The way to health, long life, and happiness, or, a discourse of temperance and the particular nature of all things requisit [sic] for the life of man, as all sorts of meats, drink, air, exercise, etc. ... Shewing ... whence most diseases proceed, and how to prevent them. To which is added, a treatise of most sorts of English herbs ... by Philotheos Physiologus [i.e. T. Tryon] / Communicated to the world for a general good, by Thomas Tryon.

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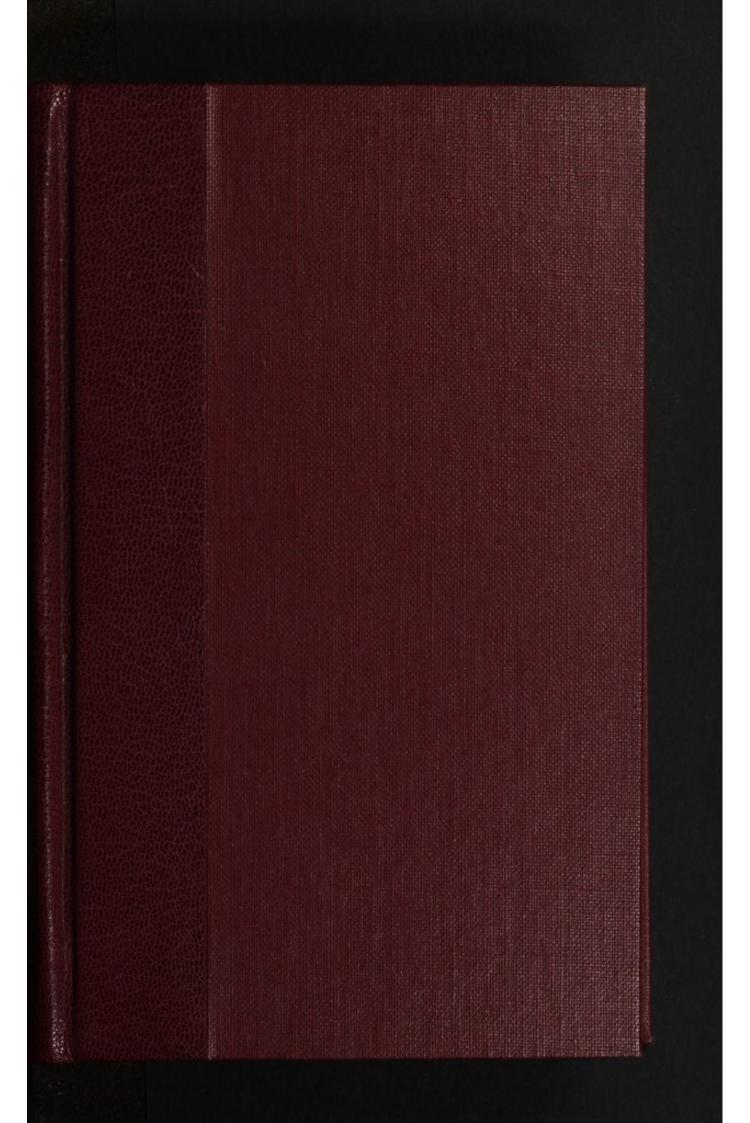
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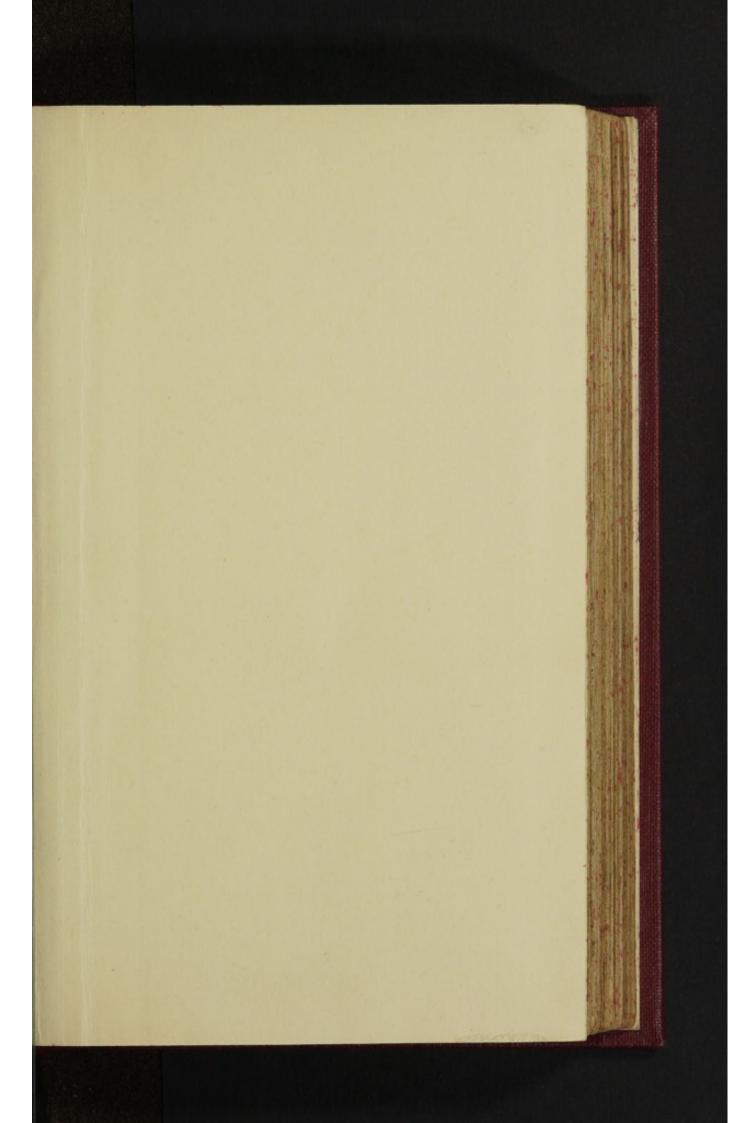
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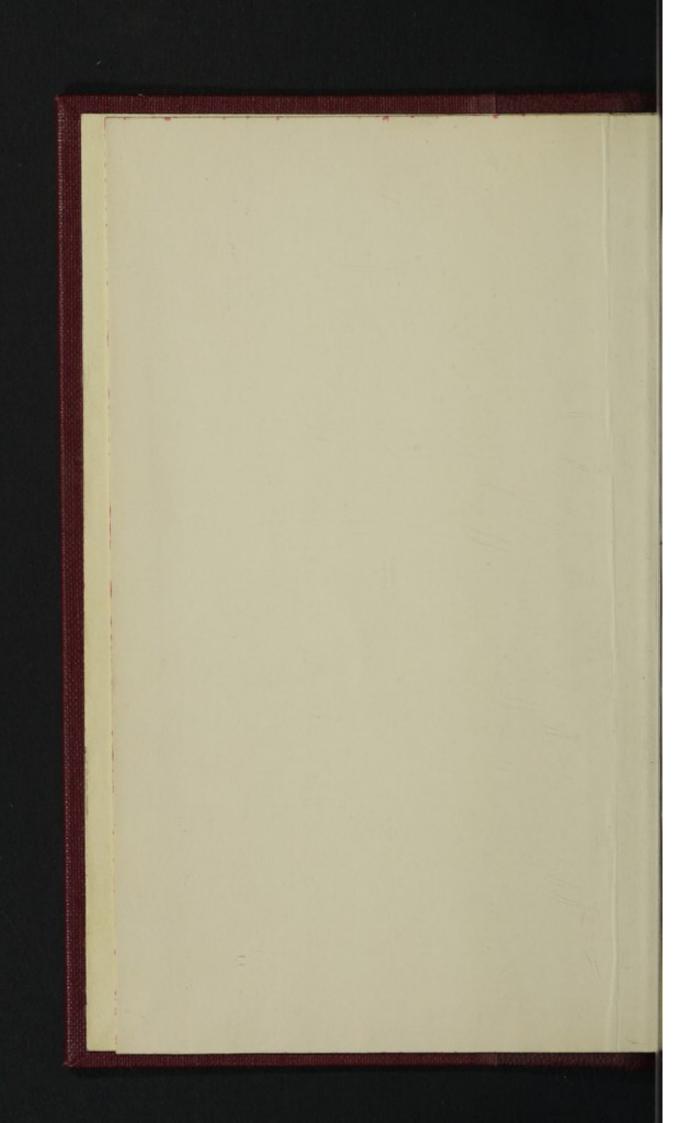


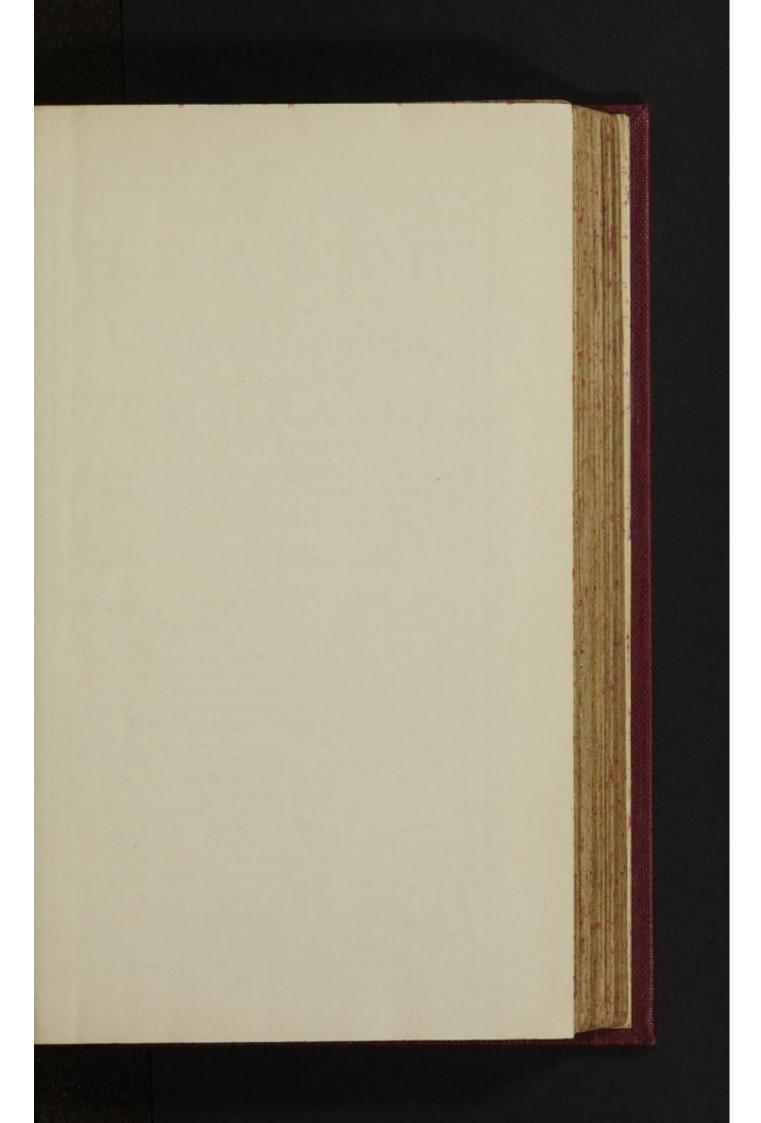


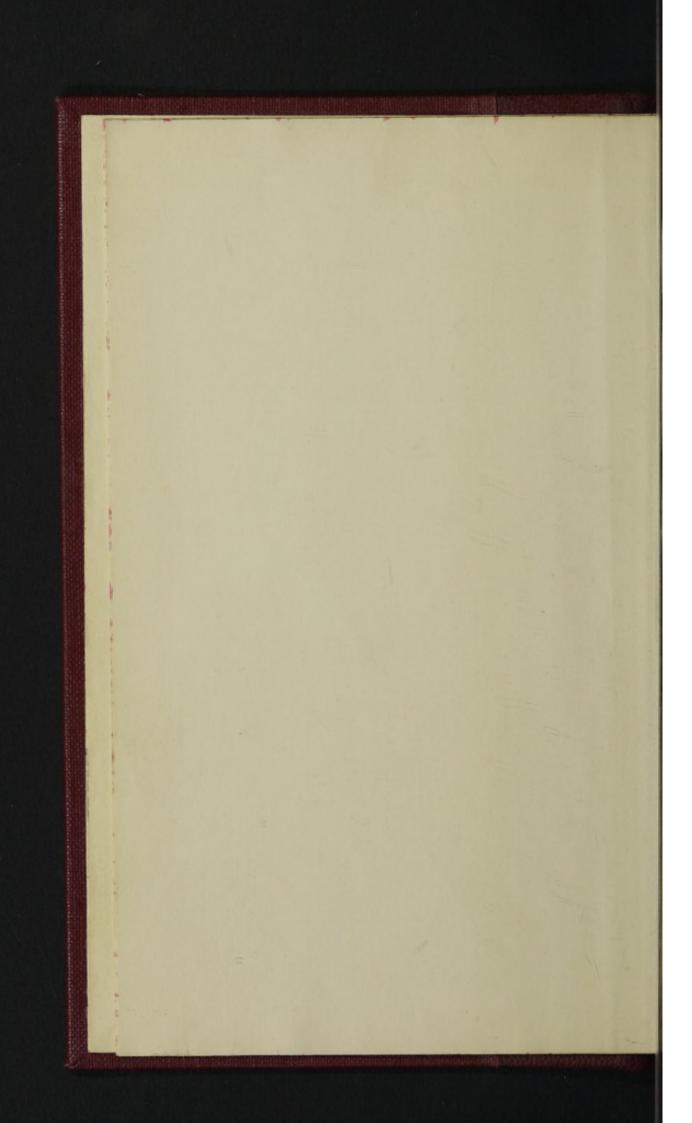


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The WAY To

## HEALTH,

LONG

# Life and Happiness:

Or, A Discourse of

## TEMPERANCE,

And the Particular

Nature of all Things requisite for the LIFE of MAN; As, All forts of Meats, Drinks, Air, Exercise, &c. with special Directions how to use each of them to the best Advantage of the BODY and MIND.

Shewing from the true ground of Nature, whence most Dileases proceed, and how to prevent them.

To which is Added,

A Treatise of most forts of ENGLISH HERBS, With several other remarkable and most useful Observations, very necessary for all Families. The whole Treatise displaying the most bidden Secrets of Philosophy, and made easie and familiar to the meanest Capacities, by various Examples and Demonstrances.

#### The like never befoze Published.

Communicated to the World for a General Good,
By THOMAS TRYON, Student
in PHYSICK.

The Third Edition.

