certain cure. At that time, one of them was so rotten, that many hundreds of the pores (being of the pitted fluxy sort), turned to cancerous wounds, large enough to admit one's finger in them, accompanied with an insufferable stench. Immediately after the first discharge of the medicine (which brought off substances more like burnt cinders or stones, than any thing passing through human beings), the children rallied their drooping spirits; repeated doses increased my delighted and anxious hopes—their cancerous wounds assumed a healthy aspect, and lost their stench; and, thank God, a week assured me all danger was over.

My children's perfect cure was as sudden as their case was severe, and past all hope. They have been quite well some

months, and would have been thus thankfully acknowledged before, but for Mr. Poole's being from home some time, and since his return, so much engaged in saving the lives of so many other patients, labouring under the same malady, where I can attest he has been every where equally successful.

I am ready, Sir, to give further particulars to any enquiries, which I can avow (on oath if required), is not here held forth in one tenth degree of what they suffered, or of my joy at their so perfect a recovery. I can never sufficiently serve you and the world, in recommending the "universal medicine" as a certain cure for the small pox, and am, Sir, imploring a blessing upon your praiseworthy endeavours in the cause of suffering humanity,

Your bounden debtor for life,

GRACE MARTIN.

Redruth, Dec. 9, 1830.

Another Cure of Small Pox.

MR. POOLE.

SIR,

You are at full liberty to acquaint Messrs. Morison and Moat of the wonderful and perfect cure of my child three years and a half old, from the use of the vegetable universal medicine, particularly in the height of danger, when filling and turning, as it drove out the virus in abundance. No child could do better than she has done, and, I thank God, she remains in full health, without a *scar* or *blemish*.

I freely, gratefully, and thankfully, recommend the same medicine to all families, as a most salutary and certain cure of the *Small Pox*, the cause of which is so clearly laid down in Mr. Moat's invaluable little Treatise on that dreadful malady. I have also found the benign influence of its wonderful powers beyond any other medicine I ever took in my life, and with confidence recommend all those who value their health, never to be without it in their possession.

With every grateful feeling for Mr. Morison, Mr. Moat, and all who are engaged in the spreading of the knowledge of this truly national blessing.

I am, Sir, sincerely yours,

ELIZABETH COURTENAY.

Redruth, Dec. 9, 1830.

Cure of a declared incurable case of Consumption, by the London Faculty.

To Mr. W. C. Poole, of Redruth.

Sir,

Gratitude constrains me to acknowledge the great benefit I have recently received from the use of Morison's vegetable universal medicine, which I purchased from your friends Messrs. J. Rashleigh and brothers, spirit merchants, Falmouth. My case, Sir, you well know, was an inward complaint, with wasting of body, spitting and discharging of blood upwards: in this state I remained for a length of time; in London I was attended by many of the medical gentlemen, whose names I forbear to mention, only because I believe their practice to have been but an epitome of the best knowledge of the faculty at large. I took gallons of their medicines without the least good effect. The pantomimic mummery of sounding the lungs with an auric instrument, was practised on me, to no earthly purpose of aiding the curative judgment. They came, however, to the knowledge thereby that my lungs were in a dangerous state —in fact that I was in a deep consumption, and gave me up as incurable! In this state I contrived to reach Falmouth, where I had previously resided many years, and hearing of your many wonderful cures in Consumption, Small Pox, and almost every other incurable complaint, as well as of the extraordinary demand for the universal medicine, from Messrs. Rashleigh's, and of your unparalleled success throughout the County, I obtained that confidence which induced me to commence a course, and bless the Almighty for drawing me within the line of your praiseworthy exertions, for it has been the saving of my life, and I can, with the greatest confidence, speak in the highest terms of its healing properties, from the beneficial effects it produced in my complaint in the short space of three months. I am perfectly restored to sound health, getting stout, and my strength daily increasing, and, in short, become quite a new man.

For this, so great, so wonderful, and so perfect a cure, in a case which has ever proved a stumbling block to the faculty, I can never sufficiently express my gratitude, and I trust Messrs. Morison and Moat will make it known throughout the world, that others may partake of this truly national blessing. You, Sir, may refer any one to me for full particulars of more than I can express; and with every hearty wish for the increase of your truly enviable powers,

I am, dear Sir, your devoted friend,

JAMES VERCOE.

Falmouth, Dec. 15, 1830.

Cure of four persons in one family, in Nervous and Bilious affections; Cholera Morbus from ill-cured Small Pox, and of a serious case of nine years standing.

To Messrs. Morison and Moat,

Gentlemen,

With grateful thanks for the wonderful cures performed on me and my family, under the direction of Mr. Poole, of Redruth, you are at full liberty to give what publicity you please to the following statement:—My disease was of a distressingly nervous bilious affection, with indigestion, nausea, rejection of food, head-aches, spasms, vomitings, irregularities, and wasting of body. Under this deranged train of disease, I remained for upwards of four years, getting worse and worse, when hearing of the extraordinary performance of the universal medicine, I consented, although despairing of all hope of relief, to go through a regular course, according to directions, and my happiness can only be equalled to my astonishment in declaring that, in the short time of only fourteen days, I was perfectly restored to my family in sound health. This, my own extremely severe and hopeless cure, so easily and manifestly subdued, were sufficient to establish my full confidence in the power of your inestimable means of cure of so difficult a complication of disorders; but what shall I say? Indeed, I have not power to express my delight, when I declare to you, Sirs, and to all the world, that my two children, who had laboured under all the horrors of the cholera morbus, the sad relics of ill-managed, or ill-cured small pox, as well as my husband, who had passed nine years of indescribable and most serious sufferings, which I cannot in delicacy describe, but which he means of himself to lay before the world—were all perfectly cured by the same means, in cases as opposite as light is from darkness. These cures have all been performed these six months past, and the full enjoyment of health ever since, without the least relapse, assures me of the fact of the cures being completely perfect. With every sense of gratitude to you, Sirs, to Mr. Poole, and to all engaged in this great national blessing, I am proud to acknowledge myself,

Your humble debtor for life,

MARY DAVIES.

Portreath, Cornwall, Dec. 21, 1830.

Speedy Cure of Bleeding Piles and Worms.

Mr. Morison,

Sir,

Having received much benefit from your invaluable medicine, I think it my duty to make it known for the benefit of

my suffering fellow-creatures. For many years I have been afflicted with bleeding piles, and after only four days's use of the vegetable universal medicine of the British College of Health, according to the directions of Mr. Probett, your agent for Nottingham, publicly acknowledge that I am perfectly cured. In connection with this, my son Thomas has been troubled with what are commonly called seat worms from his infancy. Understanding your medicine was for any disease, or surgical case whatever, I resolved to put the assertion to the test, and after taking them four days, he is now entirely freed from them. My wife too has taken them for a cancerous affection, and after but a few doses, is fully persuaded she will not only find partial but permanent relief. With such proofs, I am grateful to Almighty God for his blessing on your invaluable medicine, which has performed such wonderful and speedy cures in my own family and immediate neighbourhood.

With grateful feelings,

I remain your's truly,

JOSEPH FIDLER.

New Basford, Dec. 21, 1830.

ADVERTISEMENT IN ALL THE PAPERS.

Russia—Cholera Morbus.

The British College of Health takes this opportunity of informing the public, the ambassadors of foreign states, merchants, and travellers, that Morison's universal medicines are proved to be a never-failing remedy in this disease, and will be found adequate to stop the ravages of such a destructive scourge, now approaching fast, unchecked, to Western Europe.

Five years ago, Mr. Morison, the Hygeist, addressed a letter to the East India Company, in which a new and clear explanatory view is taken of that disease, and the remedy set forth. A due attention to it on their part would have saved the lives of thousands of valuable British subjects. Those five years have brought confirming proofs from all parts of the soundness of the theory, and of the unfailing good effects of the medicines. It now rests with the respective governments to take the proper steps to employ it.

Hamilton-Place, New Road, King's Cross,
London, Dec. 22, 1830.

Cure of Fever.

To Mr. Hall, p.h.s., Southsea.

Dear Sir,

It is with much pleasure I give you the following particulars relative to my little boy, three years and a half old, as I believe his life has been spared, through the means of Mr. Morison's universal medicines, which were introduced by you into this district. In September last, he was at his brother's, at Southampton, where he caught a severe cold, became hoarse, still more so the next day, and the following so much worse with fever, as to excite such anxious alarm that a surgeon was sent for, who paid him great attention, several times a day, as he considered he had an inflammation of the chest, an emetic was given, a leech applied, and other medicines afterwards, for several days, but the fever increased, attended with stoppage of the bowels, so as to excite the greatest anxiety and fear of a fatal termination, and our medical adviser himself considered him in a very critical state. His mother and myself were sent for in haste; on my arrival I found that our worthy friend Mrs. Vallack had called in, and, from the restoration of her daughter, a few weeks previously, through the use of the universal medicine, strongly urged the immediate resort to them. Having myself witnessed the good effects of them on a particular friend at Portsea, we at once determined to put the other medicines aside, sent to your agent, Mr. Booker, at Southampton, for the medicines, and administered them. After an anxious suspense, a second dose was given, and in a few hours afterwards, to our great satisfaction, the medicine began to operate on the bowels, and the dear child seemed sensible of the relief, I sat up with him all night, the medicine was again repeated, and by ten o'clock the following morning the fever had left him, and he was able to sit up to take some food, and was cheerful, to the great surprise of those who saw him. The medicine was still continued, which acted rather powerfully, but restored the evacuations to a healthy appearance. The weakness gradually left him, and, in one week, he became as well as ever he was in his life. I feel incompetent to do justice in speaking of Mr. Morison's medicine. I feel it a religious duty to recommend it in every case, and feel gratified when I can get my friends to give it a trial. At Southampton was the first time I saw Mr. Morison's interesting publication, the *Morisoniana*, which established my conviction of the correctness of the new theory of disease, and the means to restore health.

You have, Sir, the above case (unsolicited) for publication, if you think proper.

Very respectfully yours,

W. CHUBB.

7, Union-Street, Portsea (formerly the Post Office,) Dec. 22, 1830.

Cure of General Debility.

To Mr. Hall, p.h.s., Southsea.

Sir,

Having been restored to health through the means of Morison's universal medicines, with your kind attention, I feel pleasure in making it publicly known, hoping it may induce others to persevere in taking the medicines, and derive the benefit I have obtained, For three years and a half I had been in a state of general weakness, with constant pain in my side, tightness of the chest, and pains in my back. My friends were anxious about me, particularly as I had received no substantial relief from the various medicines I had taken. Indeed, I considered myself in such a declining state, as to almost give up the hope that any means would be of service to me; but it has pleased God, that these new medicines should have had the desired effect to restore me to health. My parents unite with me in every respect to you and yours,

And am, Sir, yours, &c.

MARY ANN ELLICOTT.

No. 15, on the Green, Gosport, Dec. 23, 1830.

Cure of General Debility, &c.

To Mr. R. Hall, p.h.s., Southsea.

Sir,

Having experienced the most beneficial effects from the use of "Morison's universal medicines," which have, by the Divine blessing, been the means of my restoration to good health, I am particularly desirous of making my case more generally known than it now is, hoping it may induce those labouring under any indisposition, however serious it may appear, to make trial, and encourage them to persevere in the use of those invaluable medicines. At the time of my application to you (in February last), I had been exceedingly ill for more than three years, and

had to complain of constant pains in my side and back, with general debility, and its attendant evils. I had been residing in London till a short time previous to my first interview with you, and had been prescribed for by no less than eight of the faculty in the metropolis, some of whom are considered very eminent men. From them I received every possible and kind attention, but the various medicines, bleedings, &c. produced no material alteration in me, and my case was considered hopeless. Coming to Portsea happily led me to the knowledge of Mr. Morison's medicine, which I had not occasion to take (without intermission) for more than three months, when I derived the most unlooked-for relief, and since which time I have suffered no relapse, but daily gained strength. Thanking you, Sir, for your very kind attention,

I am, Sir, yours, with respect,

26, Lake-Lane, Portsea,
Dec. 30, 1830.

CAROLINE VARRALL.

Another Cure of King's Evil in the neck of a child, the evident effects of the unscientific system of Inoculation, and another clear proof of the unsoundness of that barbarous and inefficient specific for the stoppage of the ravages of the Small Pox.

To Messrs. Morison and Moat.

Gentlemen,

My child, now four years and nine months old, was, at the age of nine months, inoculated for the small pox, and had them, what was then considered, favourably; but experience, and more especially your able writings on that dreadful disease, have convinced me that the practice is altogether fallacious and injurious, for my child has never been well since, and nine months ago began to show the evident signs of the lurking humours which had infested its body from that time, by the hard swellings in the neck, which terminated in a most inveterate evil, and which, if not by your means now providentially arrested, must have passed all through the neck. In this hopeless state, and after ineffectually trying for relief from the faculty here, the fame of your universal medicine, and the knowledge of the wonderful cures performed therewith, by your praiseworthy agent, Mr. Poole, of Redruth, I was induced, as a last resort, to give them a trial; and am happy to say, in the greatest humility and gratitude, that after a steady perseverance for only five weeks, my dear child is perfectly cured, without a scar or blemish, and goes to school in the full enjoyment of sound health.

The particulars of her past sufferings I should fail in describing here, but shall be proud to enter fully upon them on being

favoured with a call, if from ten thousand strangers, by relating such facts as have astonished every one here, who are ready to attest the verity of so astonishing and perfect a cure.

I am happy, Sir, to add thus one more to the numerous testimonies already adduced of your clear view of the small pox malady, and of your triumphant prospect of convincing the world, that the means have at length been discovered for the eradication of the virulence of the family pest to our dearest hopes. That you may live to reap the highest honours that can arise from the discovery of this real national blessing, will ever be the prayer of,

Your truly grateful and devoted servant,

Portreath, Cornwall, Jan. 3, 1831. JOHN OLDHAM.

Cure of a most violent attack of Cholera Morbus.

Messrs. Morison and Moat,

Gentlemen,

It would be false delicacy in me, ingratitude to you, and a want of generosity to the world, were I to withhold from the public a most remarkable cure performed on me by the use of the universal medicine, in that dreadful disease the Cholera Morbus. About four weeks since I was taken so suddenly and extremely ill, as only to expect certain death; in fact, had not Mr. Poole been on the spot at the very time, I could not possibly have survived an hour. He immediately gave me the "liquid medicine" in large and powerful doses in quick succession. This alone had the desired effect), for small doses in this most dreadful of all diseases, I believe, would have been but of little service,) for such were my agonising pains, that every atom of my frame was convulsed, discharging blood, in large quantities, upwards; at the same time a death-like coldness in my inside, whilst my body, outwardly, was in a raging fever; my bowels in a dreadfully relaxed state, with all the usual accompaniments of cramps, violent retchings, &c. However, by a quick repetition of the medicine, my fever abated, the discharge ceased, and in eight days I was completely cured of this dreadful disease; but still from the violence of the fever, &c. a great weakness remained, which must generally attend so awful an attack of the cholera morbus, and from which I was induced to go a short distance in the country, from whence I am returned, and in the bosom of my family, and enjoying sound health and strength, with grateful thanks to the Great Dispenser of all events for so great a blessing.

I cannot too strenuously recommend the general use of your inestimable medicines which have so signally been proved

to possess an infalliable remedy to every disease, however violent or hopeless, and which have obtained the unequivocal sanction of so many distinguished personages in this county. Their wonderful, yet benign powers, prove beyond all the arts of controversy, that the Hygeian theory is the grandest discovery ever made in the art of healing.

I am gentlemen,

Your truly grateful and sincerely devoted friend, and obedient servant,

Redruth, Jan. 4, 1831. GRACE C. POOLE.

Another cure of Bleeding Piles, on the Hygeian System.

Mr. Morison,

Sir,

Having been a subject of bleeding piles for several years, and finding no relief from any recommend as a cure, I was induced to try the invaluable medicine of Morison, the Hygeist, which Mr. Probett, your agent for Nottingham, was administering to my wife and her sister, on the recommendation of their uncle, whose wife and himself had taken them, and found considerable benefit. After perseverance with tolerable doses a few weeks, I am thankful to God, in being enabled to say, that I am entirely freed from them. This is a blessing I could not have expected in so short a time; and, under the grateful feelings which fill my breast, I desire to make it known for the benefit of my suffering fellow-creatures afflicted in the same way, that they may be induced to try the invaluable medicine of him,

Whose servant I desire to remain,

JAMES CADWICK.

Oxton, Nottinghamshire, Jan. 4. 1831.

Cure of a general and a strong Rheumatic Affection.

To Messrs. Morison and Moat,

Gentlemen,

To you, and your most invaluable medicine, under the blessing of God, I owe the enjoyment of sound health, after two years of most severe affliction from rheumatic pains all over my body. So useless were my arms for many months, that I despaired of their ever again being of service to me. Advice, money, and trials of every thing were perfectly useless, until I sought relief from the "universal medicine," when, under the prompt, and kind direction of Mr. Poole, of Redruth, I found immediate amelioration of my sufferings, and, in a few weeks, a perfect cure.

In the full enjoyment of health and strength, a blessing I have not known for years,

I am, Gentlemen, in bounden gratitude,

Your most obedient servant, and devoted friend.

Penzance, 5th Jan., 1831. MARY WARN.

Cure of Consumption in its last stage.

To Messrs. Morison and Moat,

Gentlemen,

I beg leave to send you my public and most grateful thanks for the wonderful cure I have received from the use of the "vegetable universal medicine," under the judicious direction of Mr W. C. Poole, of Redruth, whose unremitting attention to the afflicted, is beyond all praise. It is now about five years since my serious affliction first commenced. I have had the best advice and treatment, from the first of the faculty; I have expended vast sums of money to no good purpose; I have been treated for consumption in its last stage! and when considered hopeless, was given up for death, my friends having taken (what they conceived) their last leave of me. Kind providence, however, deemed other and better things for me, by directing the special means, through my perfect recovery from this declared incurable state, of sounding your praises to all distant times. The fame of your wonderful powers having caught the attention of my friends, a cure well known here, having been published, so similar to my own—viz. diseased liver, consumption, stoppage in the breast, chest and throat, every thing appearing to drop in to some unnaturally hollow space, from which the faculty concluded that I had an inward abscess, of an alarming nature, from which they led me to hope for no cure. From this peculiarly similar case to my own, I was induced to try the medicine, and was, from the first interview with Mr. Poole, cheered with hopes of relief; and, not less to the astonishment of myself than to my numerous friends, those heavy afflictions, which had borne me down for years, gave way in a few days! and, by perseverance, am happy and proud to declare, before all the world, thus publicly, and ready to enter into more particulars than can here be expressed to any number of applicants who may favour me with a call, that I am now in full health and vigour, and from the power and benign influence of your inestimable medicine alone. I hail, with joy, the success of Mr. Poole, in this town and neighbourhood. My gratitude to you, and all concerned in the promulgation of this truly national blessing, can never be sufficiently expressed.

I am, however, your sincerely devoted friend and advocate,

CATHERINE HOSKINS.

Penzance, 6th Jan. 1831.

Cures of Consumptive Asthma and Eruptions, with Asthma, in one Family.

To Messrs. MORRISON and MOAT,

GENTLEMEN,

For the benefit of the afflicted, you are at liberty to make known to the world, a case and cure from a Consumptive Asthma, which has afflicted my son for the last three years, being now in the 23rd year of his age. He had declined in strength daily, until supported five nights out of seven with pillows in a chair, not being able to lie prostrate in bed, for fear of suffocation, when he was given up for death, as in the last stage of a Consumption. Where, however, four medical gentlemen could give no relief, your inestimable universal medicine, has, under the prompt and judicious directions of your able agent—Mr. Poole, performed a perfect cure, in the short space of four weeks. In addition to this preservation of my son's life, I have also to state that my husband has been sorely afflicted with Eruptions, Asthma, &c. &c. for many years, who has received immediate relief, from the same invaluable medicine.

With our best wishes for your continuing and increasing success,

I am, Gentlemen, your devoted friend,

Penzance, 6th Jan. 1831, MARY PHILLPOTT.

Cure of the Flutters, Water in the Chest, and Spasmodic Asthma.

To Mr. J. ELDEN, Agent for Cranbrook, Kent,

SIR,

Having, through your introduction, received a most astonishing cure, of as distressing a complication of complaints, as a human being could labour under, by the use of the vegetable universal medicine, I beg you will convey to Mr. Morison, the Hygeist, this my humble and public thanks for the same. My case was as follows :—

I am twenty-two years of age, and from that cause which is too frequent with females of my years, have, for the last five years, been dreadfully afflicted with a numbing stagnation in the pit of my stomach, attended by violent hysteric fits, which produced an excessive weakness on my lungs; and eliciting a sensation which I cannot otherwise describe than as that of a bird fluttering its wings in my chest, so severe at times, as to leave me strangling for breath, and then roll, like a ball of cold iron, from my stomach to my throat. In this state of misery,

being frequently incapable of layin prostrate in bed, and unable to obtain warmth from any weight of clothing, I pursued my long and weary sojourn, without getting any relief whatever from the faculty, who at last, gave me up as incurable. I must tell you, also, that latterly I began to swell, which my friends would persuade me was fat. My own feelings, however, convinced me it was any thing but the fatness of health. At this period, when past all hope, and given up for death, you, Sir, called on me, and recommended my trying the effects of the vegetable universal medicine, and most grateful I am to state, that by taking the pills, five at night, and five in the morning, with the powders occasionally, in less than a week, I brought from my stomach full four quarts of clear water, and phlegm in abundance, from which time I received great relief, and am happy to say, in the short time of only three weeks, am wholly rid of all my ailments. I have lost all my supposed fat, my bodily strength is not only not injured, but considerably increased; the chilling blasts of winter have no effect upon my lungs; the birds and balls have left me; my breath free as air; my nerves are strengthened; in short, I am become a new being; with all the enjoyments of full health as my companion.

I can never sufficiently express my grateful feelings to Mr. Morison and all concerned in his praiseworthy undertaking, and will ever implore the afflicted to seek the same aid through the same means, that I stand a living testimony to the exalted powers of the universal medicine. That he who has been so signal an instrument of the recovery of my distracted frame, may long stand in the eyes of our blessed Lord a monument of grace, for the salvation of thousands of poor sufferers will ever be the prayer of,

Kind Sir,

Your most grateful and obedient Servant,

Beneden, Kent, Jan. 7, 1831, SARAH CHASMON.

A most extraordinary cure of Fits, occasioned by a fright,—attended by Dropsy and Consumption.

To Messrs. Morison and Moat,

Gentlemen,

No one can feel more pride or happiness in bearing public testimony of the wonder-working powers of your universal medicine, than myself; and am therefore anxious to enrol my truly distressing case in your numerously attested records. Without entering into the previous state of the general habits of my body, I must begin the date of my late passed sufferings

from the period of time when from the sudden annunciation of the death of my brother (by the falling in of the vault of the late Sir Christopher Hauckins,) I was seized with fits of the most severe description, requiring several people to prevent me from dashing out my brains, in which state I continued for upwards of ten months. The course of nature was stopped—Dropsy commenced, and a declared Consumption had seized my frame; when, after every expense which the advice of the best of the faculty could render me had been expended, I was declared by them as *perfectly incurable*. In this deplorable state, and when every day was expected by my surrounding friends to be my last, kind Providence directed that a lady of St. Term, (whose daughter had been cured of fits by Mr. Poole, of Redruth,) hearing of my dreadful state sought me out, and most earnestly implored my being put under his care and directions. Impelled by so respectable a recommendation, which the kind lady so emphatically enforced with such a list of incontestible evidences of the powers and certainties of the efficacy of the universal medicine in all desperate complaints, my kind mother, with two attendants, took me in a van to Redruth. The first interview with Mr. Poole inspired her with hope:—I was entered upon a regular course of the medicine, and to the astonishment of hundreds, (who had witnessed my past sufferings, which required the force of six strong men, to restrain me from self-destruction for three hours at a time) I was perfectly cured, almost immediately. My fits left me, my faculties returned; every thing that had been thrown out of the course became natural; my sight, senses, and hearing, were fully restored; the swelling of my body, thighs, and legs, in the dropsy left me; my pale and emaciated face wore the picture of health; and every consumptive appearance gave place to blooming cheerfulness and joy, which has now blessed me, without the least relapse, for now nine months. The anxious and powerful tide of gratitude has long urged me Gentlemen, to publish my astonishing case, through your means, and have only been restrained by the kind suggestion of Mr. Poole, (whose indefatigable attentions I can never sufficiently praise) who was desirous of first satisfying me of the perfection of the cure, and unattended by a relapse. Time has convinced me that my first wish was correct, and, for the comfort of the afflicted, I am proud to declare, before all the world, my firm belief that the vegetable universal medicine, possesses all the power (if promptly and properly persevered in), of eradicating any disease whatever. With this feeling, I subscribe myself, Gentlemen,

Your truly devoted and ever grateful and obedient servant,

Witness Isabella Allen, her sister, KITTY ALLEN.