To which is added a Discourse of the Philosophers Stone, or Universal Medicine, Discovering the Cheats and Abuses of those Chymical Pretenders.

LONDON,

Printed for T. Carruthers Bookfeller in the Parliament-Close in Edenbrough. 1697. The WALTO

# HEALTE

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### and To The

# READER.

That mighty Tyrant Custom has made it fashianable (and consequently to some People seemings by necessary) to Dedicate Books, when publisht, to some Great Names, whom Authors are wont to load with Flatteries, and then beg their Protection. A Course, in my Opinion, no less impertinent than base: For if the Writer be Conscious to himself, that he needs Pardon, and such Supporters, Why does he trouble the World with his Papers? If his Intentions are good and candid, what need of such Farning Addresses? Truth is too noble to truckle to those little Artisices, and carries in the Majesty of her unclouded Brow, both sufficient Pass-Port and Patronage; since those that oppose her, do it at their own Peril, and at Long-run she is sure to be Victorious.

I therefore decline that vulgar Method, as one that am no ways fond of running the broad Way of the Multitude. To thee, (O Reader) whoever thou art, is this Book entirely Dedicated; and yet I shall not so much as bespeak thee to be kind and courteous; only for thy own sake, desire thee to be just and considerate; to weigh impartially what I offer (I mean the Matter, not the Words or Stile) and if still thou wilt, with the deaf Adder, stop thy Ears against the Voice of the Charmer, the fault and the danger will be Thine:

Thave discharg'd my Duty.

Th:

### To the READER.

The main disign of this Treatise is to bring Men acquainted with themselves, and recommend Temperance, the most excellent (though most neglected Virtue in the World, to their Practice: In a word, to perswade them to be kind to their own Healths,

their own Lives, their own Souls.

Nor will it be needful here to give you a Bill of Fare of the several Dishes, which this Banquet prejents you with; that's done in the Contents of the several Chapters. All I shall say, is, that here are variety of Truths plainly delivered, which I do not know are else-where (in Books) to be met with; for I have not consulted Authors in composing this Tract, to pay you, like a Banker with other Peoples Coin, or entertain you with a Rapsody of stolen Notions, as disagreeing and trivial as the Pyebald Shreds of a Taylors Cushion.

One grand Objection I fore-jee, viz. that I am guilty of Tautology, or have too oft repeated

the same things. To this I Answer:

1. I hope you will rarely find bare Repetitions; but although the same, or like Expressions may occur, yet still they are either attended with some Addition and Illustration, or else are improved to the

explaining some other Notion.

2. Needful Truths are never too often repeated, till they are once well learnt. Many Men are
flow of Apprehension, and cannot reach ones meaning
without a large expence of Words: By these reiterated Strokes, I would willingly make Impression, first
on thy Understanding, and next on thy refractory
Will to practise what is so necessary to thy Well-doing, that is, thy Well-being.

#### To the READER.

3. This saying of one thing over and over, when we treat of Nature, is necessary and unavoidable; for 'tis her own Dialect and Method. All the various Substances, Forms, Complexions, Constitutions and Properties, both in the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms, have the same Basis or Ground: There being but Seven grand torms of Nature, whence all do proceed.

An Example we have in Musick: Seven perfect Notes or Sounds produce all that admirable variety of Harmony which the World admires: And tho a Man should compose as many Songs as Solomon, and frame an hundred Thousand Tunes and Divisions, yet these seven Notes still are the Foundation on which he builds; so that to every Lesson,

Song or Division, they must be repeated.

So in the Mathematicks (that Demonstrative Science, whereby so many rare things are effected) the Number Ten is the extent of all natural Numeration, and Eleven is but a beginning again. And the very same Figures must afterwards continually be repeated in all Arithmetical Operations, to bring greater Mysteries to manifestation.

In the most delightful Art of Representation, there are but Seven perfect Colours, and yet by these a skilful Master can paint and imitate all the Ap-

pearances in the Univefe.

There are but Seven Metals, and yet how many

Wonders are wrought by and out of them?

In seven Days the unbounded Jehovah created all Beings, by the power and virtue of his holy Word, which Word of Power does still both conserve and ge-

A 3

nerate;

### To the READER.

nerate; for there is no standing still of God's power in Nature; all things being continually repeated by the Revolutions and Configurations of the Coelestials; and thence it was that the Wise-Man said, there was no new thing under the Sun. There are but seven Days in a Week, which are repeated Fifty two times in a Year; and so from one Generation to another.

Therefore, whoever will treat aright, either of Divine or Natural things, and their occult Vertues or Vices, must make the seven Primogenial Forms or Constellations his Basis or Ground-Work, and in all cases have recourse to them, or else he shall never display

Natures Operations.

There is yet another Prejudice may be taken, because in some particulars I have spoken what may seem too free and satyrical: But if any, with unbyass a Minds please to consider the Fopperishness of those things I speak against, and withal how destructive they are to mankind, they will be satisfied, that such a Subject deserved no other Treatment. Tis neither out of Ill-Will or Self-Interest I have handled them at that rate; but as I conceived they ought justly to be exposed to the Contempt of that part of the World, which so long they have Assertiden and Seduced.

That you may come to the Right Understanding of God's Law in Nature, and Govern your Selves accordingly, to the Obtaining Health, both of the Body and Mind, and be happy here and hereafter, is the Endea-

vour as well as Desire of

Your Well-wishing Friend

Thomas Tryon.

On the Author of that Excellent BOOK, Entituled, The Way to Health, Long Life and Happiness.

### By Mrs. Ann Behn.

TAil Learned Bard! who dost thy power dispence, And show'st us the first State of Innocence. In that bleft golden Age, when Man was young, When the whole Race was Vigorous and Strong; When Nature did her wond'rous dictates give, And taught the Noble Savage how to live; When Christal Streams, and every plenteous Wood Afforded harmless drink, and wholsom food; E'er that ingratitude in Man was found, His Mother Earth with Iron Ploughs to wound; When unconfin'd, the spacious Plains produc'd What nature crav'd, and more than Nature us'd; When every Sense to innocent delight Th' agreeing Elements unforc'd, invite; When Earth was gay, and Heaven was kind and bright, And nothing horrid did perplex the fight; Unprun'd the Roses and the Jes'min grew, Nature each day drest all the World anew, And Sweets, without Man's aid, each Moment grew; Till wild Debauchery did Men's minds invade, And Vice, and Luxury became a Trade; Surer than War it laid whole Countrys wast, Not Plague nor Famine ruins half fo falt; By fwift degrees we took that Poifon in, Regarding not the danger, nor the fin; Delightful, Gay, and Charming was the Bait, While Death did on th' inviting Pleasure wait, And

And ev'ry Age produc'd a feebler Race, Sickly their days, and those declin'd apace, Scarce Blossoms Blow, and Wither in less space. Till Nature thus declining by degrees, We have recourse to rich restoratives, By dull advice from some of Learned Note, We take the Poison for the Antidote; Till finking Nature cloy'd with full fupplys, O'er-charg'd grows fainter, languishes and dies. These are the Plagues that o'er this Island reign, And have so many threescore thousands slain; Till you the faving Angel, whose blest hand Have sheath'd that Sword, that threatned half the Land; More than a Parent, Sir, we you must own, They give but LIFE, but you prolong it on; You even an equal power with Heav'n do shew, Give us long life, and lasting Vertue too: Such were the mighty Patriarchs, of old, Who God, in all his Glory, did behold, Inspir'd, like you, they Heavens Instructions show'd, And were, as Gods, amidst the wandring Croud; Not he that bore th' Almighty Wand cou'd give Diviner Dictates, how to eat, and live. And lo effential was this cleanly Food, For Man's eternal health, eternal good, That God did for his first-lov'd Race provide, What thou, by God's example, haft prescrib'd: O mai'st thou live to justifie thy fame, To Ages lafting as thy glorious Name! May thy own life make thy vast Reasons good, (Phylosophy admir'd and understood,) To every fense 'tis plain, 'tis great, and clear, And Divine Wifdom does o'er all appear; Learning and Knowledge do support the whole, And nothing can the mighty Truth controul; Let Fools and Mad-men thy great Work concemn, I've tri'd thy Method, and adore thy Theme; Adore the Soul that cou'd fuch Truths differn, And foorn the Fools that want the fense to learn.

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#### THE

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## INTRODUCTION

To the Whole

# TREATISE.

## CHAPTER I.

A Description of the Four Grand Qualities, whence the Four Complexions proceed. How every Man may know his own Complexion.

Precepts which the Ancients dictated to the Students of Wisdom; nor is there a greater Happiness attainable upon Earth, than to have in a Sound Rody, a Sound Mind. To direct my Fellow-Mortals towards this great Point of Felicity, is the Scope and Intendment of our Pains in this Book: The Foundation-Principle of Wisdom being to understand Nature, (which is the Art of God) and thereby our own Frame, Powers, Faculties and Constitution, so as to imbrace what is good, wholsom and agreeable, and to eschew all that is evil and harmful; and the End and Consummation thereof, is to know the Supreme Being, Author of created Nature, and to love, obey, and enjoy him for ever.

In Order hereunto, Temperance and Sobriety are sublime Gifts, and to be regarded with the highest esteem, not only for the delight and pleasure they afford the Body and Mind, but as they fortifie those that observe them against many Vices and Temptations, as well as preserve them from a thousand racking Pains and torturing Diseases, and so furnish them with the best Treasures of this World, viz. Health, not only of the Body, but also of the Mind; for 'tis that Health that fweetens all God's Bleffings, and is the prime good of this Life: What advantage or pleasure is there in the highest prepar'd Food, or choice compounded Dishes of the rarest Dainties, in the richest or most Cordial Drinks. the gayest Apparet, or the most flattering Addresses of Fonour, to a Person rack't with the Stone, or tortur'd with an Iliaca passio, or half-drown'd with an overflowing Dropsie, or burning within, like Mount Atna, with the raging violence of a Fever? What are Riches and Fame to a Body full of Pain? Or who would accept of a Crown, upon condition that his Head should thenceforth

perpetually Ake?

Now if the Body be distemper'd thro' disorder and Superfluity, the Mind and all the Senses are presently afflicted; if the Harmony of the one be interrupted or destroy'd, the other cannot continue: For the Spirit is the original whence the Body proceeded, and is the Life of every visible Substance, and as the Properties or Qualities are in their degrees in the Spirit either strong or weak, so also they are in the Elements of the Body: That Quality that doth predominate in the Spirit at the Incarnation and Birth, that very fame property doth carry the upper Dominion in the Body, which is manifested by the Inclination, Shape and Form, Behaviour, Words and Works; and this is call'd a Man's COMPLEXION, of which there are commonly reckon'd four kinds, viz. the Cholerick, the Phlegmatick, the Sanguine, and the Melancholy; and fince the true understanding of each of these, does mainly conduce to a man's knowing and right regulating of himself, we shall therefore treat of them severally. But

they

But in the first place, we will lay down a short Description of the four grand Qualities, viz. the Bitter, Sweet, Sour, Astringent or Saltish; from whence the four Complexions proceed.

### Of the Bitter Quality.

1. Those that are dignified with this Quality, are for the most part of strong Bodies, thick, well fet, of middle Stature, of hard fierce Countenances, Vifage rather round than Oval, big Bones, Hair curling, of quick piercing Eyes, bold Behaviours, ready of Speech and Apprehension, of strong powerful Spirits, able to go thro' much Labour and Action, if Intemperance do not impede, which many of this fort of People are fubject to; quickly moved to Passion, but their Fires burn too fierce to hold long; of itrong natural Heats, great Appetites, therefore they are apt to be Gluttons; the Difeases they are most subject to are Acute Fevers Gout, Pox, both small and great; Food good for this fort of People, are all forts of Gruels, Herbs, Fruit, small Drinks, and all Food made of Milk, and every other fort that is Simple and Natural; and the contrary they

are to avoid on peril of their Healths.

2. It is to be noted, when the Sweet Quality is strong, and incorporateth with the Bitter, and hath an equal fhare in the government of the Life, then the fierceness of this Quality is allay'd by the friendly Influences of the Sweet; fo that fuch Persons are of more human meek Dispositions and Inclinations, tho' they have Fire enough, and fometimes too much, because fuch are apt to be troubled for their Passions more than the former, and are generally of better, evener Tempers, and at times apt to be perswaded against their own Reason and Understanding, more temperate Livers, of excellent Apprehensions, both in the doing and learning of any thing; of healthy strong Constitutions, as free from Difeases as any fort of People; but they cannot endure Intemperances so well as the former; also, all forts of strong Drinks compounded, sugar'd, spic'd, hot Food, are injurious unto them: But on the contrary, all sorts of Food of a middle or mild Nature, are very agreeable to them, and make healthy, strong, brisk and airy, sit both for the action of the Body and Mind: This sort of People are of the Cholerick and Sanguin Complexion, which is a com-

mendable Temperature.

3. But when it shall fall out that the Sour Quality is joyn'd in government with the Bitter, and the Sweet Quality weak, or Underneath, then fuch People are of harsh, sour, envious Tempers, being inclin'd to all kinds of rude robustick Exercises, Unmerciful to Men and Beafts, of cruel fierce Inclinations, being of quick Apprehensions? but in general, they are ill-governed People, caring for nothing fo much as Drinking, Gluttony, and vain Company, very passionate in their love, and hate; great part of the rude Multitude are made up with this fort of People; the Diseases they are Stubject to, are Fevers, Gout, Stoppage of the Breast, Stone, Convulsions, Dropsies, and the like, according to what fort of Intemperances they give themselves unto, being great lovers of their Bellies; it being their chief Study and Philosophy, how they may have wherewith to gratify their Paunches, often cutting off their Lives by heady Diforders and Superfluities; this fort of People are of the Cholerick Phlegmatick Complexion: but if they shall incline to fear the Lord, and understand the principles of their own Nature, being guided by the Divine Voice of Wisdom, which continually cries out against, and condemns all the fore-mentioned Inordinances; this divine Wisdom is sufficient to abate all kinds of Intemperances.

4. But if the Astringent or Saltish Quality, be joyned in the government of the Life with the Bitter, and the Sweet impotent, then all is Poison'd; such people being for the most part of hot-headed, harsh, cruel,

violent,

violent, envious Dispositions; their Looks are Fierce, angry and poisonous; they often hunt and wound the Healths of such who are under their Dominion, by their Looks, Wishes and Words; great Swearers, Lyars, Back-biters, Deslowrers of Women, Gluttons and Drunkards, being often cut off by Violent Deaths, and by the sentence of the Judge, if they do not adhere to the counsel of the love of God, which being obeyed, will regulate all the fore-mentioned Intem-

perances.

5. All beafts and Cattle, as Horfes, Cows, and the like, if they shall be dignified with the Bitter Quality, are strong, well-set, big bon'd, hardy, of great Spirits, and fierce, quick of motion, but not very handsom, fit for labour: but if Cows happen to have this Quality predominant, then they are dogged and mischievous, not very free of Milk, neither will they give much Milk : but when this Quality doth predominate in any Herbor Vegetation, then the body is rather short than tall, strong, and full of knots, and Brushy; the Leaves harsh, cut or dented, of an unpleasant Taste, but hot, and of a warming quality; good Herbs in Physical Operations, if the Phylician hath skill to correct the Poyfons of Mars and Sa'urn, they being great openers and movers of Obstructions: For the chief motion of Nature doth arise and proceed from the Bitter quality, and it it be not too Violent in a thing, then it is the Pleasure of every Life; for when this quality doth move with a gentle motion, it shakes and makes the whole body to Tremble, whence proceeds Laughter and all Mirth: It is a most pleasant Quality when the Sweet Quality doth incorporate it felf with it, and hath an equal share in the Government of the Life. But on the contrary, when it doth Predominate in any Creature, it is a fierce, furious, raging Quality, as is mentioned before, viz. a proud lofty Spirlt and Power, endeavouring to bring all in fubjection unto its felf,

### Of the Sweet Quality.

1. In what Person soever this Quality doth predominate, it indues them with a meek friendly Life and Disposition, of a handsome, tall, slender Body, of a fmooth foft Skin, the Complexion White and Red, the Body not very strong, Hair foft and fine, of kind courteous Words and Behaviour; their Fire burns but gently; their Spirits will not endure much labour, care nor trouble; all kinds of Intemperances are apt to inflame them: The Difeases they are subject to, are Acute Fevers, Quinsies, Fumes and Vapours flying into the Head on every occasion of trouble or little Intemperance; also several Distempers are caus'd through superfluity of Blood, which is apt to abound in this fort of People, also Boyls, Scabby, Pocky and Leperous Diseases, which do proceed from the inflammation of the Sweet Quality; This fort of People ought to observe the Rules of Temperance, and Order in Meats, Drinks, Cares and Exercises; their Food ought to be neither hot nor cold, but of a middle Nature, fo also their Drink ought to be such as will fuit the temperature of this fort of People, which I shall fay somewhat of in the Description of the Sanguine Complexion, pag. 26, 27, &c.

2. But when the Bitter Quality is in equal strength, then it doth (as is mention'd before) abate somewhat of the Friendly Dispositions and Inclinations of this quality; and such People are of stronger and harder

Natures, and of sharper Understandings.

3. Wher this Sweet Quality doth predominate in any Beast, then they are of a gentle, mild Disposition, of a friendly Temper, of a handsome, well-shap'd Body, not very strong: But when it doth predominate in any Eerb or Tree, then the Body or Stalk is tall, slender, smooth and handsome, of white, yellow, ruddy Colours, of a fragrant smell, and full of Virtue;

tue; fuch Herbs and Fruit may be eaten without further preparation; and also they may be us'd Physically without any Correction, if gather'd under their proper Constellations, and order'd according to our Directions in the Chapter in the preserving of Herbs.

### Of the Sour Quality.

them, are of a middle Stature, rather short than tall, large Visages, sleshy and corpulent, slow in motion, of dull heavy Spirits, Phlegmatick Humors and Dropsical Diseases, not very strong nor healthy; their Fire and

Natural Heat burns but dully.

mountonite!

2. But if the Sweet Quality be joyu'd with this, and hath an equal share of Government, then such People are of pleasant merry Tempers, apt to laugh, of easy Faith, and a small occasion will move them out of one thing into another, not fix'd, nor of any depth, search or understanding, apt to speak much, but not wise, being like Children, laugh and cry all in a breath, very good to carry Tales and Stories from one to another.

3. But if the Bitter Quality doth predominate equally with this, and the Sweet weak or underneath, then
such People are Bestial, hard-hearted, cruel inhuman,
Swearers, Lyars, and the like, sit for all robustick,
dirty, killing Imployments; but they are of stronger
Constitutions than the former, and healthier, and also
of better and quicker Apprehensions, but of very ill

Tempers.

dominate, and have an equal share in government, and the Sweet quality weak, then this sort of people are not so corpulent nor siethy, but taller and more slender of Stature, of sour Countenances and Difpositions,

positions, cunning in Words and Deeds, apt to Dissemble and Lye, they are also apt to bear Malice, having two Faces; the Diseases they are subject to, are the Stone, Wind-Colick, Consumptions, and many windy Diseases and Instrmities; if Temperance be wanting, many of this sort of people are also great drinkers.

5. When this Sour quality doth predominate in any Beast, then such are of a dull, heavy Disposition and Spirit, apt to have great bellies and slow in motion: If in Horses, they are neither handsom nor free, dull Eyes and great Heads: If in Cows, their Milk is not so good as others, being thin: If in Herbs or Fruit, then their taste is somewhat unpleasant, harsh and sour, and their Colour is of a dark Green.

### Of the Astringent or Saltish Quality.

Person, they are of a tall Stature, and for the most part slender, but of a swarthy, pale or muddy Complexion, rather Lean than Fat, generally of hardy strong Constitutions, and also of good Apprehensions; when this fort of people do apply themselves to the learning of any Art, they attain to an excellent Understanding therein, being fixed in those things they resolve on.

2. But if the bitter Quality doth equally govern in the body and fenses, and the Sveet Quality weak, then such people are very fordid, Lyars, Swearers, Gluttons, Drunkards, inclined to all kind of robustick Plays and Games, as Ringing, Bullbaitings, Bear-baitings, to follow Drums and Fencers, and the like evil Communications, having strong bodies, and sierce savage bestial Spirits, and abusers of Women.

abusers of Women

monious

3. But if the Sweet Quality doth interpose, and the Bitter and Astringent weak, then such persons are more moderate in Words and Works, ingenious, apt to learn, of good Understandings, and of handsom healthy Bodies.

4. But if the Sour be joyned in government with the Astringent, then such people are more gross and Phlegmatick, and not so quick of Apprehension, slow

of Motion, and of fordid Dispositions.

quality doth predominate in any Beast, then they are large, big bon'd, strong and heady, but not free of motion, but cunning and sullen: When in Herbs and Fruit, they are tall, but not handsom; their taste is harsh, hard and unpleasing; they are good against the Diseases of the Phlegmatick and Sanguin Complexions, if the Saturnine Venoms thereof be corrected.

This is a short Description of the Four grand Oualities, and their natural Operations: but this I would have every one confider, and be fenfible that their Influences are not compelling on Men as they are on Beafts, except Men live as Beafts, viz. in the power and operation of the Bestial Nature, as many Thoufands do, and far worse, whence proceed those violent and cruel diforders in the World: But those who do turn the Eye of their Mind inward, and fearch and find themselves, and come to distinguish the fecret workings of God and Nature, and hearken unto the Voice of the Divine Principle, which is the holy Oracle that will teach every one, (in all particulars, what is right in the fight of the Lord, and the contrary) the fear of the Lord, and the true knowledg of God in a man's self, and thereby furnish every one with virtue, strength and power to refist every Evil Influence, though it proceed from the most harsh and worst of Complexions; it will also teach him to turn and hring all the four Qualities into an equal accord, even as a skilful Acuficion composeth a har-

monious confort in the variety of parts, or as he by skill tunes his Instrument; for the most skilful Musician in the World can make no harmony, if his Instrument be not in tune; all the various Notes and Tones of an Instrument most incorporate in each other, or elfe no Harmony can be made; even fo it is with the Qualities in a Man, it is as possible for him that hath learn'd himself to tune himself, and compose all the properties of Nature, and to play on them as a Musician doth on his Instrument; so great is the power of Man, if he cast his Will and Defire into the divine Principle and Love of God, which is able to tincture and change the worst Complexion and convert it into its own Nature; therefore let no man dare to fay, and complain, that the Lord hath dealt hardly by him, that he hath made him of the harsh wild Nature: And though it be true, that many Men, as to their Natural Qualities, are fordid and wild; yet nevertheless they have the true Tincture that can transmute and change all forts of Metals into the finest Gold, even that very Word of the Lord that made and form'd all things, which doth enlighten every man that cometh into the World, and bleffed are all those that are obedient, and follow its Counsel; of what Complexion soever they are, the Bleffing of the Lord is with them.

Thus having treated of the four grand Qualities, I shall now proceed to discover the four Complexions, which proceed therefrom, and to what Virtues, Vices

and Difeases each of them are most subject.

### Of the Cholerick Complexion.

The Cholerick Complexion answereth to Fire, and that fort of People which are dignified with it, are of a strong Body, and lively active Spirit, quick both in doing and apprehending of any thing, free in Speech

Speech and of all other action, apt to Wrath and Paffion, quickly affronted; but because the Fire in them burns sierce, their Passions are quickly over, not subject to retain Anger, nor premeditate Revenge; they are of a hardy strong Nature, generally of good Apprehensions, and Witty, but more or less so, according to the strength or weakness of the predominant Con-

stellation at their Birth.

If People of this Complexion do observe the rules of Temperance, and keep themselves within the bounds of Sobriety, then they are some of the Healthiest of men: But many of them are much addicted to Superfluity and Inordinate living, by reason of the strength of Nature, and their strong Heats, which do in many of them increase the defire to eat and drink beyond the power of the digestive faculty of the Stomach; For in most People, in whom the Fire doth predominate, their attractive faculty and delire of eating and drinking is so very strong, that it prolongs the pleasure of eating and drinking many degrees beyond the Necessity of the Stomach, which does not only cause an heavy, drosse Indisposition to follow, but fows Seed for many Difeases. Therefore as this fort of People are generally the greatest Eaters by Inclination, so ought they as much as in them lies, restrain the Extravagancies of their Appetite, and eat but sparingly, especially of rich, hot compounded spicy Food and strong Drinks, as Wine, Brandy, Tobacco, &c. For they are all Enemies to this Complexion, and very dangerous too, if Temperance be wanting; for every fort of Food hath its operation in the Body, and on the Spirits by way of Simile: Therefore all fuch Meats and Drinks in this fort of People, if not sparingly taken, do too powerfully awaken the Central Heat, which ought not to be felt; but when it is ftirr'd up, does sometimes canse either a Suffocation or Evaporation of the vital Spirits, which will make all the external parts of the Body were chill and cold; For when the Pure Spirits are wounded by any violence done to them, the Radical moisture consum'd, the Oyl of Life set on Fire, which are Moderators and Qualifiers of the harsh Fires and Poysions in the Body, what can be expected but Destruction? For when the Pure Spirits of Oyl are any way wounded by Intemperance, then presently are awakened the sierce Dark Fires in the body (the original of every Life) which ought not to have been stirr'd; for this Fire is of a churlish, angry, consuming Nature, whence those terrible Fevers do proceed.

This Heat when it is kindl'd, which is never done but when some great violence is offer'd to the Pure Spirit and Oyl, then the Natural Life doth presently burn, and is in danger to be destroy'd; for the heat of this Original Fire is like the heat of Charcoal, whose pleasant Water and Moderator is destroyed in the making of it, whence that pleasant gleam of Light, and refreshing Quality in the Wood doth proceed; so that in the Charcoal there does only remain the dark, fierce Sulphurous Fire, which does, when burning, fend forth pernicious Itupifying Fumes and Vapours, of an ill scent, burdensom to Nature; for these Scents or Vapours do powerfully Penetrate the Body by way of Simile, and fearch out their likeness, and incorporate therewith, whence diforders arife, especially in people of weak Nature, and that have but few Spirits: Even so it is in the Body, if the pure Spirits and Radical Moisture be through superfluity, or any other way diforder'd or weaken'd, then prefently the Dark Original fire is kindled, and manifesteth it felf in its own form, and burns fierce like Charcoal, and then the Body falls into Diftemperatures. Not but this Dark Fierce Fire that doth fo violently Burn, and discompose the Body and Mind, did possess the Body before, for indeed it is the Center of every Life: but

but fo long as the pure Spirits and Balfamick Body were strong, and the Qualities of Nature had their operation in equality, this sierce sulphurous Fire lay hid, or was captivated in the sweet Embraces of the Radical Moisture and pure Spirits, and restrained by their virtue and power, even as the pure Oyl and Balfamick Body in Wood doth moderate and qualifie the sulphurous Charcoal-heat, so long as the Wood remains intire, and no violence done to the sweet Oyl, which is the true Life of the Wood; but so soon as this sweet Oyl is wounded, and becomes suffocated, as is done in making of Charcoal, then the sierce poysonous, dark Fire of Saturn and Mars is awaken'd, being of a surious devilish Nature and Operation.

The same is to be understood in every Vegetable, Mineral, and Animal, be it what it will; If the pure Radical Spirits and Oyl of Life be any ways hurt, then the dark Wrath of Nature appears; and if it be in the Human Nature, then the Body falls into terrible distempers, and cannot any way be recovered but by a powerful Medicine, able to incorporate it self with the Fading Oyl and pure Spirits, and so reinforcing them with these foreign Auxiliaries, enables them to withstand and qualifie the sierce poysonous operation of the awaken'd Dark Fire, and compel it to retreat to its designed central

obscurity.

This Cholerick Complexion ought in a most special manner to observe the Rules of Equity and Temperance; for the Original Fire which we have been speaking of, is very strong in them, and most apt on any disorders to be kindled, whence do proceed so many Violences done by this sort of People: Also, they generally love Arms and the Field, and a little exercise and custom will make Fighting and Killing of Men as samiliar to them, as the Killing of Sheep or Oxon is to Butchers: Therefore they ought to he Sober, and accustom themselves to a mean in all things, as A eats Drinks

Drinks, Exercises, and especially in Communication, or in their outward Converse in the World. All forts of Food and Drinks, that are rather inclin'd to Coolness than Heat, are most profitable to People of this Complexion; and as in quality, so also ought they to be careful that they do not extend in quantity, which they are apt to do more than any other Complexion, as aforesaid.

Certainly Man being an Image of God, and Nature in him containing the true nature of all things (which the Ancients fignificantly called a Microcosm, or little World) 'tis no absurdity to affirm, that he hath power to change and alter his natural Complexion, if he once come to know the Principales of himself, and can but distinguish the Principles of his own Nature, then may he preserve the pure essential Spirit from suffering violence; and he can also by the same Eye of understanding, preserve the essential Vertues of all other things, according to that measure of Knowledge he hath of himself.