Probus, near Truro, Jan. 8, 1831.

Cure of Asthmatic Affection.

MR. MORISON,

SIR,

It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that I now address you; the purport of which is, to state to you my late distressing case, and to request that you will, for the benefit of others, publish it, and my cure. from your "universal medicine." I was ill for some time, by reason of taking a severe cold, which fell in upon my chest and lungs, attended with a cough and hoarseness, and also with a great deal of expectoration, to a serious extent, for which I applied to several medical men, and took medicine for three months regularly, but without any change of my distressing symptoms, until I became weary of their prescriptions, and their protracted hopes of any good to be derived from them. I was at length prevailed upon to try your famous pills, but by persevering (through the injunctions of your worthy agent, Mr. Cotton) with stronger doses, at the end of the month I began to feel wonderful relief, both in my cough, hoarseness, and expectoration; and in a week or two more, I was delivered of my complaint in a wonderful manner, by the blessing of God and your instrumentality, and have continued so for several months. I have the happiness to enrol my testimony in the long list of your wonderful performances, and am, conscientiously recommending the general use of the "vegetable universal medicine."

Sir, your's most respectfully,
ROBERT NICKELS, Junr., Farmer, aged 56.

Parish of St. Mary's Church, near Torquay, Devon, 9th Jan., 1831.

Another extraordinary, quick, and perfect cure of Nervous Melancholy and Fits.

TO MESSRS. MORISON and MOAT,

GENTLENEN,

The world should be made accquainted, for the benefit of the afflicted, with the most extraordinary cure I have derived from "Morison's universal medicine." My most peculiar sufferings and case, which baffle every power of conveying a full and adequate description of, I will endeavour to give you some faint idea of, as follows.

For several months I found myself in a melancholy nervous, and desponding state with loss of appetite, indigestion, racking pains in my head, great and oppressive flatulency, heavy weight and pressure on my chest, debilitated body, dimness of sight, beating of the heart at the least movement, with something like to a ball rising in my throat, lightness or giddiness of the head, when, with the horrifying endurance of this complicated mass of symptoms for many months, they terminated as a last effort of exhausted nature, in fits of the most serious and alarming description, attending me many times in the day.

All expedients for relief proving fruitless, and sinking daily under my massive afflictions, I was compelled to relinquish my business, and all worldly concerns, when providentially hearing of a young lady of St. Term, having been cured of fits, by your medicine, through the

direction of Mr. Poole, of Redruth; and also of the cure of Miss Kitty Allen of fits of the most alarming kind, my mother was induced to go to Redruth, to consult with Mr Poole, who immediately came to me, and by his judicious treatment, in the short space of only fourteen days, did, to the astonishment of all around me, perform a complete and perfect cure. Five months past I have enjoyed sound health, but, at the request of Mr. Poole, have deferred giving my cure to you and to the public, to prove that no relapse has taken place. I have not, however, been silent in your praiseworthy cause. Unbounded references are given to me, and I have been the happy means of shewing, my gratitude to you, Gentlemen, and to Mr. Poole, (who never rests from his arduous pursuits), by spreading your fame and powers in every direction; bearing undeniable testimony to many extraordinary cures (of declared incurables), in consumptions, loss of the use of sight, limbs, and hearing, and almost every other complaint which so sorely afflict mankind.

With a feeling of never-ending praise, I am, Gentlemen, with every grateful expression of sincerity,

Your ever devoted friend and advocate,

Probus, 9th Jan. 1831. PHILIPPA HATTON YEOMAN

Cure of an excruciating Pain in the Jaw, with the extraction of a Lump of Bone therefrom.

MESSRS. MORISON, MOAT, & CO,

GENTLEMEN,

Herewith I send you a singular case and perfect cure, peformed on me, by the use of your "universal medicines," it is now about seven months (without any known previous cause) that I began to feel great uneasiness and pain, about my face and head, with an agonizing torture in my right jaw. I had tried every means for relief, but without any good effect, until advised by Mr. Poole, of Redruth, to take Mr. Morison's pills, which immediately displayed their wonderful powers, by searching out the parts affected, and, to my astonishment, in three weeks, brought away (with a mass of matter) a piece of bone from my jaw, three sides square with the fourth pointed, and as sharp as a needle (which may be seen by any one calling on Mr. John Davies, Portreath,) from which moment my pains all ceased; the wound healed; and I am now, thank kind Providence, who has entrusted you with this great art of ameliorating human sufferings, in perfect and sound health.

I can never sufficiently express my gratitude, and will ever sound your praise in reccommending to all, the value of your inestimable discovery.

Portreath, Cornwall, Jan. 10, 1831. MARY R. DAVIES.

Cure of Virulent Erysipelas.

To Mr. MORISON,

SIR,

Be pleased to accept of my grateful acknowledgement for the benefits I have received from the use of your invaluable medicine. I was for about twelve months subject to the most virulent Erysipelas.

I had medical advice, but to no other purpose than an occasional temporary relief, returning with more and more virulence, Your worthy agent, Mr. Cotton, prevailed upon me to try your medicines. I took it, and with the blessing of God attending it, although it is now eleven months since I was cured, I have never had any symptoms of a return of the disorder since.

Praying that it may be benificial to thousands,
I remain, Sir, your debtor for sound health,
Newton-Bushel, 12th Jan. 1831. JANE BICKELL.

Relief of Obstruction in the Bowels.

To R. HALL, P. H., Southsea,
SIR,

It is with pleasure I send you a further proof of the efficacy of Morison's universal medicine, in having afforded the desired relief to a son of Mr. Whiller, of Kingston Cross, who had for eight days an obstruction in his bowels. He had taken repeated doses of caster oil, some pills, and a strong powder without effect. Mr. Whiller, applied to me, and as I directed, gave his son the universal medicine, which soon removed the obstruction, and after repeating the doses a few times, his son was restored to health and strength, to the no small satisfaction of himself and friends.

I remain Sir, yours, &c.
JOSEPH CLEMENTS
10, Paradise-Row, Portsea, Jan. 15. 1831.

Another Cure of a deep Consumption.

To MESSRS. MORISON and MOAT,
GENTLEMEN,

Residing in France, where I had long laboured, in a hopeless state of deep consumption, from which I could get no relief from the first of the faculty; my friends in Falmouth, who were well acquainted with the wonderful powers of the universal medicine, prevailed on me, as a last resort, to come to England, and put myself under the care and directions of your indefatigable agent, Mr, Poole, of Redruth. I came—we met—he inspired me with hope from the first interview, and in the short space of only eight weeks, performed a perfect cure, for which I can never sufficiently express my gratitude.

I have waited full three months since my cure before I would give my case for publicity (at the request of Mr. Poole), that I could conscientiously declare to the world that it is perfect and free from every symptom of a relapse. I am about to return to France, where I shall carry self-evident proofs to the afflicted of the greatest blessings, sound health, being to be found in England, through your sure means, and, I trust, of being the happy instrument of spreading your fame in that yet untrodden ground.

Accept, Gentlemen, my profound regards, and highest sence of gratitude for this new life you have given me, and believe me ever,

Your obliged and humble servant,

AMELIA MILLS.

P.S. Any further informatiou may be had of Mr. Poole, or of Messrs. Rashleighs' Spirit Merchants, Falmouth.

Redruth, 16th Jan. 1831.

Cure of a Violent and Alarming Bilious Complaint and Yellow Jaundice.

To the President and Vice-President of the British College of Health.

GENTLEMEN

With heart-felt gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of all things, and to you, as instruments in dispensing the vegetable and universal medicine, I request you to publish my case and cure for the benefit of the afflicted. From experience, I am convinced of the truth of your theory, as set forth in the "Origin of Life," and of the efficacy of your medicine in all curable diseases of the human frame—and of many which by the faculty are deemed incurable. I am a living monument of its benign influence. About six months ago I experienced a violent bilious attack, with most tormenting pains below my loins down to my ancles, with almost a total loss of appetite. I began to take the medicine in strong doses, and was relieved from the pains in about 48 hours—but the cause was not removed, and I still suffered much, and at times entertained no hope of recovery, the discharge of bile was very great, and the yellow jaundice made its appearance. I experienced great loss of appetite, and nothing was so acceptable to me as raw oysters from the shell, of which I ate some hundreds during my illness. Some friends who visited me, kindly advised me to procure some medical aid, if I found the pills ineffectual, but I told them I had more confidence in the medicine I was taking, than in the skill of all the doctors put together, and my husband was of the same mind. I believe there are few who have given your medicine a fair trial who would not join with us in the same opinion.

I would not multiply words—suffice it to say, that by the blessing of God upon the means, after great sufferings, I am restored to health and a good appetite.

I am, with great respect, Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servant,

ELIZABETH POMREY.

St. Austle, 18th Jan. 1831.

P.S.—There were many of the unbelievers in St. Austle, who were expecting my death, as the fruit of my supposed obstinacy in rejecting the skill of the faculty, so called.

A Cripple restored to soundness.

MESSRS. MORISON and MOAT.

GENTLEMEN,

I request for the benefit of my fellow sufferers that you will give what publicity to my case you may think proper, I am now in my 64th year, in November, 1828, I was supœned to London as a witness in the Great Crinnis Cause, and was an outside passenger on a stage coach from Plymouth to the capital, in which journey I encountered incessant rain—and in descending a hill, by night, about a stage West of Salisbury, the near leader fell and the after horse fell over it. In this alarming situation, being willing to render asssistance, I attempted to descend the coach, but it being dark, my foot slipped, and I fell to the ground on my right side and received much injury. However, with two horses only we proceeded to the next stage, and finally arrived at the Swan with two necks, Lad-Lane, where I slept by myself, and felt severely from the effects of the wet and cold I had encountered on the journey. I returned home with much pain, was laid up, and reduced to such a state of decrepitude, as to compel me to procure two crutches to heave myself along with, my lower parts being reduced to a state of great suffering and benumbed inactivity, while my right arm by the fall from the coach, received so much injury that I could not lift it to my head. In this state, I applid to a surgeon, who encouraged me to expect a speedy cure, but my hopes were disappointed, though I sustained the tormenting operation of a course of mercury, which produced a salivation. I afterwards received the fruitless assistance of a most respectable surgeon—and after shedding many tears in ruminating on the probability of never more dropp ng my crutches, I heard of John Drew's cure, and meeting with him, he earnestly advised me to take the pills, but my means being low, I could purchase only at two or three times, four small boxes, which however, produced such an effect as to enable me to drop my crutches and to walk with a stick, to the surprise of all who had seen me a complete cripple. Still, however, I suffered much pain in different parts of my right thigh, leg, and ancle, and could not without assistance, throw them over my left. In this state of improvement, I continued for some time, till in June last, a friend taking pity on me, told me if I would attend every morning at seven o'clock, at Mr. Pomeroy's (your agent in this town), and take the medicine, by his direction, he would discharge the amount. With gratitude I accepted the offer, and received from, and took in the presence of your agent, upwards of 600 pills in about two months; and it is no less remarkable than true, that during the operation of the medicine, I grew fat and strong, to the astonishment of all who knew my case. In conclusion, I must express my conviction, that if I had not taken that pernicious drug, mercury, one quarter of the vegetable universal medicine would have completed the cure I have experienced.

With warm expressions of gratitude to God, the Dispenser of every blessing, and thanks to you, Gentlemen, and your zealous agent, Mr. Pomeroy, of this town,

I remain, yours, most respectfully,

JOHN TREGONING,

St. Austle, 18th Jan, 1831. Carpenter and Glazier, St. Austle.

Extraordinary Efficacy of the Pills on an Elderly Man.

To Mr. WADELTON,

SIR,

I deem it necessary that the public should be brought acquainted with the beneficial effects produced on me by Mr. Morison's "vegetable universal medicine." When my age is considered (being now seventy years of age), the circumstances cannot fail to awaken the sick, and to induce them not to linger under disease, without making trial of this valuable medicine. I had been for years afflicted with an asthmatic complaint, with a severe cough, which used to attack me upon every change to cold weather, and my frame was quite in a debilitated condition. I could find nothing that gave me permanent relief, till I tried Mr. Morison's medicine; and I have the pleasure to assert, that I derived such benefit from it, as could not be expected from any thing at my age; my breathing being now quite free, and my constitution is so strengthened, as to be enabled to resist the changes of weather, and to keep off my much-dreaded visitor. I derived this benefit twelve months ago, and therefore no one will accuse me of haste in putting forth these statements. I wish to observe, however, that it was from brisk doses that I received the chief good, and this plan I adopted by your recommendation, and I found that the brisker it operated on my bowels, the more I was ultimately strengthened. Yours,

No. 5, Coleshill Street, Birmingham,
Jan. 22nd, 1831.

WM. BROTHERS.

To MR. WADELTON,

SIR,

Impressed with the strongest conviction of the virtues contained in your vegetable universal medicine, in cleansing the body, and removing from it, every thing inimical to its well-being, I beg leave to state, that, being induced to read Morisoniana, which was put into my hand by a friend, who strongly recommended me to take trial of the medicine, having at that time, a distressing cough and heavy cold on me, in the month of March last, I fearlessly began taking the pills, varying from five to twenty at a time, when all symptoms of cold was gone in less than a fortnight. Yet I continued taking the pills for some months with little intermission, as I had for nearly seventeen years past been labouring under a complication of disorders, and during that period had tried some of the most approved advertized medicines, as also following most rigidly the prescriptions of the professional medical gentlemen of the old school, with very little benefit, receiving only temporary relief. My complaints were as follow:—giddiness, with pains in the head, and confused ringing noise in the left ear; pains in the side and about the heart; also on the left side of the abdomen near the groin, when walking a little quicker than usual, which last would draw me almost double, and oblige me to sit down by the road side, and remain in a bending posture for a quarter of an hour, or sometimes longer, before I could proceed, which I was obliged to do with great precaution. Rheumatism, with swelled leg and foot, which by some was called gout, has confined me to the

house, &c. for two or three weeks at a time. I generally had this complaint twice a year; frequently restless and sleepless nights, with violent perspirations, pain at the pit of the stomach, with a peculiar sensation, as if something was hanging pendulous within, with a pulling at the navel, and taking cold on every slight occasion; all which complaints have been removed through the assistance of a merciful Providence, by persevering in your invaluable medicine. I am convinced of its efficacy, and do give a decided preference to it, above any other medicine I ever used. I purchased the Morisoniana, being satisfied of the reasonableness of its contents. I have recommended the medicine to some families, and even administered it with my own hands to their children, on whom it had the most beneficial results, in cases of worms, scrofula, general nervous debility, &c. I shall, on every occasion that offers, recommend its use.

I am, Sir, your most grateful humble servant,

JOHN SPENCE.

P.S.—My wife has been cured by the medicine of the following complaints:—palpitation of the heart, a fullness of the chest, rising of wind in the throat almost to suffocation, more particularly after meals, wirh general nervous debility. She makes use of the medicine occasionally, persuaded that by so doing she pursues the only course likely to prevent a recurrence of the complaints already enumerated.

Cure of Sciatica, Eruptions, Measles, and Wasting.

To Messrs. Morison and Moat,

Gentlemen,

If gratitude ought to rise in proportion to benefits received, whether it be from God or man, I should stand among the number of the most ungrateful, if I were to refuse the tribute of acknowledgment to you; who, under God, have been the dispensers of a medicine which has proved an incalculable benefit, both to me and my family. In January, 1830, we were first brought acquainted with the "vegetable universal medicine," at Dartmouth, through the means of our esteemed friend, Mr. John Pearse. At that time, our daughter, 16 months old, was wasting away with eruptions in different parts of the body; her eyes sunk in her head, and appetite gone, and scarcely able to stand, though at 11 months she could walk much better than at 16. Mr. P. urged us to give the child the medicine if we wished to save her, being confident of success. We read "Morisononiana," and were led to this conclusion;—if Mr. Morison's remedy answers to the soundness of his reasoning, according to the theory he has divulged to the world, his mode of treatment, in respect to disease, must be the most efficacious as well as the most rational we have ever seen or heard of. Under these convictions we commenced giving the child the medicine, and in the course of a fortnight she was completely ridded of the humours; voided several large worms; three wounds healed; and the child restored to strength and vigour. I should have observed, that some months before, two of the most

eminent of the faculty had been applied to, when the eruptions were only small, but covered her legs and feet in one mass. They prescribed a mercurial ointment, and the child was anointed from head to foot, as for the itch; I leave you to judge of the consequences which afterwards appeared, as above. She has since had the measles, which, through a chill, were driven inward, and settling on the lungs, threatened her with death by suffocation; but putting her into a warm bath, and administering the medicine, she was instantly relieved:—the measles again appeared, and after a few days, she was perfectly restored, and continues to this day in good health.

In the latter end of January, 1830, Mrs. Cotton was seized with a violent attack of rheumatism, (or what is commonly called sciatica) in the left hip, suffering the most excruciating pain, with the entire loss of the use of her leg; confined to her bed, and unable to move without assistance. In this helpless and deplorable situation, she was induced to try the universal medicine, having seen its wonderful efficacy on our dear child; she commenced, and, at the same time, the flesh brush was used, from the hip down to the foot, by those who attended her. I was called from home, and about a week after, she, with great difficulty wrote to me, stating how they had proceeded,, but that instead of being better, she was in greater agonies than before she began taking the medicine, and was greatly afraid that she should be a cripple for life. Concluding from this, that the dry, morbid humours were giving way, and advancing towards a curative process, I wrote her in reply, by all means to continue, and intreated her proceed with increased doses of No. 2 pills. She summoned up resolution, and acted accordingly, and, in a few days after, the pain ceased; and although great debility, as well as all sense of feeling in the fleshy part of the leg continued for several weeks after, she was happy to say, was fully restored, and has continued (now ten months) without the least symptom of a return of the complaint ever since.

In concluding this brief sketch in proof of the efficacy of the universal medicine, in cases so opposite in their nature, not only in the above, but in numerous instances which have come under my care and directions, is sufficient to convince me of the soundness of your new theory, and that any disease, if curable, (although frequently declared incurable by the faculty) will be brought to submit and yield to the efficacy of your invaluable medicine by perseverance, with sufficient strength of doses, of which none can take too much—so safe, harmless, and certain are they in their operation.

That others may be induced to act on the same principles, and prove the same effects, is the object of my wishing that publicity may be given to the above.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Nowton Bushel, Devon, Jan. 22, 1831. GEORGE COTTON

Cure of violent Pains in the Head.

To Mr. HALL, F. H. S. Southsea,

SIR,

The perfect relief I have experienced under your directions, in the use of Morison's univeral medicines, leads me, readily to make the acknowledgment.

I was, for four months, most distressingly afflicted with a violent pain in my head, attended with a good deal of swelling; the pain was constant and distracting day and night. I had taken various medicines, and applied 26 leeches, but obtained no other relief than reducing the swelling—the pain still continued in the inside of my head. When I commenced taking the universal medicines, I found them try me exceedingly for the first three weeks, and I became doubtful of success; but your leading me to be satisfied of ultimate and full success, occasioned my absolute perseverance, which has, at length, happily removed the pain, and I am now in as good health as ever I enjoyed in my life.

With sincere thankfulness,

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

No 11, Stuard's Row, Flat House, JOHN SHERGOLD.

Portsea, 24th Jan. 1831.

Cure of Epileptic Fits, and Consumption.

Messrs. Morison and Moat,

Gentlemen,

I should not do justice to you, to Mr. Poole, your agent, or to my own feelings, were I to withhold from the world, for the sake sufferers like myself, the wonderful cure I have derived from the use of the "vegetable universal medicines," and, with them, the restoration of the greatest of blessings—health.

For upwards of ten years, I have been subject to epileptic fits, in constant succession, and to an alarming degree, attended with all the horrors of nervous, and debilitating affections, usually concomitant with that dire disease. It is impossible to explain the depth, or extent of my sufferings. Physicians and doctors could, with more ease, or dexterity, sound the depth of my pocket, than they could that of my disease, and left me to end my weary career, in what they termed a confirmed consumption. I was never safe without a friend to attend me in all my movements. My last serious attack was on a coach from Falmouth. With great difficulty I was conducted home, when the fame of Mr. Poole's exertions, then resounding through the country, I was induced, as almost hopeless resort, to put myself under his judicious directions, being cheered by him with not only hope of relief, but of certain cure. He promptly rommenced with strong doses of the "universal medicines," and, however singular it may appear to the world (though to you a matter of general expectation, from your known powers of the means), I have no hesitation in solemnly avowing that, from the first of my taking them, I have never felt the least symptom of those horrid spasmodic affections which had for so many years so dreadfully oppressed me; and that, in short, one months continued use only, effected a complete cure, to the astonishment of a host of friends, who had known me through my long course of agonizing sufferings. I have now been ten months a perfectly sound man, and enjoying a better state of health than I ever had in my life; attended with a flow of health and vigour which few men can boast of, as is evidently evinced by the well-known fact,

that I have absolutely gained forty pounds in weight, since I first commenced taking the medicines, with every appearance of a lusty increase. For the good of the afflicted, I have been long anxious to publish my extraordinary case and cure, but have been restrained only by the request of Mr. Poole, who is ever anxious to give proper time to prove that there has been no relapse, which I must solemnly declare has never taken place. I have not been silent, however, during the time; and, am happy to say, my exertions in spreading your fame has been crowned with a wide spreading success in the relief of many poor sufferers, in every complaint.

For reasons I am not at liberty to state, I am constrained from giving to the public my name in full, but most willing to refer any one to learn all particulars (and much more than is here expressed) by application to Mr. Poole, of Redruth; or to Messrs. F. Rashleigh and Brothers, Spirit Merchants, Falmouth. I am, wishing your benign powers may cover the whole earth,

Gentlemen, your most devoted, and highly indebted friend,

Falmouth, Jan. 28, 1831. W. R,

Cure of Merasmus or Leanness, attended with violent internal Spasms, of upwards of twenty-five years standing.

To Messrs. Morison and Moat,

Gentlemen,

Having been afflicted for upwards of twenty-five years with distressing pains in the stomach, attended frequently with violent spasms; from which, I may truly say, I have never been free from the oppressive sufferings for the above long period, by which I was reduced to a mere skeleton. Every means have been resorted to, by medical men, in Devonport, and other parts of the country. The tortures of blistering and bleeding gave me but temporary relief. To recount my sufferings would be useless, as my whole life, I may say, has been but a living death. I have not had one night's rest for twelve months at a time. I have been six months together without tasting animal food, or vegetables, and at no time dared to taste of those fruits, so refreshing to nature, without bursting with flatulency. Despairing of ever getting relief, I was induced, as a last resort, to try the universal medicines, which, by taking five to twelve pills a day, No. 1 and 2, alternately, for a fortnight, has, thank God, restored me to perfect sound health, with all the enjoyments of appetite, sleep, and vigour together with a firm and solid covering to my hitherto emaciated frame.

Too much cannot be said of so invaluable a medicine, and I should be guilty of ingratitude to you, Gentlemen, were I not thus publicly, to make my case and perfect cure known to the world, in order to induce others, to seek the same remedy, by the same means. I have been perfectly restored above a month, but have waited to be assured of no relapse; to which many witnesses can affirm, has not taken place, as my daily increasing strength bears ample testimony. That the Almighty may continually add his blessings on your endeavours, is the sincere wish of,

Gentlemen, your humble debtor for health,

Clarence-Place, New Passage Devonport, E. NICKINSON.