Likewise, People that are dignist'd with this Cholerick Commlexion are subject to acute Fevers, their central Heat being great, whence do proceed a powerful Life and abundance of Spirits: For in all Creatures that have their central Heat strong, the Balfamick Body and Radical Moisture is also powerful; therefore such People can indure Labour beyond others: The fame is to be understood in Vegetables, and other things, according to their Natures; where-ever the central Heat is powerful, there also the Radical Moisture and fweet Oyl is strongest, wherein the natural Life doth burn and fhine: An example we have in Wine, and in all fweet Fruits, especially in Sugar, in which things the fweet Ralfamick Body and pure Spirits are potent, lively and brisk, and they do not only afford a greater quantity of Spirits when seprated, but much stronger and hercer than other Vegetables that are of a lean Hungry Nature: Therefore People of this Complexion,

the they are strong and brisk, yet if they commit Intemperances, that are beyond the Power of the Natural Heat to throw off, then they are in far greater danger than those that are of a much weaker Nature and Complexion, for the Reason before assign'd, which daily Examples do confirm; as when fuch healthy People fall into Difeases, what terrible sharp Fevers do attend most of them, which destroy the Life in a few days? Therefore the strongest Natur'd People ought to be fober, and not lay heavier Burthens than Nature can bear; for he that hath the healthieft and ftrongeft Constitution may easily oppress it; neither is it safe to put too much Confidence in their strength, nor to boaft of it, or commit such out-rages against their own Natures, as many young People do in the way of Pride, to out do their Fellows, and then glory in it: For the strongest Castle will quickly yield by continual Batteries.

## Of the Phlegmatick Complexion.

Those in whom this Complexion is predominant, are not fo quick and active either in the doing or apprehending of things as the Cholerick, but more flow and of a fofter Nature; their Central Heats are but weak in comparison of the former; and if they incline to inordinate Living, either in Meats or Drinks, or Idleness, they are apt to grow Fat, and their Bodies fwell with gross Phlegmatick Humours, because their Natural Heat is but weak, and the Digestive Faculty of the Stomach cannot make so perfect a Concollion as the Cholerick Complexion; so that great part of their Food is turn'd into gross Juices, which fret the Body, and make it heavy and dull: All forts of strong spirituous Drinks do agree better with this Complexion than with the Cholerick, and if they do not exceed in quantity, will not fo foon precipitate them into Fevers; but if they drink much, it will fwell their Bo-

dies and Members to a wonderful bigness, as we see fome, both Men and Women are; which great driuking doth destroy the edge of the Appetite, and increases their defire to drink; for their natural Heats and Stomachs are not able to make any profitable Concoction, nor seperation of such quantities of Drink as they swallow down, whence are generated abundance of Raw Humors, that do not only swell the Body as aforefaid, but load the Joynts with windy and watry Difeases, and also obstruct the passage of the Breaft; for all fat People have narrower passages than those that are lean and spare, and fetch their Breath with more difficulty, because the Vessels of the Stomach and Breast are contracted thro the drinking of too much strong Drink, and eating too little Food, and what they do eat, too rich in Quality. ballo of

Yet is it very easie for this Complexion, and all others, to prevent Fatness and heavy Dropsical Humors, (which many of this fort of People are subject to) if Order and Temperance be but observed, with regard to both quality and quantity of Meats and Drinks, with proper exercise, especially in the open Air, and walking by River-fides and running Waters, which do wonderfully open the Passages, and beget and sharpen Appetite, and cause good Digestion: For tho' one Complexion is more apt to grow Fat than others, yet Experience teaches, that it is Idleness and Superfluity that is the grand cause thereof ; look amongst ordinary working-people in Country-Towns, and you shall very rarely fee any of the Husband-men or Field-workers very Fat; though in fuch places are People of all complexions; but Cities and great Towns are the Nurferies of fat Punchinello's where there is good store of Strong Drink; and Wine, rich Food, with Ease and Idleness. I am not ignorant that Fat People have an Apology for themfelves, viz. That they Eat and Drink less than many lean Folks: This is true; but Lean, spare, Rawbon'd Peo-

ple have for the most part great Heats, which do digest and throw off all fuperfluous matter; their Appetites are sharp and piercing; also, they are generally of active Spirits, given to Labour and Action which deftroys all matter for Fatness: But most that are inclinable to the Phlegmatick Complexion are of contrary and colder Nature, as aforefaid, their Appetite hot fo sharp, nor digestive faculty fo strong; and if discretion, care and order with proper exercise, be not observ'd, great part of their Food and Drinks, for want of heat, is turned into groß raw Humours, which cause an heaviness on the Spirit, the Oyl from whence their Light of Life does shine, becomes of a watrish Nature; therefore fuch People ought to have understanding in the ordering of their Lives, for want whereof, many do by various forts of Intemperances destroy their Healths: Alfo, many will take and follow the Paths and Examples of others, which they ought not to do; for what may be good Food for one, may be the contrary for another; Therefore every one ought to learn the degrees and power of his own Nature: For the differences of mens Constitutions are such, and their Natures so contrary, that 'tis impossible to give any particular rule to fit every ones Conveniency; fo that there is a neceffity for every one to fee with his own Eyes; and in this respect the Proverb is punctual truth, Every man · (to himself) is either a Fool or a Physician. A man may fpeak fomewhat that may be useful in a general way, and helpful to many, if minded, but the power of doing is in a man's felf; and if one do but in any tolarable degree know his own composition and the power of his own nature, he may very eafily help himself, for man's Will is free; and if he be well inform'd, and his Faith his own, and he do not make the ways of the Multitude to be his Rule, and their Faith his, as many do, then he may, and hath power by wildom to alter his Complexion for the better. One of the chief causes why to many run themselves into Error and Diseases, and Death it felf, is because they never look into themlelvesa

felves, nor observe the operations of their own Nature, but look what others do, that do they, and take the advice of every fool (especially if he be a learned Fool) without any examination whether it be proper or not.

Meats and Drinks good for this Complexion are all forts of drying warming things, as Bread eaten with Oyl; let Butter be eaten sparingly; Cheese is good, not new, but old; also, all Gruels and Pottage that are made with quick Fires, and not too much boyl'd, but thin, brisk and lively; for fuch things are easie to be concocted, and quick on the Stomach; likewise all spicy Herbs, both boyl'd and raw in their Seasons, that is, betimes in the Spring, and again after Michaelmas, viz. in October and November; but Flesh they ought to eat sparingly, especially from June to the last of October; yet they may eat it more freely, and with less danger from December to the end of May, because in that time Cattel are generally fed with dry Food, which generates a firm Flesh, and Fat freer from slimy matter: Besides, the feafon being then cold, the natural heat is ftrong and more central, fo that all Cattle do make a more perfect digestion, and their Stomachs are able to throw off all fuperfluious matter, which renders their Flesh far wholfomer than at any other time of the Year. Then also all Peoples Heats and Stomachs are more powerful than in Summer, which does in some degree cut off, even in the Bud, all fuperfluous matter.

For Drinks, let the Person that is Phlegmatick use such as are of a warming nature; good sound well-brew'd Beer, is better than Ale, except the Ale be thin, clear and free from that Yeasty quality that most Ale in Cities, espically in London, is subject unto; Wine allay'd with Water, and sometimes a glass of Wine alone will do no hurt: also, moderate Exercises, and especially Field-Labours, near Fountains and Rivers, are profitable; but over-long-lying a Bed is Injurious to this sort of People, as also soft Beds do weaken and make their Natures more tender; hard Beds, as Quilts, and the like, are very useful for all Peoples Health, if they could be pre-

**fwaded** 

bound

fwaded to it, but especially to the *Phlegmatick* Complexion; nor should they (as is too commonly used) prevent the free Influences of the Air by *Window shutters*, and *Curtains* to their Beds, for the fresh clear Air is wonderful friendly and healthy to Persons of this Constitution.

## Of the Sanguine Complexion.

Those that have the happiness to be of the Sanguine Complexion, are generally of affable sweet Tempers, moderately quick in doing and apprehending of any thing, of good understandings, but somewhat inferior to the Cholerick, apt to take Affronts at small matters; for they being of good even Humours themselves, expect the fame treatment from others, hating all fordid Actions and Oppressions, either of Man or Beast, it being contrary to their Natures to deny the ferving of their Neighbours, tho' it be against their own Interest; they are quickly moved to Compassion; and many who are strongly dignified with this Sanguine disposition, are of fuch yielding tempers, and so great haters of Controversie, that they chose rather to lose their Right, than contend, being great lovers of Unity and Friendfhip, and very rarely the first breakers thereof; they love to retaliate Kindnesses, and hate any should think they are of a churlish nature.

But for the most part this Complexion is mix'd either with the Cholerick, Phlegmatick or Melancholick, whereby much of the goodness and virtue is abated; and so on the contrary, when this Sanguine Complexion is mix'd with any of the other, it doth much abate the evil harsh Inclinations thereof. People of this Complexion have antipathy to all things that tend to inequality or discord; the very thoughts of trouble will make some of them sick, they are so tender and delicate; and for the same reason much Business is troublesome to them, and they quickly grow weary of it, being naturally of a cheerful disposition. Blood is apt to a-

abound in them, and a little Intemperance either in Meats, Drinks or Labour, will disorder them; therefore they ought above all People to observe and keep themselves within the bounds of Sobriety, because their Natures cannot bear overcharging so well as other Complexions. They are to forbear all forts of Meats and Drinks, in which is advanc'd too highly any quality either in Virtue or Vice; for all Extreams endanger their Health, and do not only over-heat their Blood, but generate too great a quantity of nourishment. The frequent drinking of Wine, or other strong drinks, as Brandy, Spirits, and stale strong Beer, and the common eating of Food compounded with store of Spice and Sugars. and all fat Flesh, and the like, these People ought to refrain, or use very sparingly; for the Elements either of their Bodies or Minds will not admit of Inequality. Meats and Drinks that are good, not only to preserve Health, but also to maintain Strength are all things in which there is no manifest Quality that doth too violently predominate; for all fuch things being Frequently eaten or drank, do beget their own Complexion; that is, do awaken their Simile, and cause an unequal Operation in both Body and Spirits, which is the undoubted Root of most Difeases: This ought to be consider'd by all forts of Complexions; and if care were taken in this particular, it would cut off many Distempers; for Health is only maintain'd and continu'd by those things that are Equal in their parts, because every particular thing has a fecret Power, (when either eaten or drank) to incorporate it's felf with it's Likeness in the Body, and to awaken and strengthen it, whence doth arise both Harmony and Discord, according to the Equality or Inequality of the Meats and Drinks receiv'd.

This our daily Experience doth testifie, and no Wise Man can deny; for all Meates or Drinks in which any particular Quality is too highly advanced, whether it be in Virtue or Vice, if frequently taken, prove prejudicial to the Health; most People being in this particular mistaken, thinking, That if it doth exceed in Virtue, so much the

better:

better; but that Opinion arises from want of understanding the Elements and Principles of their own Nature; for as to be too much in the Sun, or too much in the Shade doth beget Complexions, so most Diseases are generated by the common eating and drinking those things that do contain too much Virtue, causing not only a surplusage of Nourishment, but setting Nature into an unequal Operation, which People of all Complexions ought as much as in them lies, to prevent, but more

especially the Sanguine.

Food good for this fort of People, are all things of a simple Nature, wherein Bread hath the first place; Milk and various Dishes made thereof, fundry forts of Herbs in their feafons, being well and naturally prepar'd; also Gruels and Pottage made of Oatmeal, being made thin, and quick boyled, are of an excelent Nature, cleanfing and opening the Passages, they beget Appetite and help Concoction: For Oatmeal is to be accounted the best of all Flour, by reason of its preparation, the body of the Grain being open'd and the inward Spirit as it were fet at Liberty, and made more Volatile as is done also in Malt, but more artificially, for the body of the Barley is opened to an higher degree, and therefore will give forth its spirit or Balfamick Body, when committed to Water, fooner than Oatmeal, which is done but by halfs in comparison of the other. There are likewise various forts of Flesh and Fish that are of clean Nature, easy of Concoction, if well order'd, and free from Surfe'ts and other Uncleannesses ( which most Beast's are subject to. but few there be that consider it ) which are proper enough for Sanguine People to eat moderately of, provided the same be well prepar'd: For of all forts of Food. People ought to have the greatest care of FLESH, not only in the well ordering it before it be killed, but also in seasoning of it with Salt, and in the preparing or dressing; Flesh being more unclean in its own Nature than either Herbs, Fruits or Grains, which I suppose most People will confess, and that they are far more agreeable and friendly to Nature, and not fo dangerous to Health:

Health: nay, give me leave to add, that they are also more pleasant; for 'tis chiefly the continual custom of eating Flesh, and the conceit of the great Nourishment it contains beyond other things that makes men so much defire it; which Opinion is false: most forts of Flesh indeed are endued with much matter, but great part thereof is of a gross Phiegmy nature, which guickly will cause the whole to fall into Putrifaction, if the strong sharp sierce power of the Salt be wanting: And when it is falted, the matter for Putrifaction is fo great, that the Salt cannot continue it long fweet, but so soon as the pure Radicial Spirits in the Flesh, through time are either evaporated or suffocated, then the Salt hath no longer power to preserve it from Corruption. A man may as well fay, that green Corn or Grass breeds better nourishment in Cattle, than either Hay or dry Corn, for indeed it generateth and fills the body fuller of gross Phlegmatick matter, and makes such Cattle heavy and dull, and great Bellies, apt to faintyness and Diseases; but Hay and dry Corn generate a firmer Flesh, and more brisker spirits, make them drink well, appear with moderate Bellies, but clean, strong Limbs, able to endure hard Labour without prejudice to their Health: The very same is to be understood of Flesh, if compar'd with Fruits, Herbs and Grains, and Food made of them, which do as far transcend Flesh in virtue and good found clean Nourishment, and to preserve Health and Strength, as Hay and dry Corn do exceed either green Corn or Grafs in the prefervation of Strength and Health in working Cattle.

All forts of Food, either for Man or Beaft, from which the Sun and Elements have exhal'd or dry'd away the gross Fblegmatick Body, are not only cleaner, but fuller of Spirit and Life, not subject to Corruptions, but breed a firmer Nourishment, as all Husband-men and Shepherds will tell you: Therefore Bread, Butter, Cheefe, and all forts of Food made of Flour and dri'd Fruits, are

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ftrong healthy Diet. To be made home showing the

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## Of the Melancholy Complexion.

People of this Complexion, that have their Significator in their Radix weak, are flow, and of dull heavy Dispositions, subject to be surprized with fear and sufpicions, apt to be froward, full of mental Referves, feldom forgetting Injuries, hollow hearted, giving fair Words, when their Thoughts are quite contrary, addicted to Witchcraft or fore-speaking of things, which fometimes do take place, when they have low poor Spirits to deal with, whose predominant Quality in Nature is weaker, and under the Dominion of their Spirits, otherwife not. For the awaken'd Evil and dark Wrath in this fort of People, viz. their vehement wishes or evil words do carry the power of that Principle, whence they were conceiv'd, and enter the same Principle in those to whom they are directed. And if those wrathful Spirits be not either through the strength of the predominate Quality in the Complexion, or through the power and virtue of the Holy Spirit and Faith in God, withstood and overcome (which often is done) then these Evil Rapes, viz. such Wishes and Words will take place, whether it be in Man or Beaft; for this evil, revengeful, dark Spirit not being fo withstood, enters into the dark Centre and Poysons in the Body and by fimile, incorporates there-with, awakening and strengthening them, and then the Body and all the Senses tall into Distress, and most terrible Diseases, according to what Poyfons and Salts were kindled . This is called Witchcraft, and indeed is one fort of it (there is another, which is not fit for this place) and this fort of People are called Unlucky-Tongu'd.

But on the contrary, if those People of the Melancholy Complexion be well dignified in their Radixes, then the fore-mention'd evil fignifications are abated; nevertheless they are ponderous, slow in learning and conceiving of any thing, but when once obtain'd they make it their own, and improve it; they are capable of great Learning, but they must have Time; for this cause, Youths

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born under fuch Constellations, are very dull in the beginning of their Studies, but if continu'd under good Mafters, will in time exceed either Mercurial or Venerial Boys; for they have greater and stronger Spirits, both to retain whatever they learn, and to endure more Pains and Labour to obtain any Science; besides, they are not so apt to run out of one thing into another, being more fixt in the Root of their Natures: They are generally flow of Speech and Action; naturally pensive and covetous by reason that the Sanguine Nature (which proceeds from Venus, Sol and Mercury ) is this Complexion, as it were hid, or lockt up under the harsh Forms of Saturn and Mars, under whom fuch as are born, are apt to be Hard-hearted, full of Revenge, Covetous, &c. not but that they are endu'd with the Sanguine Nature, as well as those born under Venus, Mercury, or the Sun; but the fame is Captivated, as aforefaid, under the harsh Forms, which is the chief cause People do so much differ in their Tempers. But if you can unlock this Saturnine Cabinet, and fet the Spirit at Liberty, as the Maulster does in his Saturnine Grain, viz, Barley, enfranchizing the pure Bal-Spirits that sweeten the whole Body, you will find it debonair and jovial, and of a very agreeable Converfation: The Truth is, Strong Reer, Ale, Wine, or any spirituous Drinks freely taken, will melt down this fullen Saturnine Gravity into Mirth and Gaity; for we daily fee how free and merry fuch People will be, if at any time they have tipl'd a little extraordinarily, during the time of the Operation of their Liquor. For strong Drinks make all forts of People more free, and to forget forrow, because they open the gross Body, and cause the Spirits to have their free Operation; the faid Drinks being Spirituous, incorporate with its fimile, viz. with the Spirit, and makes it for the present more powerful; but when the Operation of such spirituous Liquors are over, then both the Saturnine and other People return to their Natural Dispositions, but with fewer Spirits, which caufeth a dull heaviness to attend most, after such Drinkings, because the Internal heat and spirits are too violently awakened, and stirred up, which causeth them to evaporate; and thence proceed Indispositions and Disorder. Great Drinkings are injurious to the Health of most that use that Trade, only this Saturnine People may sometimes drink a Cherping Glass or two, without any danger to their Health, especially when they come to forty years of Age; for before, all forts of strong Drink ought to be drank sparingly by such as regard their Health.

It is also to be noted, that not only strong Drinks, but all other things, have an Operation on the Spirits and Bodies of Men, whether Meats, Drinks, Air, Exercise, or Communication; were it not fo, Man could not be alter'd within for better or worfe: But what a fenfible change do we find in our felves many times, between a dull heavy Day, and a brisk, clear Sunshiny Morning? Every thing, be it what it will, has a power of influencing and varying us; which the Apostle seems to take notice of, when he faith, Evil Communication corrups good manners; and the Pfalmist, where he affirms, With the Froward thou shalt learn Frowardness: The Original of all good or evil Tempers, and natural Inclinations, and according to the Nature of that form and property that did predominate at the Conception and Birth, and are made either better or worse, according to the good or ill Custom of the Place, and the People they communicate with, or the Imployments they are put to, and the Meats, Drinks, Exercises, and Air they are used to.

Take two Youths, one of the Sanguine Complexion, the other of the Cholerick, put the first to a Butcher, Car-man, Waterman, or any such rebustick Trade; the second to a Shop-keeper Merchant, or some such neat Profession, and in a little time the Sanguine Lad will become more Cho-

Terick, and the Cholerick more Sanguine.

But note, there is a two-fold possibility of altering and changing either for the better or the worse: First, Natural; as the free Will shall consent to either Evil or Good,

Good, one being as near to man as the other, who being a compleat Image or Epitome of all things, their true Natures being contain'd in him, therefore he is both capable and liable to be influenc'd and wrought upon by every thing it meddles or communicates with, as is feen in Soldiers, most of them, when raw, and at the first Fight, are timerous, and very apprehensive of danger; but after they are once flesht in Blood and Slaughter, they become unconcern'd and remorfless, and can kill men with as little trouble or regret of Mind, as a Butcher does Sheep and Oxen, without having any particular Quarrel or Enmity, but even in cold Blood; fo great is the Power of Imployment: For as Fighting and Killing of men is the work of the herce Wrath of God in men, and fo foon as you confent with your Will to enter upon this wrathful Imployment, the center of the dark ftrong Wrath is awaken'd, and by a little custom and use, it becomes ten-fold stronger than at first; then all doing as one would be done unto, and Tenderness and Compassion are laid aside, as if never any such Notion or Principle had been planted in Man. The very fame happens in other Imployments, that Quality which therein predominates, awakens and strengthens its Simile; for which reason, in former Ages, some that have written Romances and Love-stories in a passionate and pleasing Style, and lively Representation, have been banisht for their labour, their Works proving of very evil and fatal Consequence to Young and Amorous Minds; for all Books, be they what they will, do bear the Image and Figure of the Spirit of him that wrote them, and fo much the more, as the Imagination of the Author is more strong, which in this fort of Writers and Poets, &c. use to exceed; and if such Books be read with attention and inclination, then they awaken and strengthen such a like Propenlity in the Reader as was in the Writer, be it either good or evil.

Therefore the perufal of all Play-Books, Romances and Love flories, have, and do prove very injurious to fuch as mif-spend their time therein; it is like playing with

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Edge-Tools, at first they are innocent, and think no harm, that look into them, but after a while, if it take with their Affections, the case is alter'd, they make a real charge in the whole Body and Mind; the Thoughts are all taken up with those benitching Idea's, and they prove leading Cards to many real Evils and Temptations: The Son must needs fall in Love with, and Marry the Chambermaid, and the young Lady run away with the Coach-man; or the more impertinent Chaplain, only to act over some of those sine Intrigues which they admir'd with such

delight in Sidney's Arcadia, or the Grand Cyrus.

'Tis fortish Ignorance that makes some say, What burt can these external things or Food, Communication, &c. do unto us? For they never consider, that every thing has power to open its own Principle; the understanding of which ground, was the Original cause of Moses's Law of Cleanness and Separation, and the occasion of the Abstinence of all the wife Men in former Ages from this or the other fort of Food, Drinks, Habits, and Communications, for they faw the inward Power and Sympathetic Drawing of every thing; and therefore wife Pythagoras, the better to draw the wild barbarous Nations to the practice of this profound Philosophy, infinuated into them the belief of a Transmigration, or shifting of the Souls of Men, when they dyed, into other Creatures, as Cows, Horses, and the like; with which Opinion being once possess, they would neither oppress, nor kill any fort of Beafts or living Creatures; for then they believ'd they should do Violence to their departed Friends, viz. Fathers, Mothers, Children, &c. Through which Conceit and Custom they were not only much brought off from their former Cruelty and Barbarity, but betook themfelves to the more wholfom eating of Fruits, Herbs and Grains, fo that this wild favage People became Merciful and full of Humanity: And some of this fort of People do continue this Custom and Law unviolated to this day in fome parts of the East-Indies.

2dly, The Grace, holy Light and Love of God, of which the Lord hath given a measure or portion to every

individual

individual Person; as St. John saith, The Word of God which made all things, and without it nothing was made; this same Word is the LIGHT OF MEN, and doth enlighten every man that cometh into the World; This pure Spirit of Life hath power to tincture and change all evil Inclinations and harsh Tempers, which do arise from the malignant Configurations of the predominant Constellations and Complexions, if man gives up his Will, and is guided by its Counsel: This boly Light and Word is the Effential Life and Living Power of all things, the Eye of the Mind, by which man is able to distinguish the Good from the Evil in himself, and also in all other things, according to the measure he hath thereof and the knowledg he hath of himself: It is also the true Balfamick Virtue, from whence all Frindlyness doth proceed, not only in Man but in all other things according to their respective Degrees and Nature; It is likewife the Moderator and Qualifier of the fierce, fiery, harsh Brimstone Spirit; and in what Complexion soever this pure Life and Power does predominate, that Person, by virtue thereof becomes of an equal friendly Temperament, both in Body and Mind (notwithstanding his Complexion may incline him to the contrary) it being the fweet pleafant Life in all Creatures: And the pure Balfamick Virtue and bealing Quality in all Vegetables and Minerals hath its Birth and Original from this good Principle; nor can there be any central Reft, nor true Satisfaction in man, if this Principle of divine Light be not in some degree Fredominate; for by its pleafant and fweet Influences all the fiery dark fierce Inclinations (which often do arife from the Complexion) are qualified, made more Friendly and Sanguine, if its counsel be regarded. All true Religion, doing as one would be done unto, Offices of Love and Alts of felf-denyal, all Friendly and Courteous Deport rent, and whatfoever hath the Name and Nature of Virtue, do univerfally fpring up from this holy Princible of divine Love: All men feek it, because no man can have fatisfaction without it, fome in a Right Way, others in a Wrong; and whatfoever have wasted or suffocated

focated the sweet Influences of this pure Spirit and Love of God, become thereby a Charcoal Spirit, whose sweet Water is destroy'd, viz. Twice dead, and pluckt up, as it were, by the Roots, as the Apostle phraseth it, they growing of a fierce, terrible, fiery Nature, sear'd up in the harsh, dark original, as Lot's Wife was, because she look'd back, viz. into the Original and salt Spirit, the Pillar of Salt signifying the great strength and power of God's Wrath, which was then kindl'd by reason of Transgression.

The very same is to be understood of all Beasts of the Field, and other things; not so indeed as is in the man, but according to the Nature of each. For those Creatures that did in the Creation arise from; and were chiefly compounded of the fierce barsh forms of Nature, whose predominant Quality stands in the Saturnine and Martial Fire, have but small portions of the Virtue and Light of this World; for the pleasant Virtue and friendly Qualities, which the Principle of this Visible World gives unto all her Children, do all proceed from the Internal Spiritual World, and this outward Principle is an Image and Likeness of the Internal; the Invisible Spirit and Powers, are the Root of the Vifible; and whatfoever is manifested in this World in Figures, Shapes and Forms, the very same hath the Internal Spiritual Principle in Power and Virtue. And according to the degrees of the Spirit, and what property of Nature was predominant in the Radix of each Creature, fuch a Shape, Form, Inclination, Complexion and Difpolition the Creature is endu'd with, be it either Animal or Vegetable; for the Body was form'd by the virtue and power of the Spirit, and there is both the nearest Affinity and Resemblance between them, as is manifest by all Creatures, in whom the dark Wrath of Saturn and Mars was predominant in their Radixes; they are not only of an unclean, fierce terrible Spipit, but their Figures and Shapes are unpleasant and fierce, as Lyons, Tygars, Wolves, Swine, and many others, both in the Elements of Earth, Air and Water, that are unclean Devourers, and Creatures of prey, killing and

and feed upon their fellow Creatures; and as such Creatures are unclean in their Radixes, whence their Inclinations and Desires to unclean Food do proceed, as bearing the nearest Assinity with their Natures; so their Figures, Shapes and Forms, with their suitable Inclinations, do clearly manifest what matter they proceeded from in their Creation.

This Root, the great and illuminated Prophet Mofes understood by a divine manifestation, whence his Law proceeded, wherein he prohibits his People the Jews from eating of unclean Food, both Flesh and Fish, with many other Circumstances tending to Cleanness; for that great Prophet faw by a divine and natural understanding, into the Estences and Original Qualities of every Creature, and that each thing hath a fecret Power to incorporate with its Likeness, and to make that Quality ftrong, which in the Radix was weak, and lay as it were hid: And on the contrary, to hide and make that property weak, which in the Radix was strong; so great is the power of Nature; and this is not only done in the Evil, but also in the Good: Therefore all men have power, more or less, to alter and change their Inclinations and Complexions, either for the better or the worse, as they give their Wills up to practise either Good or Evil. But if People abandon themselves to their natural Inclinations, and live under the power and dominion of their Complexions, and by degrees give way to Intemperance and Evil Communications, fuch do oftentimes become of far worse Inclinations and Dispositions than their Complexions naturally tended unto: And on the contrary, fome there are, who by the power of their Wills, rigoroutly purfuing the Paths of Vertue and Understanding, become more Friendly, and of better Tempers than their Complexions promife: For the natural Inclinations and Influences of the Stars, have not power to captivate the Soul in Evils, if the Will gives it felf up to be guided by the Holy Spirit of Jesus Christ, which will lead a man into all Vertue, and all Truth.

## CHAP. II.

Of the Excellency of Temperance, the Knowledg of a Man's self, and the mighty Benefits of Abilinence and Sobriety.