29th Jan. 1831.

Cure of Aneurism and Consumption.

To Messss. Morison, Moat, & Co.

Gentlemen,

With heartfelt pleasure and gratitude, I forward you an account of a most extraordinary cure, performed on me by the use of your "vegetable universal medicines." For sixteen years I have been afflicted with that dreadful complaint called aneurism, or continual beating, and throbbing of the heart, with a train of nervous affections, almost to a state of derangement, no rest day or night, attended with spasms, weak sight, flatulency, with agonizing pains, and a tremour all over my body, sick head ache, and frequently nearly deprived of my senses, I have had the kind attention of no less than eight doctors and physicians; spent vast sums, to little or no service: till at last, I was considered in a deep consumption, and nothing short of continued misery or death, was my decided lot. In this hopeless state, despairing of relief (much less a cure), when providentially a friend advised me to see Mr. Poole, your Agent at Redruth, who, he well knew, had been the means of curing this untoward complaint. I saw him, he gave me every hope of a speedy cure, by following his directions in persevering with the universal medicines, which I have duly attended to, and bless the Almighty, that, through his means, I am restored to perfect health; my sight is as clear and good as ever, the spasms have left me, my senses perfect, my pains and all nervous affections have disappeared, and my heart performs its natural functions with a new delight of regularity, for which great blessing I am desirous to publish to the world my peculiar sufferings and extraordinary cure, in the anxious hope of being beneficial to the afflicted in any stage of whatever complaint, for surely, if such a case as mine has reaped the benefits of your wondrous power, none need now despair, if promptly attending to your sure directions.

Words cannot express all my grateful heart would dictate, I can, therefore, only say, that length of days can but add to the obligation I must ever feel of being your humble debtor for health, never hoped for,

And that I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant,

Redruth, Jan. 29, 1831. WILLIAM HODGE.

Speedy cure of Asthma, constant Pain in the Head, Noise in the Ears, Dimness of Sight and dreadful Nausea.

To Mr. Probett, F.H.S.

Sir,

The pills you recommended Mrs. Harrison when we providentially met you, whilst journeying to Leicester, I have taken myself as we thought it better for me to commence, that we might know what their operation was, previous to their being administed to her, in the afflicted state you saw her.

For the last nine years I have been afflicted with an asthmatic complaint, attended with a constant pain in my head, noise in the ears, dimness of sight, and dreadful nausea, arising from the disordered state of

my system, which I believe was completely choked with the impure humours of the blood; and in proof of what I now state, am persuaded that it has been rapidly spreading for some time. From these distressing forms of disease, I never expected relief, but after taking nearly two boxes of Morison's pills, at 2s 9d each, declare that I am perfectly cured. It is true, the operation of the first was severe, arising from violent purging and vomiting, but rising up rapidly to twelve pills a dose, the asthma and all the other evils were speedily removed. Gratitude to Almighty God, as the Dispenser of all good, with duty to Mr. Morison, and my afflicted fellow creatures, dictate the step I have now taken in publicly acknowledging the benefit received. If you think well to intrust the sale of the medicine of Morison, the Hygeist, to me, I shall feel proud to recommend and administer it to the afflicted in Loughborough, as it is my firm opinion, that man wanting but one medicine for his one disease (i.e.) the impurity of the blood, will find, by having this medicine in possession, the necessity of calling in the aid of the faculty, superseded, as every one may now be his own physician, at comparatively trifling expense.

I remain yours, &c.,

JOHN HARRISON, Tailor.

Baxter-Gate, Loughborough, Feb. 1, 1831,

Cure of an Abscess in the Neck.

To Messrs. Morison and Moat,

Gentlemen,

As another living testimony to the wonderful powers of the universal medicine, I submit the following important case to your notice, and request you will give it to the world as an inducement to others, similarly afflicted, to reap the same certain benefits, by the same simple and harmless means.

Fully convinced, from my own extensive practice in this city and its vicinity as your agent, of the soundness of your general theory on the complaints of children being derived, generally, from the mismanagement of the small-pox humour: whether from the baneful practice of inoculation, or the still more barbarous one of vaccination, I can clearly trace the ailments of my six children, who have necessarily inherited all those morbid and acute humours which have for so many years infested both their father and their mother, as they have all been in an unthriving state ever since they were vaccinated.

After experiencing the wonderful powers of the universal medicines in my own case of the severest of Spasmodic Asthma, as publicly stated on this very day two years, in the "Practical Proofs," page 96; after having, by the same means, raised my wife from a state of extreme weakness and emaciation of frame, to sound health, and to have become the mother of as fine a boy as ever smiled upon its parents, the clear proof of its mother's confidence in the invaluable medicines, having cured herself of all her ailments during pregnancy, and thereby perfected the frame of her child, which seems invulnerable to

disease—after having completely cleansed five of our children from one of whom nests of worms were dislodged, nine inches in length, and a film, or cataract over the eye of another which obstructed the sight, became removed; and after all, these opposite complaints were cured by one simple, harmless, and yet ever effective medicine.

I have now to record the case of my youngest daughter, Jemima, seven years old, who was attacked with a violent swelling in the neck, from which a large tumour and an abscess was formed which threatened a suffocation. With extreme difficulty the medicines were passed through the gullet, but by perseverance and force that distressing necessity was effected, and in the last effort the tumour burst with an immense discharge of matter, from which period the child rapidly recovered, and has now been a month in perfect sound health, without a scar on her late wound.

In addition to the well-known facts of cures in my own family, and the many public attestations of cures, I can give reference to hundreds of the first respectability in this city, who have experienced the beneficial effects of the universal medicine in almost every known complaint, and am Gentlemen,

Your devoted and humble servant,

JAMES HALSE.

77, St. Sidwell's-Street, Exeter,
12th Feb. 1831.

No. XXVII.

Reports of Cases and Cures, not yet publicly advertized, but to all of whom references can be given, by application to MR. W. C. POOLE, *of Redruth.* January 10, 1831.

Mr. John Mardron, of Mousehole, near Penzance, has been afflicted for three years, with *corruption all over his body;* arising from bad management of medical treatment in a case of *putrid fever;* the evident consequences of injudicious applications; which, after expending vast sums in search of relief, has tormented him, with increasing virulence, up to the time of his coming under my notice. The universal medicine, however, gave him instant relief, as was clearly demonstrable by the immense mass of filth withdrawn from him; by his daily improvement; and by the conviction that he feels of having, at length, got possession of a PERFECT CURE.

Mrs. P. Wright of Mousehole. Dangerously ill, with *a great discharge of blood* upward and downward. Tried every thing, but to no good purpose. The *bleeding is stopped* by the use of the UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, and she perseveres in full confidence of a recovery. Mr. Keigwin, (whose published case of cure of fistula, of twenty-four years standing, is in the Practical Proofs,) took the medicine to Mrs. Wright; sends his regards to the College; and is as sound as a bell.

Mr. Hewet, Chapel-Street, Penzance, was taken extremely ill, from a *severe cold,* when travelling, from which, he admits, he must have lost his life, but for the UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, which quickly removed all his appalling symptoms, and effected a PERFECT CURE. Since which, his family and many of his friends, through his ardent advocacy in the good cause, have proved the inestimable worth of the Hygeian art of healing.

Mr. W. J. of Penzance, cured of *several strictures,* of many years standing, from which he could get no relief until the universal medicine completely removed his sufferings. Reference to Mr Poole, of Redruth, or to Miss Parrow, Penzance.

A relative of an eminent doctor, not far from Penzance, has found such relief from a *nervous, debilitated body,* as induces her to recommend the use of the UNIVERSAL MEDICINE every where.

SALTS AND WATER GRUEL recommended by a doctor, not a thousand miles from Penzance, as the only means of cure for a CONSUMPTION! Oh! the fool! When will the world rid itself of such unscientific quackery?

A Lady of the first respectability, in Penzance, was dangerously ill, in a severe attack of CHOLERA MORBUS, and was PERFECTLY CURED in a few days, by the use of the UNIVERSAL MEDICINE. Reference to Miss Grace Parrow.

A young gentleman, in Redruth, CURED, a few weeks since, of a *nervous, debilitated state of body; redundancy of bile; indigestion; flatulency*; *and* CONSUMPTION; after being *given up by the doctors*, was cured for 11s.

Mr. J. C. near Tolgas, was CURED, eight weeks ago, of CONSUMPTION; *asthma*, to a dreadful degree; *debilitated body; pains in the side*, and *shoulders;* with *spitting* and *vomiting of blood;* under which *complication of disorders* he had laboured for 10 months, *without any relief from the faculty*, but was *completely cured by the* UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, *in* 14 *days.*

Mr. H. C——n, of Penzance, CURED of the SMALL POX, in the twenty-second year of his age, after having been VACCINATED in infancy, after having passed through the ordeal (what the ignorance of the world and what the *wickedness as well as the ignorance of the faculty*, call) *favourably*. Nothing can be more clear than that the SMALL POX HUMOUR, which ought to have been carried out of the frame of this child, was checked in its progress by that vile SYSTEM OF VACCINATION, and thrown inward, to the torment of his after life, which has now, by the use of the UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, been extracted from his frame, and is now in *full health*. Reference to Miss Parrow.

Mr. James Pagan, Penzance, CURED of the *bleeding piles*, of fourteen years standing, after every effort, before, had been without any good effect. Unable to walk, he was much confined at home, and much redueed; by a persevering use of the UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, however, he is happily released from all his sufferings, and has received a *radical cure*. Mr. P. is, consequently, an ardent advocate in the good cause.

William Geach, Esq., Trevense Estate, and family, gratefully acknowledge the great benefits derived from the UNIVERSAL MFDICINE, himself in the removal of many, and *complicated disorders*; his kind lady, before and after child-bearing; and then six children, who have all been in a weakly state, from the *bad humonrs*, lurking in their frames from the ill directed treatment of SMALL POX, from INOCULATION, and VACCINATION; and particularly of a son, twelve years of age, whose *humours*, settled on, or about the *eyes*, which malady has been completely removed by the medicine. This gentleman and his lady are firm friends to the college; will never be without the medicine, on a saving principle of discarding the heavy pressure of all *doctors' bills;* and recommend it every where.

Mrs. Ann Roberts, Hayle Copper House, Cornwall, was ill nine months, and given up by the faculty, as incurable; in a *complaint of the liver, debility of the whole frame, indigestion, flatulency, nausea;* CONSUMPTION, &c. &c. &c. was seven months without tasting animal food: yet, after the second dose of the UNIVERSAL INVALUABLES, she cried out *(on oath if required,)* "O Lord! I am better! I am better!" ordered roast mutton for dinner, and ate a hearty meal, without the least appearance of sickness; and from thence forward, a PERFECT AND EFFECTUAL CURE was performed.

Mrs Hannah Hitchins, of Newlan Town, near Penzance, presents, perhaps, as extraordinary an instance of the wonderful powers of the universal medicine, as any yet offered to your and the public notice. It is not in the power of man to give a just description of her complicated sufferings, or to point out the *contemptuous ignorance* of the blood-sucking tribe who have purloined her purse by their *bungling treatment.* Scores of pounds have been spent on *those worse than worthless, useless beings.* Some (but faint) idea may be formed of her sufferings, when it is stated that her complaints or symptoms, were *corruption of the whole frame; debility; indigestion; irregular menstruation;* GENERAL DROPSY; and CONSUMPTION. With such a *complicated train of disorders,* it required some more than common strength of mind, to combat such a host of bodily enemies;—but she, however, who had stood the test of so much *harsh,* and *contrary treatment* to *no earthly good purpose;* and being, naturally, of a strong constitution, flew to the UNIVERSALS with avidity; and, after running rapidly up to 30 PILLS A DAY (on oath if required) has reaped the full benefits of her confidence:—as her *voice* is returned; her *appetite* become regular as ever; her *discharges become natural;* the *swelling of the body completely reduced;* and, although her legs and thighs have not yet assumed their natural size, has walked thrice to Penzance, and back, a distance of four miles, but in full confidence of a PERFECT CURE, of which there can be no possibility of a doubt.

At Penzance, Navian, Mousehole, St. Just, Bresge, Marazion, and the surrounding villages, there have been upwards of 200 cures performed, many of which are in a state of forwardness for publication, and which must speedily, through necessity, turn the minds of the faculty, by degrees, to the Hygeian new light of a substantially correct system in the HEALING ART.

A gentleman at Falmouth has been COMPLETELY CURED OF EPILEPTIC FITS, after an almost unheard-of sufferance of upwards of *ten years;* never daring to be alone, or without some one at hand to aid him during the frequent and severe paroxysms; which, after expending immense sums in search of relief, but without any good effect, had emaciated his whole frame, past all hope of cure. From the first day, however, of his taking the UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, he found relief; and, strange as it may appear (but on oath if required) *has not since had one* FIT, nor the least symptom of one. The universals flew instantly to the mark, grappled the dread enemy in their all-powerful clutches, and dashed him from his strong-hold (where he had reigned, in despite of all the small-shot of the doctors, in demoniac sway for years,) never, never to return: for this gentleman is now in SOUND HEALTH, his debilities all gone, his appetite, strength, and colour are all returned; in short, his lusty aspect forbodes a man of many years of health, which fills him with unbounded gratitude for the high behest.

Any enquirer will be fully satisfied on application to Mr. Poole, of Redruth, or to Messrs. Rashleigh's, Falmouth, who will bear ample testimony to the fact of this *extraordinary recovery.*

Mr Vercoe, whose letter of thanks for CURE OF CONSUMPTION, after being declared *incurable*, by the London faculty, (see page 446,) has excited universal attention, as he has daily calls and letters, to ascertain the truth of his statement, and all are fully satisfied with the living proof of his *complete regeneration.*

Miss A. W., of Carnmarth, near Redruth, daughter of Capt. M. W. is *perfectly cured* from a complication of diseases, which had distressed her for many years: viz.—*accumulation of bile; pains of the liver; indigestion; sick head-aches; pains of the loins, and arms; dimness of sight; palpitation of the heart;* and a train of *nervous disorders;* generally attendant on females, where indigestion, and a consequent redundancy of bile, are the proximate causes of such a mass of ailments. She has, however, been perfectly cured these three months, and without a vestige of a relapse.

Her father, mother, three sisters, and a brother, with several other members of the family, all bear testimony to the above fact, as well as all of them having witnessed the same benefits, by the same medicines, on the whole of them saying, " they are now *well-repaired,* for many years," for which they all join in grateful thanks, and assurance of never taking any other medicines.

Full reference to Mr. Poole, or Messrs. Rashleighs.

Near Redruth, a lady has been cured of a FISTULA, and BLEEDING PILES, of 20 years endurance. Reference as above.

A female cured from several *running wounds,* called EVILS, on the knees, thighs, and legs. Reference as above.

Capt. J.——of the Royal Navy, immediately relieved from, and ultimately cured of, a severe attack of a *bilious complaint,* under which he had suffered for many years.

This, his address, if required (as above) to any one.

Mrs. Russell, and two daughters, all cured of strong *bilious affections;* and also her son, two years old of the *bad effects of small pox.* They are in London at present. The husband is mate of a vessel.

A young man, T. Jones, steward of a steamer, cured of a severe *bilious affection,* which followed him for years; attended with *extreme flatulency, heart burn, wasting of the body, spitting and vomiting of blood, &c.*—Address if required.

A gentleman of the church of England, M. A., not far from Falmouth, highly extols the " UNIVERSAL MEDICINE," every where, has derived much benefit from them, as well as many others, whom he has recommended.

Mr. N——s, and Wife, speak highly in favour of the medicine, from the proved curative influence on themselves, in *complicated disorders,* as well as its restorative powers in their daughter's debilitated frame, who had never had the *Small Pox humours* carried off, which,

to the *disgrace of all the faculty,* has never before been properly attended to.

Mrs. N——s, sister-in-law to the above Mr. N——s, has also found immediate, and wonderful relief, in a DEEP CONSUMPTION, after being declared *by the faculty* as INCURABLE, and is in full confidence of a *radical cure.*

Mr. W. L——e, Hayle Copper House, has been *entirely restored to perfect health,* from a many years *debilitated state of body, indigestion, oppression,* and painful *inflammatory symptoms* of the *breast and chest,* the whole tending to A DEEP CONSUMPTION. He obtained immediate relief from the "UNIVERSAL MEDICINE," and by persevering, obtained, to all appearance, a LASTING CURE.

Mr. John L——e, of St. Creed, brother to the above, had been for seven years dreadfully distressed with an *overcharging of bile, indigestion, flatulency, nausea, tightness of the chest,* and *oppression in the throat,* not daring to eat any thing but simples. He was, however, after all the past failures in the vain search for a remedy, quickly restored by the UNIVERSAL MEDICINES, to sound health; and stands, with his brother, and several others of the same family, a living testimony to the all-sufficient powers of the Hygeian practice, to meet the most severe cases with *complete success.* References as above.

Two persons at Newlan, near Penzance, both *cured of deep consumptions,* after every effort of the faculty had failed. For particular reasons (well known and understood in the neighbourhood), their names are withheld for the present, but references can be had of me, or of Miss Parrow, Penzance.

At Probus, Mrs. G——n is doing well, and certain of a *cure.* Her disease, *a most dreadful leg,* with a fretting *cancerous aspect,* too shocking to mention, of many years standing, but the medicine is performing wonders.

Two mine agents, father and son, near Redruth, cured of diseases of many years standing; *fever, nervous debility, indigestion, bile, abscess in the back,* &c. &c. Any information required shall be immediately given by me to any one.

At Penryn, several CURED OF CONSUMPTIONS, and of *various diseases,* some of which will shortly be published.

Information of the truth of this statement may be had of me, or of Mr. Tregaskis, Governor of the Penryn Workhouse.

A lady of the first respectability, near Penryn, after trying every expedient for relief, from the first of the faculty, to no earthly good purpose, has been CURED of that dreadfully distressing complaint, called by the *wiseacres* TICK DOULOUREUX but simply a *dry rheumatic affection,* generally attacking the face, with excruciating agonies. What the *would-be wise ones,* however, could not move for months,

was relieved by the "UNIVERSALS" from the first dose, and the good lady was completely and almost immediately cured. She has voluntarily offered to publish her case, but only waits (at my suggestion) a short time, to have a full proof of *no relapse*. In the mean time, I am authorised (as well as Mr. Tregaskis) to answer any respectable enquiries with reference to the lady.

At Grampound, a lady has been *completely cured* of that dreadful complaint, ERYSIPELAS, of many years standing. Many other cases in Grampound and neighbourhood are completed with full success, and many on the certain road of perfect cures, of which due notice will be given.

From the town of Truro and neighbourhood, much valuable information may shortly be expected, as immense good has been done there among the first of families. Reasons, big as prunes, and *sharp as lancets*, at present, however, prevent publicity, but innumerable references can be given.

At Clowance, near the seat of Sir John St. Aubyn, a man is CURED OF A RUPTURE, of many years standing, and, surely, one of a more aggravating nature was scarcely ever seen, yet *perfectly cured*, by the UNIVERSALS ONLY, in three months.

At the town of Beaumaris, in the Isle of Anglesea, where our vessel put in, on the voyage from Liverpool for London, in a heavy gale of wind, in the month of Oct., 1830, I took a young sailor in hand, who was nearly *blind of his left eye, with a very large spot and film on the ball of the eye;* and, from every appearance, *the eye was rotting out of his head.* On the following day it had been agreed by the faculty *(so called)* to try an *experiment*, by *cutting the eye*; but, strange as it may appear, we providentially went into the house at the only moment of time when his sight could be saved. Without the least knowledge of me, he, seeing me inquisitive (as is ever the case when human sufferings appear before me), asked me to do him the favour of looking at, and passing my opinion on his eye, to which I immediately consented. He said he had been a great while *in agonies with his eye*, but by what means it came he could not tell; but he was afraid, that, at last, it would cost him his life, for the doctors had *proposed cutting it* on the morrow. I told him I thought I could save him, and them, that trouble and risk, if he chose to do what I desired him. By this time our chief mate had informed him (unknown to me) that I had been the instrument of doing *much good on board the vessel.* He readily consented, and went for some drugs, which I made into a solution, and applied to the eye, giving him, at the same time, a strong dose of the UNIVERSAL PILLS, and, *in about 35 minutes*, the tumour *broke*, filling the many by-standers with astonishment at beholding *a full half pint of corruption issuing from the ball of the eye!* The *wound immediately closed;* the *film and speck disappeared;* his eye wanted no more *yards of bandages;* and, in 24 hours, *he was well*; shipped on board our vessel for London in triumph. I was with him on the voyage five or six days after; *plied him well with the pills; his eye*

became perfect; and the gratitude he shewed me, could not be surpassed. Had the doctors shewn no better skill than to have cut his eye open, they would have been his ruin, because the other eye was affected also; the fact is, it was an *abscess* formed *in the very ball of the eye.* There were at least thirty persons witnesses to (what they called) the MIRACULOUS CURE. After this we were driven, in a gale, back again to Beaumaris, when the people came in crowds, to enquire after Jack Thomas (the seaman's name) driving their *long yarns* in thundering curses on the d—d blunderheaded doctors, vowing vengeance on them for shewing no better skill, than pretending the necessity of using their murderous knives so unwisely.

After stating that in Paul Parish, near Penzance, *three cures* have been effected in CONSUMPTIONS, and scores of others, in various (generally declared incurable) complaints, many of which will, in due course, be fully laid before the public, as well as several cures, not yet noticed, at Falmouth and neighbourhood, particularly of three gentlemen cured of DEEP CONSUMPTIONS, one of leprosy, scrofula, &c. of which particulars may be had of Messrs. Rashleigh's.

I shall now give the result of part of my great doings in South Wales during my short sojourn there, and then proceed to state the success of my short introduction at Manchester, where I find my presence again is in high request, and whither I am about to repair, to fix the Hygeian standard of everlasting fame.

At Swansea, the daughter of Mrs. Owens, Hight-street, had laboured for years under a *debilitated state of affection* of the whole frame, and *emaciated to a mere skeleton,* the evident dregs, or residue, of the SMALL POX HUMOURS, which, through the mal-treatment of the faculty, or their neglect of cleansing the body with proper purgatives, had been suffered to engender and rot in the system, as the poor girl has never held up her head since.

Six doses of the UNIVERSAL MEDICINE would, on her apparent recovery from the SMALL POX, have saved her all her past sufferings. She, her mother, and all her friends, are fully convinced of the fact, as the medicines have completely eradicated all her ills, and she is now in the bloom of health.

Two young men at Swansea have been *completely cured* of SYPHILIS, in its last stage, after being given up as *incurable.* They write in grateful thanks, but of course forbear the publishing of their names.

Two gentlemen at Swansea, recommended by Mr. Ungate, (whose similar case was published, and is in the "Practical Proofs," p. 154) have been completely cured of CHOLERA MORBUS. They write very gratefully.

A young man, working with Mr. Ungate, Tailor, at Swansea, who had got a *deformity in the neck through an injury on the spine,* from accident; under which he suffered, and much debilitated, for years; found great relief from the UNIVERSALS, and, when I last heard of him, was in a fair way of perfect recovery.

A gentleman, or merchant, from the West Indies, at Swansea, has been cured of JAUNDICE and DROPSY.

References to Mr. Ungate, or Herbert Williams, Powell-Street, Swansea, will be duly answered.

At Manchester, Peter Gill, whose case was peculiarly similar to Mr. MORISON'S, came under my treatment, for ANEURISM, or violent *throbbing of the heart.* He had been discharged from the Infirmary, or Hospital, after being CUT OPEN BELOW THE HEART as incurable.

In despite, however, of the wisdom displayed in these *public pest-holes,* what they, the faculty (so called) could not, with all their boasted learning, understand how to relieve this poor sufferer, our safe, simple, and certain remedy instantly displayed its wondrous powers, by not only giving him immediate relief, but, in one short week, performed a *perfect cure,* and he works at his trade, a tailor, with ease and cheerfulness. This immediate cure has excited a great sensation, and many of his friends have proved the value of the VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE, in the cure of various cases.