TEmperance is a Divine Gift, and whosoever obtaineth the perfect Government and Knowledg of Himfelf, is endu'd with the Springhead of all Virtues: The fear of the Lord being the first step to all true Wisdom, both Spiritual and Natural. The Root of all Knowledg that Man is capable of is in himself: Therefore if a Man will understand any thing truly, he must first turn the Eye of bis Mind Inward, not outward, as the custom of most is; for Man is an Image and Likeness of all things, both Spiritual and Natural; in him is contain'd the true Nature of all things, and he that doth know and understand himself, and the Principles and Operations of his own Nature, both in Body and Mind, and what Properties in the fevenfold Nature of this World are Predominant in him, and to what his Inclinations are most naturally propensive, both as to Virtue and Vice, he may thereby not only shun many Inconveniencies, but also so much as he knows of himself, he also knows of his Creator, and of all other things. And so on the contrary, he that doth not know and distinguish the Principles of God and Nature in himself, does neither see nor know any other thing as he ought: Therefore all fuch who are ignorant of themselves, are subject to be changed and altered out of one Opinion into another, always learning hard on the Shoulders of Custom, Supporting their Ignorance with the truth of Tradition, having one of their Eyes, if not both, amongst the Multitude. But all true fight in Divine and Natural things does arise and proceed from the unalterable Divine Principle or Gift of God; for the Natural Man, as he is wholly blind as to things Divine, so neither does he see even into Natural things any otherwise than a Beast, beholding the outward Substance, but knowing nothing of the inward Power of
the Spirit; or if such do understand any thing surther
or more than Beasts, it is either by Chance or Custom:
But when the Eye of a Man's Understanding is open'd in
the True Spirit, he then seeth into his own Essence and
Properties, and by the same sight has a prospect into the
Nature of all other things, more especially if he be one
that is born with a Nature adapted for the comprehensi-

on of fuch things.

For this reason it is said—The Spiritual Man discernesh all things, even the deep things of God; but nothing hurts and hinders Man more from obtaining the true Knowledg of God and Nature in himself, than his looking abroad out of himself, imagining that Wildom and Understanding is to be found and learned in and from some other thing; neither do many confider that worthy faying of the Apostle, avouching, That what soever may be known of God is manifest in Man; not without Man, but within himfelf: Man is that City the Wife man speaks of, In whose Gates Wisdom cries; but if man will be gazing abroad, and not regard the inward Voice of the Heart, (as most do not) then he can never come to any true Judgment either in things Divine or Natural, because the Foundadation of all Wifdom and Right-knowledg is within a man's felf.

Let us appeal to common Reason: How is it possible; if a Man do not observe the particular Principles and Operations of his own Nature, that he should observe and understand those of other things, whose Motions and various Operations he is more remote from, and doth not feel? Therefore if a Man would know how to Rule, Govern and Preserve any Creature, or thing, this Wisdom and Knowledg must be first Essential in himself, and to understand in particular what things are Extream in him, and the contrary, which will much help in the way of Temperance and Moderation, with a due confideration had to the Nature of the Food, the Age, Air, Imployments, &c. And also the Quantities of all those things

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things ought to be regarded, and not to heap together too much; this being a sure Rule of Health, if a man finds himself as lightsom and brisk after Meats and Drinks, or rather more than he was before: For the intention of Food is to Refresh Nature, and not to dull, oppress, and incommode her, as most in this particular do, especially those whose natural Heats are great, and Appetites

ftrong.

But full Meals, and too frequent use of rich Food and strong Drinks do breed too much Nourishment, which is the Original of many Diseases; it surs and stops the Passages, generates too much Blood, and thick dull Spirits, which makes the Body heavy and lumpish, and by awakening the central Heat, causes the external parts of the Body to glow with an unnatural Flame, which obstructs the powers, so that the pure thin sweet Vapours of the Air (which are the Refreshing Zephri of Nature) cannot penetrate them as they were wont to do, when the Elements of the Body are free from disorder, for then they suck them in like Spunges, which renders the Body full of Spirits, brisk, vigorous and sprightly as Virgins at a Wedding, or Boys at a Festival.

But this pleasant Condition is never felt when the Body is over-fraight with Nourishment, and like a Lamp ready to be extinguisht by superfluity of Oyl; therefore folerin Feasts, and set times for Meals, and eating and drinking whether they have Appetites or no, and other Circumstances that attend them, are Friends to Gluttony, but mortal Enemies both to Temperance and Health, when People deluge down various forts of rich Food and Cordial Drinks in a formal Method, fitting perhaps two Hours, inticing one another to Gormandize and Guzle, not only beyond Neceffity, but even above the Power of Nature: And yet not content, after they have already exceeded all bounds of Temperance with strong Foods, then with Wine, various forts of Fruits, Tarts, Sneet-meats, and a thousand Kickshaws enricht with the East and West-Indies Ingredients, of themselves more than sufficient for a sober and temperate Meal;

in the mean time few do confider the Injuries thereby done both to Body and Mind; for this variety hath power to prolong the pleasure of the wanton Pallate, beyond the need of Nature, or ability of the Digestive faculty. For every particular thing opening by Simile its like property in the Stomack, it comes to pais when a Perion has eaten to the full, and to the latisfaction of the Pallate of one thing; nevertheless when another of a contrary nature and taste comes, the Appetite is awaken'd, and he can with pleasure fall too again, and so of several Varieties, the Invention whereof at one Meal was meerly to gratifie Luxury, by prolonging the pleasure of the Pallate, which could not be done with simple Meats and Drinks: Not but that a man may eat feveral forts of Food and Drinks at one Meal, without injury to Health, but then they must be Homogenian, that is, agreeable to each other; and also he that so eateth, mult as the Wise man adviseth-Put a Knife to his Throat, which very few in this Age do oblerve: But of this we shall speak more hereafter.

As Abstinence and Sobriety does always fortifie the Observers thereof against many Evils, so they make the Body pleafant, healthful, and fit to discharge all its Functions, and prepare the mind to be the Temple of the Lord, as St. Paul calls it. Those that take Meats and Drinks only for the necessity of Nature, and observe that the Food be not stronger than she, but one the contrary, the stronger than it, such have for the most part great Spirits, and but little Flesh; whereas Gluttons have much Flesh and little Spirits. Have not all the holy Prophets and renown'd Law-givers from the beginning, been Persons of a wonderous Sobriety and Temperance, as Moses and Elias, who fasted forty days, and yet the Face of Moses shin'd, and he could guide his Body as if it had been a Spirit? And feveral other (indeed all ) holy men endu'd with Divine understandings, have been remarkable for their Temperance: For the Spirits of men are not Earthly things, to receive their Nourishment through the Organs by the concoction

of Meats and Drinks only, but derive their purer Aliment like Spunges through the whole Body, from the clear thin Vapours of the Air, which do powerfully penetrate the Body on all sides, but are hindr'd through superfluity of Meats and Drinks; and so the Spirits in the Body, for want of being found with these refreshing Gales, become thick, and as it were suffocated.

For this cause most that abandon themselves up to Gluttony and Epicurism seldom attain to Old Age, or if by means of an extraordinary tough Constitution they do rub out, 'tis with Tortures and Misery, their Bodies being as full of Diseases as an Hospital. But on the contrary, many of the Sober and Temperate men have liv'd to great Ages, and yet very free from Distempers, with mean and spare Food, whence does proceed a cool airy Pleasantness, the sweet Insuences of all the Elements freely courting the Body, which renders the Spirits many in Quantity, and sine in Quality, and thence arises lightsomness to the Body, and vigour to the Mind.

The truth of this men may experience, if they will but give themselves the leifure to reflect, and consider, whether or no they do not before Meals, ordinarily find themselves pleasant and lightsom in Body and Spirits, but after they have indulg'd their Appetites with an overplenteous feeding, the one is heavy, and the other dull; whereas had they but eaten temperately of simple Food, it would not only have continu'd the r strength, but also refresh'd their Spirits; for the pure Spirit is the true Life, Pleasure, Delight, and Beauty of every Creature according to the Nature of each, and caufeth the sweet Oyl to burn friendly, and shine with a comtortable Ray, if it be not wounded by diforders: This Spirit being so Volatile, and surpassing pure, that it will not endure the least Violence; for when any njury is offer'd to it, it either becomes evaporated or fuffocated, and then prefently the Vigour and Beauty et that thing faileth, be it either Animal or Vegetable.

36 Therefore those that do regard the Health of the Body and Mind, ought to preserve the Spirit free and potent, which must be done by Sobriety, Gentleness and Temperance in Meats, Drinks and Exercises. The Prophet Daniel and his Companions were fensible of this, when they were courted, and also threatn'd with the displeasure of the King and his Servants, if they would not eat of the various forts of Flesh and Fish that came from the King's Table; but Daniel intreated leave to continue that clean simple Food they had accustom'd themselves unto, viz. Herbs, Grains and Frnits, and pure Water for Drink. Should not we in this Age be ready to count a man a Fool, and out of his Senfes, that would refuse Royal Delicates from the King's Table, and chuse to live upon such mean courfe Fare? But Daniel did with a Divine Eye fee into the Radix of all fuch things, and understood their fympathetical Operations, and therefore chose the most simple harmless Commons; for by compounding many rich things together, especially such as contain the Animal and Bestial Nature, all such things lose their Simplicity, and the true Life and pure Spirits of each become adulterat'd and chang'd, and being destitute of its proper Virtues, becomes of another operation, which hath an evil Influence on our Bodies and Spirits, whence proceed those frequent Infirmities in most that live in the height of Dainties, the same being nither well-pleafing to God nor Nature. But on the contrary, was not the fober, clean and abstemious Livers of the Rechabites well-pleasing to the Lord? And did not the Prophet Jeremiah call them up into the House of the Lord as a Reproach to the Children of Ifrael, for that they had faithfully kept the Commandments of their Father, and observ'd the Rule of Moderation, and contented themselves with pure Water for drink, and with mean and simple Food, and therefore he promifes them, That the Sons Jonadah Should never want a man to stand before the Lord: 'Tis most certain the Lord hath been and is near to all those that

that live in Temperance and Simplicity. Therefore the Apostle saith, Let your Moderation be known unto all men, the Lord is at hand. The Prophet John contented himfelf with Locusts and wild Honey, of whom our Saviour Christ faith, That there was not a greater Prophet born of a Woman: Also, James the Brother of our Lord, was eminent for his Abstinence (as Eusebius reports) infomuch that he eat no Flesh, drank no Wine nor strong Drink, and wore no Woollen Garment, but Linnen, which is of a cleaner Radix than the other; for Woollens do retain the Bestial Nature, as you may more manifestly preceive by the fmell, if you burn them, no washing or other cleanfings will purge them from that fulfom Quality which they fend forth when burnt. Now this stinking Nature, fo long as it continu'd entire, was hidden or captiv'd, but the fire opens the gross body, and manifests the Root; for this cause the Prophets and holy men have fo often faid, That the Saints and People of the Lord should be cloath'd in white Linnen; and the Priests of the Lord were to ware a Linnen Ephod; for all Vegetives are indu'd with a simple innocent Nature and Operation, and therefore they have been compar'd to the divine Nature, because they bear some affinity to it.

Those that would have their Spirits pure and potent must use clean Food, which will extenuate the gross superfluous humours, by which the Body becomes eafily penetrable; and he that doth not preserve his body clean, the pure Spirit becomes, as it were, suffocated, whence proceeds anbeavy Dullness that is not only burdenfom, but hinders all Meditations, and makes the Soul uncapable of every good Work; but Abstinence and Temperance do dignifie a man, and render him fit for the Exercise of Virtue and Fiety, and is the Root of strength and fortitude. As the Mother of Sampson was commanded by the Angel of the Lord, To abstain from Wine and firong Drink, during the time of her being with Child. fo was Sampson her Son, whom the Lord endu'd with wonderful strength; but when he gave himself ap to Wine and flrong Drink, and other Intemperances he lost all Power and Virtue, and became weak both in Body and Mind, and a pray to his Enemies. And is it not so in our days? Of most of the Miseries and Troubles man ensures himself, is not Superfluity a main cause? Where ever we see Vice, there is also Intemperance; and where we see Temperance and Abstinency, we may justly expect other Virtues, because no sugerstuous matter is bred that may dull or indispose the Fancy, the Soul being watchful in Words and Works, and also keeping the Body under, which by the Power and Virtue of Temperance is subjected to the Instuences of the Light

and Love of God.

Temperance, Cleanliness and Abstinence have greater power over the Scul and Body than most in our days imagine. Did not our fore-Fathers live to wonderful Ages in perfect Health, their Food in those days being chiefly Herbs, Fruits and Grains, and pure Water their Drink? They did not make their Stomachs the Burialplaces of dead Bodies, but their Meat and Drink was innocent and simple, by which they were able to check and regulate the extravagant motions of the Mind and infurrections of the Flesh: Hence some of the Antients have deliver'd it as a Maxim, That none could under+ stand God and bis Works, and enjoy perfect Health and long Life, but those that abstain from Flesh, Wine and Vices, bounding their defires according to the Ends and Necessities of Nature. For where Uncleanness and Intemperance reigns, the Soul is subjected with the Body that it cannot differn things Coelestial; but Sobriety and Purity of body and mind renders it the Temple of God, wherein his bleffed Spirit delights to dwell, and communicate its Gifts and Graces.

Most men will in words confess, that their is no blessing this World assords comparable to Health, yet rarely do any of them value it as they ought to do, till they feel the want of it. To him that hath obtain'd this goodly Gift, the meanest Food, even Bread and Water is most pleasant, and all forts of Labour and Exercise delightful; but the contrary makes all things nauseous and distasteful:

distasteful: What are full-spread Tables, Riches and Honours to him that is tormented with Distempers? In fuch a condition men do desire nothing so much as Health; but no fooner is that obtain'd, but their thoughts are chang'd, forgetting their folemn Promises and Resolutions they made to God and their own Souls, going on in the old road of Gluttony, taking little or no care to continue that which they fo much defir'd when they were depriv'd of it. Happy it were if men did but use the tenth part of that Care and Diligence to preserve their minds and bodies in Health, as they do to procure Mony and Riches, which many never obtain, and those that do, it ferves them chiefly to procure those Dainties and Superfluities, which do generate Difeases, and is the cause of committing many other Evils, there being but few men that do know how to use Riches as they ought: For there are not many of our wealthy Dons that never confider, that as little and mean Food and Drink will fuffice and maintain a Lord in perfect Health as the poorest Peasant, and render him more capable to enjoy the benefit of the Mind, and pleasures of the Body, far beyond all Dainties and Superfluities. But alas! the momentary Pleasures of the Throat-Custom Vanity, &c. do enfrare and intice most People to exceed the Bounds of Necessity or Convenience; and many fail through a false Opinion or Misunderstanding of Nature, childishly imagining that the richer the Food is, and the more they can cram into their Bellies, the more they shall be strengthen'd thereby; but experience shews to the contrary, for are not such People as accustom themselves to the richest compounded Foods, and most cordial Drinks, generally the most Insirm and Difeafed? For all fuch things contain great store of Virtue, and ought to be eaten between whiles, according to Reason and Experience; for when the Mouth of the Stomach is open, the pleafant relish of fuch dainty Food does to intice and encrease the defire of eating and drinking beyond what is needful, that a man may eat too much, and yet give off with some little Appetite, of which we may be fensible by that general dulness and

Indisposition which we find in our selves for two or three

Hours afterwards.