Mr. Armstrong, 9, Market-Street, Manchester, who witnessed the whole process, will, on application, attest the fact.

Three young men, all in one house, tailors, were cured of different diseases, one of them in a very dangerous state indeed.

Mr. Armstrong, his three children, and two more of his household, have all experienced and proved the inestimable value of the medicine. He is delighted at now having a cheap and certain doctor in his house. Mr. A. will bear ample testimony to the virtues of the inestimables to any enquirer.

A gentleman in Market Street, Manchester, found quick relief in a FISTULA and BLEEDING PILES, with which he had been distressed for many years. His servant maid, who had been under the faculty for years, for a LIVER COMPLAINT and CONSUMPTION, is delighted with the prospect of a speedy recovery. Further information will be given on this case on my arrival. Reference to Mr. Armstrong.

Hr. H——d, Hadfield-Street, Oxford-Road, Manchester, has expended large sums uselessly in search of relief from a three years' sufferance of lumbago, is progressing to a cure, which I doubt not finding perfect on my arrival.

A gentleman in the London-Road, Manchester, completely cured of CHOLERA MORBUS, after being given up for six weeks. His servant, also, found wonderful relief from a most serious affection of the head, of 20 years standing. Mr. Armstrong will answer any enquiries.

A lady, wife of an attorney, in Manchester, after 14 years sufferance in the chest, breast, liver, stomach, &c. with pains and torments all over the body, and after paying immense sums to the blessed faculty to no earthly purpose, but that of prolonging a life of miserable existence (the sum and substance of their apparent knowledge and powers ;) found such relief and in so extraordinary a man-

ner, in 48 hours, as baffles all description of surprise of her numerous and most respectable friends. She had been treated on the organic system of the elementary texture men, with bracers, instead of simple and powerful cleansers, as is most evident, by the UNIVERSALS producing a comparative instantaneous renovation of her whole system, by dislodging and discharging myriads of ASCARIDES, or THREAD WORMS; with hundreds of skins, like to those of potatoes, and also, to appearance, PIECES OF DECAYED LIVER; from the moment of the delivery of which MASS OF FILTH, she became sprightly, active, and a completely new being, overpowered with gratitude, and teeming with ardour in sounding the praises of the Hygeian Theory and Practice. Several have been cured through her recommendation. She is almost frantic with joy, is an influential advocate to the good cause, and anxious for my return. Reference at No. 9, Market-street, Manchester.

At Manchester, a Mr. J. B., perfectly CURED OF PURPLE LEPROSY all over the body; eruptions, intermixed with ERYSIPELAS, of a most inveterate description. Ill 14 years. Although expected to die daily, at the the commencement of his taking the UNISERSAL MEDICINES, to the astonishment of at least thirty witnesses to the fact, in 14 days he was declared a perfectly sound man. Reference as above. This case is promised for the public.

An aged woman, at Manchester, in the last stage of the most distressing, and, it may be said, in the most digusting state of ERYSIPELAS that was ever beheld; the head, one mass of corruption, (ten times worse even than that of Mrs. Davy's, of Penryn, in PRACTICAL PROOFS, p. 148); more like, in form and size, to a brandy keg, than any thing human, and emitting a stench, so horribly offensive, that none wonld approach her a second time. A physician and two doctors attended her, but dreading the too frequent a rencontre of so appalling a sight, pronounced her incurable, and left her to rot out her weary hours of existence! Used to such scenes of misery, and, while in my power to relieve such poor, deserted objects of pity, fearless of consequences, I approached her with confidence, and great was my reward in completing A MOST PERFECT CURE, in a time so short as to astonish many witnesses, ready to attest the full truth, to which, too, Mr. Armstrong can bear ample testimony.

For the benefit of the afflicted, this case ought to be published, but the fears of the poor, who are generally under the trammels of the Sick Club, as is the case with this poor woman, will, it is apprehended, be a preventive to the propriety of promulgating the universal powers of this truly national blessing.

In Kennedy-street, Manchester, a lady, her husband, and four children, in various complaints; the children's, from the evident remains of the SMALL POX, all cured. Reference as above.

No. XXVIII.

Another Cure of Epileptic Fits.

To Messrs. Morison and Moat,

Gentlemen,

My son John, 17 years of age, having been for upwards of three years most severely afflicted with Epileptic Fits, for which I could get no relief from the doctors, and having obtained a perfect cure from a month's use of the "universal medicine," under the direction and kind attention of your active agent, Mr. Poole, of Redruth, I am anxious, in thus returning my most grateful thanks to the Almighty, and you as his instruments in introducing this great national blessing, that you should, for the general benefit of the afflicted, give what publicity you please to this my grateful acknowledgment of your wonderful powers, and am,

Gentlemen, your devoted humble servant,

ELIZABETH WEBSTER.

Semmoth Farm, near Redruth, Feb. 11, 1831.

Another Cure of Deep Consumption.

Messrs. Morison and Moat.

Gentlemen,

My wife having received so miraculous a cure from the use of the universal medicines, I feel bounden in gratitude to you, the great instruments, under Providence, for the introduction of so great a blessing to our country, and of such universal service to the afflicted in every complaint, to thus give you my public acknowledgment for the restoration, and, I may truly say, the salvation, of the life of my wife, from a complication of disorders under which she had suffered for twelve months, such as indigestion, flatulency, agonizing pains in the stomach and liver, depression of the chest, and reduced to that state of general weakness, as deprived her of the use of animal food for seven months, until, reduced by the doctors and mercury, she was given up as incurable in a deep consumption. At this period the fame of the universal medicine, and of Mr. Poole's unparalleled success, in curing all diseases by them, was spreading through every corner of Cornwall, when I was induced to put my wife under his care and directions. To the astonishment of myself and surrounding friends, the second day after her commencement with the medicines her ailments seemed to have all taken their flight together; she ate a hearty dinner of roast mutton, and, gathering strength daily, is now in sound health, and rapturously joining your host of cured incurables in sounding the praise of your wondrous powers.—Full information will be given of all particulars by application to Mr. Poole, Redruth; Mr. T. Hoskins, your agent here; or to myself. Ever bound to show my gratitude to you, and to speak in favour of the "universal medicines"

I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

Hayle Copper House, Feb. 12, 1831. W. ROBERTS.

Cure of Indigestion and a Tumour.

This is to certify to my fellow-creatures in affliction, that I am convinced, that, Mr. Morison's universal medicines are excellent means, in the hands of God, for curing or relieving, in most cases of diseases incident to the human frame, at any age whatever. I was for many years afflicted with a violent pain in my stomach, from indigestion, which came on after eating and drinking. This brought on a train of disorders, and at times much fever and loss of appetite; and after having taken any nourishment, such as sago, arrow-root, and beef-tea, it gave me as much pain, as though I had taken solid food. I had attendance and advice of many doctors and medical gentlemen, but found only partial relief from any of their medicines. Some time since a friend called to recommend me Morison's medicines; I at first thought, that, at my time of life (being nearly seventy-four years of age) they would not be any good to me; however, I determined, from the strong recommendation I had, to give them trial, and before I had taken one box my stomach was much better; I had, also, a large gathering in my side, which was very sore and painful, and which I was afraid would turn to a cancer. I did not take the medicine for this complaint, but to my astonishment, before I had taken the first box, I found this lump diminishing, and, by persevering, it is quite gone, and I am thankful to say my health is greatly improved. Of the correctness of this statement I will convince any person who should like to call on me.

Mrs. PIKE, Trafalgar-Street, Brighton.

Feb. 15, 1831.

DEAR SIRS, Plymouth, March 1st, 1821.

I cannot allow this third edition of Morisoniana to pass without adding my testimony to the efficacy of Morison's pills, in some of the most obstinate cases.

Since my appointment as an agent at Plymouth, they have had a very extensive sale, and their value as a family pill has been acknowledged by some of the most respectable families in this neighbourhood: in addition to this I can add my own conviction of their just usefulness, from seeing the good effects of them, in my own family.

Although I am not at liberty to publish the names of those who have derived benefit from them, yet, I am allowed to say, that they are willing to give every information when applied to, that others may be induced to share the advantages of using them that they themselves are now enjoying.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours, &c.

DANIEL MAY.

Messrs. MORISON and MOAT.

No. XXIX.

CONCLUDING ADDRESS TO THE WORLD.

From these multifarious published evidences (which form not one hundredth part of those varied cases that, for many reasons, some from timidity, others, from want of public courage, and many from medical connections or pecuniary obligations, will never meet the public eye; but to most of whom, of the first respectability, unlimited references may be given), the most incontestible proofs of the unbounded powers of this medicine is established beyond all precedent, and the soundness of the Hygeian Theory fixed on a rock which no human power can shake or undermine.

These "practical proofs" of the universal power of the medicine being found to be equally beneficial, and certain, in gout, rheumatism, tic dolereux, erysipelas, small-pox, measles, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, St. Vitus' dance, asthma, colics, worms, constipated bowels, ague, head-aches, insanity, bilious affections, cholera morbus, jaundice, all nervous affections, scrofula in every stage to king's evil, &c. &e. which come under the province of the physicians: as well as strictures, stone, gravel, ruptures, cancers, fistulas, dropsy, white swellings, &c. &c., to which the surgeons lay claim as subjects on which to exercise their murderous dexterity of the scalpel, prove, from past practice, that the *former* have ever wandered in the darkness of ignorance; whilst the *latter* have dealt in blood and human sacrifice, to unnecessary and useless purposes.

We argue not upon a favourite, or fancied hypothesis, but from the established *evidenceof facts*, founded upon such an extensive practice of incontrovertible *proofs* as is unparelleled in the history of medicine: —we argue not on self-elected principles alone, when we point out the *cupidity*, the *ignorance*, and the *barbarous principles* of the faculty at large; for we have but to cast our eyes upon the sheets of that independent weekly castigator, the "LANCET," whose exposures of the workings of the university and hospital systems prove that the picking of the pockets of the hood-winked students, is more stimulative in the minds of the lecturers than the ennoblement of the sciences of physiology and pathology; where the exposure of their ignorance is displayed upon their punch-like stages, redolent of arrant quackery, working, not by the power of their own discoveries, but as humdrum copyists of their as senseless predecessors, from whose wide-spread written works, the students may learn all the lecturer holds forth as his own: and, if ought of novelty is introduced, where some new scheme of *human butchery* is descanted on, some torturous experiments on human sufferings are blazoned forth, exciting oft the laughter, always the wonder, of the Tyros, a savage barbarity is diffused, to the universal hardening of their hearts, and brutalizing their minds, fit for havocs of the deepest die; whilst the eternal thirst for grubbing in the *rotten carcases of the dead* urges them on to the abettory of murder, and the encouragement of the vilest of all atrocities, by having their private doors open for the reception of the purposely-murdered *subjects of dissection!* In what light can the world look

upon such men, but as the abettors of murder, who both prove themselves *accessors before the act*, by holding out a ready-money market to the Burkites, and *accessors after the act*, by receiving privately the purchased property in the murdered corpse; The long-told axiom of "If there were no recivers, there would be no thieves" is verified in lines of blood, to the indelible disgrace of this blood-stained tribe, who know, or ought to know, (unless, indeed, they are even more ignorant than the world would give them credit for,) that such subjects never can have been exhumated, and can only have been murdered for the purpose of satisfying their own cupidity, and to initiate their underlings in the participation of the unhallowed crime! Every anatomist who dissects such subjects, and every student who attends such exhibitions, must know that their own lives are amenable to the just laws of the land, for a hidden knowledge of the damning fact, and are all and individually participators in the crime of murder! Let not those who have not been witnesses of such diabolical scenes, hide themselves under the cloak of ignorance, their very silence on the subject is proof of their acquiescence in the crime, and as but a thing to be winked at by the faculty at large.