People are much mistaken in thinking, That so long as the Appetite desires, and the pleasure of eating continues strong, they may eat on without danger to their Health. But the truth is, this is one of the chief Reasons why men are Gluttons, and there is but little difficulty in Temperance fave only in this particular, it being somewhat hard for an healthy good stomach'd man to give off eating in the midst of the Pleasure he receives by it, especially when Meats by art are made on purpose, not only to prolong the Pallate, but also to delight it. But to him that uses himfelf to simple Meats and Drinks, the snare of provoking the Pallate, beyond the necessity of Nature, is remov'd, for fuch cannot entice Nature out of her way, nor awaken any other Properties or Appetites in the Stomach but its own Likeness; whereas varieties of Food do stir up as many various Qualities in the Stomach; fo that there is still a fresh desire to each thing, till Nature is over-clov'd: And therefore Varieties are always dangerous, if great Care and Temperance be not observ'd. But he that limits his Desire by Wisdom, and has the understanding both of the Quality and Quantity, may eat of fundry forts of Food at one time, but the ignorant and unwise very rarely do it without prejudice to their Health.

As the pleasure of Temperance, and the many benefits that follow Sobriety cannot be imagin'd by those that live Riotous Lives, so neither can the sweet influence thereoff especially the first) be enjoy'd without some Trouble to Old Adam. There must be Self-Denial in the case, and a man must live in this World as if he were Alone; for there is but little Company in the ways of Sobriety: When a man come once to espouse them in earnest, presently most of his Friends and Acquaintance will suspect and condemn him as a Conceited, Vibinfical Capricious Fellow, or a kind of Mad man, because he will not run with them to the same Excefs and Riot. For the Flesh and Spirit of this World have no Affinity with Sobriety and Temperance, proceeding from Fountains, whose Waters are of quite contrary Nature to others; the one being clear and

ceed

pure, which purgeth and cleanfeth preferving both the Body and Spirit in perfect Health; the other being defil'd with many Superfluities, destroys the Health of both. Therefore he that would enjoy the true Pleasures, and flourish in the Virtues that attend Sobriety, ought to be as strong as Sampson was in his innocent Life; that he may be able to cut off all superfluity in the Bud; For it is not that which goeth into a man ( as our Saviour Christ faith) but that which proceeds out of him. For all kinds of Intemperance are first conceiv'd in the Heart, and if such Imaginations are not cut off or overcome by Wisdom and Temperance, then they grow ftrong, and become as it were effential; and when the Spirit and Understanding of a man is captivated, then a man becomes a Tyrant to bimself, and a perfect Slave to Gluttony, being defil'd by every thing, Meats, Drinks, Words and Works, as the Wife man faith, Even the plowing of the Land is Evil to the Wicked; for all Uncleannels and Defilements that happen either to the Body or Soul, do arise and proceed from Within: And if fuch lewd Defires, Opinions and Customs were cut off in the bud, then nither Body nor Soul would be hurt by Superfluity of Meats, Drinks, or any other thing; for every man that commits any Intemperance, be it what it will, acts it first Within, and makes it Substantial in the Spirit, and then it becomes Corporeal; for the Body is fore'd to obey the dictates of the Spirit, whether good or evil; for this cause Christ saith, That nothing that went into a man defiled him; for he pointed, and had an Eye to the Root, whence all Evils and Intemperances arise: His Words are Spiritual, and not otherwise to be understood; for he makes no exception, but faith, NOTHING that goeth into a man, defileth bim. Which words, should they be taken in a Carnal sense, then our dayly Experience shews the contrary; for many thousands are destroy'd both by Quantity and Quality of Meats and Drinks; but they are first defil'd in the Root of their Spirits. But on the contrary, no Meats or Drinks have power

But on the contrary, no Meats or Drinks have power to hurt or defile that man whose Heart and Desires are govern'd and moderated by Wisdom; and therefore saith the Apostie, From whence proceed Wars and Fightings, all Lusts, false Imaginations and Intemperances? Do they not all pro-

ceed from within? For if a man be ignorant of the true Nature of things, his Understanding and Soul darken'd, then he is subject to be defil'd by every thing; for if the Nature of things be not differen'd nor diffinguish'd by the Spirit, fuch are always liable to be defil'd by every fort of Food or Drink, either in Quantity or Quality; For where Ignorance governs, the extravagant Defires are not bounded. For first, Every man is defil'd by his desires and imaginations, as our Saviour Christ faith in another case, He that looketh on a Woman, and lusteth, is defiled thereby; the very fame is to be understood of all other Uncleanne fes, both of Body and Mind, only the Evils and Defilements are greater when a Man proceeds to put in practice those things which he first conceiv'd within by Imaginations; for no outward Uncleanness could ever hurt any man, if the infide were kept clean. If Understanding, and the pure Spirit govern within, then all unclean Defires and Imaginations are, as it were, cut off in the bud, and not fuffer'd to proceed to a fubstance, and then a man is not defil'd either by that which goes out, nor by any forts of Meats, Drinks, or other things that go into the Body. And fo on the contrary, when the evil corrupt Nature is awaken'd. and has gotten the inward Government, then all the Defires and Imaginations are form'd, and do proceed from the evil Principle, which first defiles the Soul, and then afterwards the Body.

This is the very Root and Foundation of all Uncleanness, Superfluity and Intemperance; for every property in Nature must be supported and sed on its own Food: Hence all sorts of Animals, whose predominant Quality and Ascendent chiefly proceeds from the wrathful and unclean Nature, do desire a proportionable Food, viz. raw slesh and Sordities: But on the contrary, those Animals whose Dignifications and chief Quality stands in and proceeds from the clean Nature, such Creatures also do desire clean Food: The same is to be understood in the humane Nature, according to the Principle or Property that is awaken'd and most predominant,

fo is the Man either clean or unclean, good or evil, from thence are all his Defires and Imaginations fram'd.

Thus we see that Cleanness and Sobriety in Meats, Drinks, Exercises, &c. have a greater Virtue and Excellency in them, than People think; for their power proceeds from an inward Principle, and they endow their Observers with the Riches both of Time and Eternity; for Temperance makes all her Lovers truly fensible of God's bleffings; How fweet is every mean thing to the fober mind? And how ready are fuch Men to give the Lord Thanks and humble Acknowledgments for his Mercies? They see, feel and taste the most pleasant operation of the Divine Hand in all things, their Bodies are delighted with the meanest of Food, their Minds satisfied, their Beds easie, and their seep sound; they are not subject to indispositions, nor molested with Fevers; their Heads are not. dull'd with Fumes, nor their Stomachs oppress'd with fainting Fits, or windy griping Humours; they rife as fresh as the Morning Sun, and are fit for all Exercises both of the Body and Mind; their Radical Moisture flows freely throw every part, like a pleafant gale of Wind, which moderates the central Fires, that they burn not too violently.

But this excellent state is not obtainable without Selfdenial, and fuffering now and then a little gentle Hunger ; which cleanfeth the Stomach and Paffages from all fuperfluous Matter, frees the Spirits from all Imperfections, prevents all Obstructions, and preserves Health far better than any Physical Evacuotions: It hath a certain Occult Quality, for the digestive Faculty and natural Heat is never idle; therefore when the Stoniach is not fill'd with superfluity of Food and often eating, it draws away all the fuperfluous matter that furs and ftops the Passages, and which were apt to cause shortness of Breath, fend troublesom Fumes and Vapours to the Crown, hinder the free Circulation of the Blood, and make the fpirits impure. These Evils, and many others, Temperance and moderate Fastings do prevent; the Stomach naturally drawing this phlegmy Substance out of all the Veffels and Paffages, when Meats and Drinks come not too quick, and casts the lighter part thereof upwards, and the more gross heavier parts downwards into the Bowels; for this reason when a man does fast a little longer than ordinary, he will feel a kind of gnawing or disorder in his Stomach for a little time, and then it will cease, and after some space do so again; the occasion of which is this, the Natural Heat does very powerfully draw matter unto it self for Sustenance, but sinding no proper Nourishment, makes a separation of the gross phlegmy substance that lodges in the Vessels of the Stomach, and casts it forth, both upwards and downwards, and having done this, craves a fresh for more

work, and more proper matter of Aliment.

Nor should a little Trouble (thwarting our Humours, or some small Inconveniencies divert us from getting our felves possest of this Jewel Temperance, the true Philosophers Stone, which turns all into the Golden Elixir of Health, Content and Serenity, fince we fee none of the little Perishing Goods of this World are to be obtain'd without trouble and difficulty; do not Youths ferve feven years, enduring hard Labour and many other Inconveniencies for a Trade, whereon to get an ontward Livelihood? Do not Men Travel by Sea and Land through a thousand Miseries, even to the hazarding of their Lives and Liberties for Meat, Drink and a little Rayment? And those few that do obtain their desir'd ends, if Temterance be wanting, the enjoyment of them proves not only burdenfom, but fo full of Snares, that they had better been without them; for Plenty has destroy'd more than Necessity, (fome fay, than the Sword) the one having wherewithal to gratifie his superfluous desires, and so destroy himself, which the other has not. What a deal of pains and charge are People at to pleafe their Liquovish Palates? The Indies must be fent to for Rarities, and the utmost parts of the Earth for Dainties: fuch abundance, fuch variety provided, as if all the Reafts and Fowls in Noab's Ark, with an addition of all the Fifthes in the Waters, and Vegetables of Earth, were fearce enough to furnish one Lux wious Board!

And

and

And then what Curiofity in Sawces? What fantastick Humours for Dressing? The more extravagant and unnatural, the more genteel, and acceptable forfooth! Whereas those things that are necessary to support and preserve the Body in perfect Health, are easily procura ble, of small Charge, soon made ready, and with very little Trouble; they are in most places ready and familiar, to be obtain'd with ease and pleasure, without violating Justice, or hazarding either your Conscience or your Liberty.

Furthermore, Temperance is a strong Bullwark against that pernicious Enemy of Mankind, viz. Despair or Sufpicion of the Divine Hand of Providence, against the Frowns and Caufalties of this World; What cares that man if he have not Money to buy Wine, who by use finds Water no less pleasant, and more wholsom? Why should one bemoan not having half a score Dishes, when one will ferve him not only as well, but better? Sobriety makes a man Superior to those vain fearful repining Imaginations, whereunto most, or indeed all, superfluous intemperate People are subject, and when Poverty comes upon them, they are doubly miferable, because they had inur'd themselves to Unnecessaries before, the absence of which more torments them than any real Wants that they lie under. But he that gives the government of himself to Wisdom, and has the true knowledg of Gods Love, and the eternal Principle of Light in himfelf, and admits it to have its Operation in the Soul and Body, and who fees with an inward Fye the great Virtue and Fortitude there is in every simple Grain, Fruit and Herb, and who hath also bounded his desires to the necessities of Nature, there is no fuch great Reason that such a Man should trouble his head with care and suspicion, and tire his Body with over-labouring; for Fruits, Herbs, Milk Bread and Water are easily procur'd: And what sober Man in the World is reduced to that extremity, as to want fuch things, except in universal Calamities

Every man ought to understand, that heaviness, oppression of Nature and dulness proceed from the abundance of thick putrid Humours, which stop up the Passages

and cloy the Joynts, filling them with gross moisture, fo that the course of the Spirits is hinder'd, and they as it were suffocated, which causeth various Distempers in the Body, that men would give all the World, if they had it, to be cur'd of but no Physick can help them, unless the excellent Lady Sobriety by her Doctress; for it must be a clean simple well-order'd Diet only that can fine the Blood by degrees, out of which pure Spirits are generated, in the goodness of which, all Health, and the whole prosperity of the Body and Mind both confift; whereas surplusage of Nourishment destroys the Spirits and damnifies all the Senfes, as that of Seeing is hurt by gross Humours that obstruct the Optick Nerves. And therefore those that are subject to weak Eyes ought to abstain from all such things as replenish the Head with Fumes, fuch are all forts of fat Meat, Butter, and the like taken in too great a quantity, as also frong thick Drinks, especially such wherein Worm-wood, or any strong bitter Herbs are infus'd; for all fuch things are very hurtful to the Eyes, as experience shews. Likewise, such fuperfluous matter offends the organs of Hearing, and marrs the fense of Tasting, by breeding Cholerick salt Humors; so that those who accustom themselves to Excess, generally have their Palates debaucht, and cannot give a true judgment of the state of things.

Now the forts of Food and Drinks that breed the best Blood and finest Spirits are Herbs, Fruits, and various kinds of Grains; also Bread, and fundry sorts of excellent Food made by different preparations of Milk, and all dry Food, out of which the Sun hath exhal'd the gross Humidity, by which all sorts of Pulses and Grains become of a sirmer substance; so likewise Oyl is an excellent thing, in Nature more sublime and pure than Butter: And if you do eat stat sless, let it be sparingly, and not without good store

of Bread and Herbs.

There are two things in the practife of Temperance chiefly to be regarded, viz. Q V A N T I T Y and Q V A L I T Y; the latter ought to be consider'd by every one that is desirous to preserve Nature, but Eror

in the former does generally the most mischief: For if Meats and Drinks be of a raw gross Nature, and not so well prepar'd as they ought to be, yet if a man eat and drink but sparingly with a perfect Appetite, the Stomach (Nature's Laboratory ) will make better Nourishment thereof, than it can of the best Food when too great Quantities are cram'd into the Belly; for the natural Heat of the Stomach is of a wonderful Nature, when free from these burdensom, gross Humours, it can as it were digest and kill the poylonous Juices of unclean Food, and by an innate power cast off the malignancy thereof, if the Quantity be not too great: In this case Abstinence hath been found by experience to cure most Diseases that have proceeded from Superfluity, if not gon too far; Therefore Quantity is more dangerous to destroy Health, than Quality, tho' they are both very bad, and often meet together, and then Health is destroy'd with a winged speed, which is the chief cause that there are so few, either Men, Women, or Children in perfect Health: Where can you find a Man or Woman among fuch as are Intemperate, who have attain'd to the Age of forty Years, that are in perfect Health? The best of them being afflicted with windy and scorbutick Diseases, which are bred by eating too much in quantity, and of an evil unclean quality: These windy Difeases are also much increased by the continual eating of their Food too hot, that is, before the fulpherous moist Vapours, which are of a sierce and sharp Nature are evaporat'd; for this fulpherous Heat which goes away in the moift steem or vapours, does contain the Spirits of the Fire, as also two Qualities, viz. A windy moist dulling Nature, and a fierce sharp fiery one; the first of these is the cause of most windy Diseases, and the second does generate in the Blood a bot sharp Humour, which causeth an itching and breaking out in the fiesh with spots of various colours, as also a weariness and indisposedness through the whole Body; this likewise is the grand cause of many Leprous and Mangy Difeases, especially when the Food is gross and not well prepar'd, and too much in Quantity, which Maladies do often happen altogether. All Food distillations. As for my own part, I have not been

troubled with windy Discuss fince Helt enting of Hos

that is prepar'd by Fire, should not be eaten till those thick sulpherous and moist steems be evaporated; herein many are mistaken, and even Nature it self is little understood; for the generality of People account bot Food best, and most profitable for Health, and the good Dame will be angry if her Servants delay to eat their Food whilst Hot.