The non-necessity of dissection cannot, or ought not, now to be problematical. Whatever can now be learned in the science has been known centuries ago, and have been handed down to the present time, in models and graphic representations, which all the researches in the world cannot alter or improve. The formation and the parts of man are now what they were from the first creation; therefore, the robbing the sanctuaries of the dead, or the sacrifice of lives in our hospitals, where death is more valuable than life to the operators, or the refuse of the work-house (now sought, to the eternal shame of the Legislature of a free country, to be added to the facilities of medical peculancy), is worse than useless, and heaping crime upon crime to the utter exposition of the ignorance of the faculty at large. Did they make any new discoveries in the formation of man, or of his parts by continual dissection (so abhorent to the common feelings of humanity), so as to put them in possession of any certain specific to any one of our diseases, to which they have affixed their varied hard, and ill-understood names; then there might be some plea for their elbowing in the filth of rottenness; but when we see the fact of their still being in gloomy ignorance, as to the cure of disease, with no fixed principle of certainty to guide them, but all bickering with each other on the properties of every medicine, and differing with each other in their modes of practice, as wide as light is from darkness, there can be nothing of presumption in declaring that the science of anatomy is deteriorating, and ought to be abolished, rather than encouraged by the Legislature. The declaration of Sir Anthony Carlisle, who, as recorded in the "Lancet" of 13th March, 1830, is reported to have said to his pupils—"That medicine was an art *founded in conjecture*, and *improved by murder*," we presume will bear us out in our every assertion; that is, that the whole of the past medical science is founded on *cupidity*, *ignorance*, and *barbarity*.

The world will now, however, no longer wonder how one simple and harmless purgative can strike at the root of every complaint, being now taught, from incontestible experience, and the most undoubted truths, that all the complaints arising from one source, that

is, from a schirrous, acrid suffusion of morbid humours, which impede the necessary, free circulation of the blood, from whence arises every complaint to which man is liable, or to which the Faculty have given names descriptive of their local symptoms; the world will no longer wonder, then, how this, the yet only true means of ridding the stream of life of these *morbid incumbrances,* should prove to be the universal panacea to our every ill.

That the soundness of the Hygeian Theory is in every point correct, is proved from the well-known fact, that all these complaints, however apparently different in their appearances, requiring treatments,, according to past practices, with no established effective principle on any one, as widely dis-similar, or distant, as light from daskness, all now yield, with equal certainty and ease, to this one simple remedy.

From hence we learn that none of our diseases are organic (as the faculty erroneously, and unscientifically contend), but purely humoral; from whence, too, we come to the natural conclusion, that, if we can cleanse the fluids or juices of the human frame from their clogging impurities and thus give nature her full powers to perform her part for the maintenance of life in health, we may utterly discard the necessity of surgery, except in cases of accidents, fractures, broken limbs, or dislocations. Indeed, in cases of obstetricy, the disgraceful indelicacy of male accoucheurs maybe superseded, by pregnant women laying the foundation of safe and easy deliveries with this perfect medicine; and thereby secure the comfort of having the only necessary attendance of midwives of their own sex.

With this sure precaution, too, mothers will secure the certainty of sound and perfect children, and free from all the ailments of juvenility.

If heads of families will but compare the difference between the pounds or hundreds of pounds, they have paid in search of uncertain remedies to their diseased families, or themselves, with the few shillings that will secure the future blessings of Health through the Hygeian new mode of treatment, the pecuniary stimulus alone must excite a desire to free them from the heavy pressure of past errors and inefficiency, and urge them to the trial and couviction of the inestimable blessing of this new light; abounding, as a great portion of this favored island now is, with the bright effulgence of its benignant rays; in no one instance ever unsuccessfully directed, where a due attention is paid to the all-sufficient instructions given with every case.

The gouty bon vivant may now watch the descending spider without the dread of his silken touch—may rid himself of the extatic tortures of a fit, the acme of his doctor's powers; and extirpate this vile enemy to his peace. See pages 94, 123, 126, and 129 Practical Proofs; and also "Morisoniana," page 193, and 217.

The Rheumatic subjects of every grade (for rich and poor are equally liable to it), may feel secure of regaining full activity of limb and free themselves from the horrors of the new-fangled system of *puncturation,* that is, of having *their flesh beset with pins.* See pages 105, 123, and 126, "Practioal Proofs: see also "Morisoniana," page 58.

The subjects of erysipelas (or St.Anthony's fire) who are suffering under one of those high inflamed state of the humours, that lead through every stage of scrofulous affections, and end in what is called the king's evil, where it finds its perpetually ulcerous vent, will now

have the happiness of knowing the means of a certain cure, see page 82, 123, 148, "Practical Proofs," and "Morisoniana," 58. Those ladies, who are suffering under the dire disease of cancer, must feel grateful under the hope of being freed from the horrors of parting with the tender organ of the breast, and the appalling indelicacy of being submitted to the scrutiny of every dandy student of the public hospitals, as they may be assured that, although none have yet had courage enough to meet the public eye, references can be given to several, who, by a persevering administration of the universal medicine, and a constant friction in the parts (which is, by degrees, found to be bearable of the highest pressure, yielding daily fresh delight,) the affection has wholly disappeared, with a complete renovation of the general system of the frame. See "Morisoniana" p. 305. In all cases of bleeding piles, and fistula (where the parties have, in many instances, undergone the *operation of the useless knife*, never efficient to the eradicative purpose, because, beginning at the *wrong end of the disease*, always *dangerous*, and generally ending in *death*) the most ample testimonials of success are publicly given. See pp. 123, 110, 147, 150, 156, 157, "Practical Proofs;" see also "Morisoniana, p. 73. The parents of children labouring under that distressing complaint called St. Vitus' dance, which is the severest state of nervous debility to which young girls can be subject to, and which can arise from no other cause than the maternine humours, engendered in the womb, and the ill effects of the vile systems of inoculation and vaccination, which have improperly and injudiciously stopped nature's first process of throwing the juvenile humours out of the frame, the parents of such children will do well to read the case of cure in p. 102, "Practical Proofs," and also an additional article in "Morisoniana," pp. 113, 120, with attention, and conviction must strike them with the certainty of complete cure under this new mode of treatment.

The various instances of cures of asthma, that general accompaniment of the decline of life, when the long neglected humours have become encrusted on the chest, and produced the *spasmodic chokings of respiration*, must inspire the sufferers with confidence that this ever declared incurable complaint is at length relieved from that shackle of denunciation, and that the after comforts of life are now secured through the medium of this all-searching, certain, and perfectly harmless medicine. See "Practical Proofs," pp. 61, 68, 94, 96, 98, 100, 105, &c. &c.; to which may be added, at least, 100 respectable references.

In all cholic complaints, costive habits, constipated bowels, and worms of every description, immediate relief is obtained. See the case, p. 105, "Practical Proofs," where the bowels were opened with the *first dose*, after a *suspension of ten days*, and no other medicine could force a passage; see also the effects upon a tape worm, with the first dose, p. 117, 'Practical Proofs." The patient is still voiding large portions of the monster, is gaining strength daily, and certain of expelling, in time, the whole of his old enemy; see, also, Mrs. Putt's case, p. 99, "Practical Proofs." A specimen of a tape worm, seven feet in length, brought from a boy, nine years of age, may be seen at the College.

All bilious affections, from which are superinduced the differently marked complaints of the liver, as head-aches, nausea, heartburn, black, green, and yellow jaundice, cholera morbus, and most of the tropical complaints of yellow fever, black vomit, and plagues of various castes and grades, are all equally assailable with this *all-cleansing medicine*, in quantities proportionate with their several virulences, which, by renovating the *digestive organs*, and removing the obstructions formed on the biliary secretions gives freedom to the action of the renewed pure blood, derived from the now well and *duly digested food*.

To all those who are afflicted with those dire complaints to which the faculty have ever been puzzled to find a name, not being able to fix them to any lower point of the frame, whereon they could exercise their dexterity in the use of the lancet or the scalpel, and on which they have affixed the general term of nervous affections, from which they, knowing no remedy, reap plenteous harvests, and, when they are ashamed to push on the *palliative system* any longer, take good care not to be in at the death, by sending their patient to the *sea side*, or fashionable *mineral water drinking establishments*, to live if they can, or die in any way so that their names may not be brought into question—to all such the able written article on "Nervous Affections," in Morisoniana, p. 35, is recommended with especial interest to a peruser.

The soundness of the Hygeian theory has been established in practice on upwards of 1,000 individuals, who have been hopeless sufferers in those complaints, in the West of England, who are now as walking advertisements in the fame of the medicine, and spreading its praise in every direction. *In no one instance has it failed to produce the desired effect in one week.*

STRICTURES, whether in the *rectum*, or the *urethra*, never fail to be reduced, and instances of cure can be adduced when repeated surgical operations have failed. See Mr. Lane's case, p. 97, "Practical Proofs;" see also the article on strictures in "Morisoniana," p. 231.

In stone and gravel, and all urinary obstructions, the universal medicine is found to be immediate in healthy action. Instances can be produced, where stones said to be as large as eggs, and ordered by the faculty to be submitted to the operation of the knife, have been reduced to sand by the medicine, and perfect cures effected in one month, with renovated frames, made invulnerable to a return of the complaint. See "Morisoniana," p. 53. Instruments may extract the stone, but always attended with danger in the operation, and never reaching the cause of the accumulation of the *calculi*, prevents not its certain return. The only instance of improvement in the science (shall we call it) of surgery, in modern times, is that of LITHOTRITY, or the crushing of the stone into sand, or small gravel in the bladder, by means of instruments introduced through the urethra. But great as is this real improvement, it is still subject to the same objections as that of LITHOTOMY, inasmuch as it only gives present relief (and certainly with less pain, anxiety, and danger to the poor sufferer), but does not lay the foundation for the removal of the original cause of the disorder, or prevent its return, or future accumulations. The barbarous modern system of reducing strangulated hernias, or ruptures, or the savage introduction of the bloody fists of the operators into

the body of the sufferers, in order to the pretended removal of the adhesions of the intestines, is so repleta with rank quackery that it is hoped the exposures of their failures will soon explode the senseless and cruel scheme alotgether. But it matters not to them : for if the living dissection furnishes them uot with clap traps, the post mortem examination gives scope to jargons, which will help to fill their pockets, so long as they can cajole the duplicity of their pupils and students, who are too indolent to read themselves into that knowledge thep can never attain from the farce of public lectures. *Ruptures*, however, like every other disease, which derive their source from no other cause than that of a clogged-up circulation of the blood, retarded in its otherwise healthy passage to every portion of the frame, yield to the all-powerful and invigorating influence of this regenerating medicine.

As for the small pox, measles, whooping cough, and scarlet fever, to which all children are, more or less liable to the inheritance of, from the impurities of the mother, before birth, and ever afterwards from bad management, the new light displayed in this work must convince the world of the injurious effects of inoculation and vaccination, and opens its eyes to a more rational and natural means of extirpation ; on which there can be no possible fears of its ultimate happy results. See " Morisoniana," page 114.

What, then, may not be expected from the general adoption of this medicine in cases of insanity ? More rational 'tis thought than quarterly bleedings, mercury, and the black draughts. Opportunity has not yet offered to try the effects of the medicine in cases of hydrophobia, but there can be no doubt, from the Hygeian theory, that if promptly acted upon, by suction of the wound (from whieh no harm can arise, if the mouth is free from wounds or sores), or cutting out the part, if deep, and bandages above the wound to prevent the virus from spreading upwards : with immediate and strong doses of 20 pills No. 2, kept up for a week or ten days ; there can be no doubt of expelling all the ill effects of the foreign humour and preventing all possibility of future injury from the accident.

Families of Consumptive habits will reap much benefit in the peru- of " Morisoniana," page 265 : they will see there a more rational view of that destructive complaint, than they have elsewhere yet noticed, and have the satisfactory consolation of finding a sure preventive as well as cure to that devastating complaint, by the only certain and harmless means. See also in " Practical Proofs," page 391 and 400.

All scorbutic affections on the skin, or inflamations about the eyes, are immediately removed. The operation on glandular swellings, and ear aches, is equally effected.

With the anxions desire to introduce an universal good, it would betray a fastidious remissness in witholding our conviction of the "vegetable universal medicine" producing a perfect cure of all syphilistic (or venereal) complaints, in whatever state of virulence, or even when the frame has been ever so severely drenched and corroded with mercury. It was never known to fail, and in a time so short, as to excite astonishment.

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