But the continual eating of Hot Food from the Womb, has depray'd their Stomachs and Natural Heat, fo that if they eat their Food cold, it will not give them fatisfaction, altho bot Food is contrary to the pure simple Nature, and the Health of the Body; nevertheless the continual use of such things have awaken'd their Similes in the Stomach, and that requires their continuation; and if a Man does leave them, at the first Nature seems to want them; the like effect is produc'd by other unnatural Customs, as in taking Tobacco, it being a strong Martial and Saturnine Herb, of a loathfom Poyfonous Nature and Operation, whose predominant Quality is of a contrary Nature to the Stomach and Natural Heat; therefore the first taking of it in Pipes is both difficult and troublesome to Nature, and there is no Preparations known that will make this Herb friendly or familiar to Nature, but only the continual Custom of taking it, which does awaken and strengthen its own Quality in the Stomach, which in the beginning was weak, but by enstom is become strong, so great is the power of every thing in increasing its likeness, and it becomes as tho it were Natural; and there is as much difficulty to leave the use of such things (if not more) as there was at first to make them familiar; the like is true in Brandy, &c. for the more unnatural and greater the extream is, the more troublesome it is to leave it.

As for those who are not us'd to eat bot Food, and are not satisfied to eat cold, a little custom will bring them to a liking of it; for Man being a compleat Image of the whole Nature of this World, and being endu'd with the true Nature of all Eternal things, therefore Custom will make every thing, whether good or Evil, familiar to his Nature. As for my own part, I have not been troubled with windy Diseases since I left eating of Hot

Food, which formerly I was afflicted with; likewise the same Quantity of any fort of Food eaten Cold, when a man is a little used to it, will be much easier and pleasanter to the Stomach than Hot: for this swells the Body, sends Fumes into the head, and causeth a heavy indisposedness through the whole Body; but there is such a sottishness and ignorance possesses most People, that they will not go out of their old Path, following their false Prophets, Custom and Tradition, esteeming themselves to be sufficient Judges in these

things.

Now these windy Diseases, and fiery thin salt Humours that are occasion'd by the afore-mention'd Intemperances, are very rarely or feldom ever cur'd; for what Medicines have power to cure, when the same Superfluities are continu'd, which were the Original of the Difeases? Pray where is the Medicine that will cure the French Difease, if the Person infected goes on in his old way of Wantonness? The very same is to be understood in all other Distempers; therefore Temperance and Sobriety are Vertues that are absolutely necessary, not only to help and cure Diseases when they have invaded the Body, but also to prevent the Generation of them; for most Distempers, with a little help of Physick, might be mitigated, if a sober temperate Life were observ'd, so that by degrees little or no inconveniency would be felt; but what hopes are there, fo long as People prefer Sujerfluity and the pleasure of the Tast beyond Health, eating and drinking of various forts of rich Food and cordial Drinks, to the full fatisfaction of their Appetites, whi h break the bounds of Temperance, the Stomach not being able to make a perfect Concoction, so that every such Meal fows the feeds of fome gross Matter and evil Juice, which by degrees stops the Passages, obstructs the Veins, corrupts the Blood, and from whence flows various indispositions, according to the nature of cach mans Con-Hitution and the degree of matter: There are but few that think that those Oppressions and Diseases proceed from a disorder'd disorder'd Life, and a too great Quantity of Nourishment, but most will be apt to believe themselves, alledging, That they got Cold by leaving off a Coat, or by Accidential Sweating, or some other act of carelesness: Which must be a mistake; for such things have little or no power to hurt the Health, if there be not matter before-hand; for you may be fure, if leaving off a Coat do occasion a Cold or any kind of stoppage, there was some part obstructed before, and the radical Spirits of that part were weaken'd by some disorder, or else outward Colds would not have had any power to feize, that part of the Body: You may also observe, that if any Member or part of the Body be weaken'd by any accident, that part will first complain, when either Cold feizes it, or when there is any change of Weather; from whence you may conclude that the Root of all or most Diseases is, first, some inward Contraction of matter, caused by Superfluity, or other Diforder, which have weaken'd the pure effential Spirits, and the Balfamick Oyl and Virtues in that part become, as it were, fower or fharp, which intects the Blood, and then prefently ariseth a loathing, and the Palate cannot distinguish the pure Relish, nor taste the goodness of any Food; the Attractive Quality, and alio the Natural Heat of the Stomach lose their strength and power, then also the Retentive and Digestive Faculties do cease from their natural Operations; for when there does happen any Violence to the pure Volatile Spirit and Balfamick Body, then prefently the action of the Stomach ceases, and there begins a loathing, and the original Poylons and central Heates are awaken'd, which fet the whole Body into a flame, which poylonous Fire lay, as it were hid to long as the pure Spirit and Bulfamick Body were strong, and this continual hery or brimstony Spirit was only a cause of motion, giving strength and vigour to the Oyl of Life, which Oyl does mix and incorporate with this sulpherous fierce Fire, and makes it more gentle and friendly; for this Oyl is generated from this fulpherous poyfonous Spirit, and

is, as it were its Sun, and shines back thereinto, and does cause it to burn more gently; but if this pure Spirit and Oyl be by any kind of Intemperance wounded or fuffocated, by overcharging Nature, then the Original Poyfons and fulpherous Fires do manifelt themselves in their own Forms, which were captivated and moderated fo long as the pure Spirits and effential Oyl were strong; for this essential Oyl is the true Life of Nature and the Moderator of the original Fire, even as it is in the Fire of Wood, fo long as the Wood remains intire, and no Violence done to the pure Spirits and essential Oyl, this Fire gives a most pleasant and friendly refreshing heat and light, it sends forth a bright shine and wholfom fmell, very ageeable to the pure Spirits of those that are near it; but you will find the contrary, if you offer any violence to the pure Spirits and essential Oyl, whence the bright shine and friendly nature of Wood Fire does proceed, as is done in making of Wood Fire into Charcoal; for these pure Spirits and sweet Water or Oyl are suffocated in all Char-

For this cause the Fire of Charcoal is not only stronger than the Fire of Wood, but it fends forth Sulpherous Fumes, which will stupefie and suffocate the pure Spirits, and dull all the Senses, and fend dark Fumes into the Head; the truth of this all People are fenfible of, and it is for no other Reason but because the pure Spirits and freet Water or Oyl in the Wood is totally suffocated in making it into Charcoal, and then the Original Poysons and fierce Fire is no longer moderated, but does burn and manifest it felf in its own Nature and Form; this makes the difference between the Fire of VVood and Charcoal, the one being pleasant and wholfom, the other the contrary, and yet they have but one Foundation; the very same is to be understood in the Humane Nature, and in all other Creatures, and in every thing according to its Nature: For this cause, when a man has through any kind of Intemperance or Superfluity over-charg'd Nature, by which the pure effential Spirits are either evaporated or fuftocated, and the Oyl (whence the natural Life hath its true being) becomes as it were fower'd and made keen and shar; then immediately follow Fevers; for all Fevers do proceed from the awaken'd Poyfons (which is the Original of every Life ) which should not be stirr'd or awaken'd: For this cause most People, when fick, are afflicted either with Internal or External Fevers, some greater, others less, according to the Age or Strength of each mans Nature, and when men dye in the strength of their Lives, and especially such as have strong Fires, what terrible Fevers will such have, which burn and confume Nature in a moments time? But those that dye or are sick in Age, and are of weaker Heats, their Fevers are more gentle; if People understood this, they would not be so guilty of Intemperances, and so over-charge Nature; for the meek friendly Life will not indure any Violence or Inequality without prejudice to the Health; for as foon as the pure Spirits are wounded or evaporated, Nature falls into an unequal motion, and then the wrathful fierce Fires are stirr'd up, and then Nature is in danger. Take what Creature or thing you will, if you wound the pure Spirits, the Balfanick Body presently turns foner; for one cannot sublist without the other; and when this is done, then in a moments time the poysonous fierce Fires does of its own accord manifelt it felf, which it could not do fo long as the pure Spirits and Balfamick Body were strong, and did predominate, which does moderate and cause this Fire to burn more gentle; For this cause all wise and feeing men have advised to Temperance, and have commended all imple and mean Food and Drinks, especially those things in which the Qualities of Nature Stands nearest Equality; for all such Food and Drinks do distribute and administer due and moist Nourishment to both Body and Spirits in an Harmonial way, which is very agreeable to Nature; for all things delire Concord and Unity, it being the highest degree that

that Nature can attain to; also all forts of Food and Drinks that do chiefly confift of Equality, do powerfully beget and maintain its Likeness in the Body and also in the Mind: And fo on the contrary, high rich Foods, which confift of many Ingredients, and of difagreeing Natures, and Drinks, in which the Fire burns too fierce, do often prove dangerous to Health, because such things are unequal in themselves, and except they be taken very fparingly, they awaken their Likenesses in the Body, caufing Nature to be unequal in her Operations: Therefore after eating and drinking fuch things there follows Indispositions, the Veins glowing with Heat, Fumes, and Vapours flying up into the Head, with a dull Heaviness, which is caus'd by the Inequaltity of the Food, and the greatness of the Quantity, which do for a time (until the natural Heat hath overcome the Food, and made feperation ) fuffocate the pure Spirits and the Oyl of Life, by its gross Juices, and affording too much Nourishment; and if such Food and Drinks be continu'd, there are but few Constitutions that can withstand the Inconveniencies that attend such a Life; but Abstinency and a sober Diet, with Exercise, are the only means to abate all superfluous matter, and indeed it hinders the Generation of all offensive Humours; ABSTINENCY is the only Physitian that a man can make use of, for it secretly does digest all kind of Obstructions, and that with great ease and pleasure to the Patient, far beyond the common and groß Drugs which Physicians administer: Also, ABSTINENCY is the most skilful Cook, giving a most pleasant tast to every mean thing, by which a fimple Person becomes skilful; for he can distinguish the Tafte and the inward Sweetness of each thing, and he is thereby ftirr'd up with an inward inclination to praise and admire God in the use of all his Bleffings : ABSTINENCY does weaken and abate the Fury of the most Cholerick complexion'd People, that they become more Sanguine; it openeth the Gate of Humility, and is a Friend to Charity; it encouraged Hope, and is the e the only Enemy of that base and cruel Spirit Sufficion, the universal Fomenter of Mankind: ABSTINEN-CY is a fure Counfellor, and a Conductor of all the observers thereof in the way of Truth, encreasing Faith, and causeth them to eye and follow the Divine Hand of Providence, giving Peace and Tranquility to the Mind . and Health to the Body: many are the Vertues and Benefits thereof: it also gives the advantage of Time and Opportunity, and is the fore-runner of Wisdom; it openeth the hidden and fecret Doors of Nature in a Man's felf, and renders him capable of all Discipline, and is the only Enemy to all Evil, and a Friend to all Vertue; The Wife and Prudent in all Ages have accounted her their chief Friend and Guide; by her Vertues they have overcome the inward Enemies of their Members: ABSTINENCY also preventeth the Generation of all fuperfluous matter, whence Difeases in the Body do proceed; she abateth the defires, because a small matter will suffice a regular Appetite, relisting Pride, and careth not for Estimation; she conquereth all her Enemies, and maketh no noise; she beats no Drums, nor dischargeth no Guns: she punisheth not the Body with Labour, nor burdeneth the Mind with Care; she wearieth not the Life by Sea nor by Land, to obtain that which will not stand her in stead; she will not admit of any Contro. versies nor Law-suits; she will not contend for much, because a little supplies her Wants; she standeth still, and is filent, and yet obtaineth all things.

#### CHAP. III.

A Discourse of the several sorts of Flesh commonly Eaten.

Ho' I have before shewn the inconveniencies of the seeding upon Flesh (so commonly and in such excess as is now-a-days practised) and rather recommended the Lovers of Wisdom and Health to the more innocent

cent use of Grains, Fruits and Herbs, yet since there is no stemming the Tide of Popular Opinion and Custom, and People will still gorge themselves with the Flesh of their Fellow-Animals, I have thought sit here to give a particular account of each fort of Flesh, that at least you may chuse that which is most proper for your Constitution, and least prejudicial to your Health.

#### Of Oxen and Cows, their Nature and Complexion.

Oxen and Cows are dignifi'd with a Sanguine Melancholy Nature, a little inclinable to the Phlegmatick; therefore much moisture is an Enemy to these Creatures, in whom the four Humours are pretty well mixt, yet the Sanguine does predominate. As they are of an indifferent equal Temperature, fo they are indu'd with harmless Properties and innocent Inclinations: They are clean in their Radixes, and therefore refuse all filthy Food, and the same is likewise manifest by their sweet breathings, and the Dung that proceeds from them; whereas on the contrary, those Beasts and Creatures that are unclean in their Root, do always defire and most rapinously feed on a proportionable unclean Food, as Swine, Bears, Dogs, &c. which is further demonstrated by their Shapes, Tones or Cries, (frightful and displeafing ) as also in the fierceness of their Spirits, and cruel wrathful Natures, all such Creatures are highly gratifi'd with unclean Food, viz. Flesh, Blood, and the like.

But Coms and Oxen do afford many excellent forts of Food, no Creature being more useful or profitable unto Mankind, not only in labouring and dressing the Earth, by which it becomes fruitful; but how many forts of most excellent Food are made of Milk? And so natural and proper, no Fruit that proceeds from any Creature is of so great use. Milk in its own nature being so simple and innocent, and having no manifest Quality that does too violently predominate, but is indu'd with E to equality

equality and concord, easie of Concoction, especeally Raw, as it comes from the Cow, it gently cleanfeth and frees the Pallages from Obstruction, which strong Fat Food does generate; it has a sympathetical Union with the Stomach and natural Heat; it filently, and without making any diffurbance infinuates its Vertues and Nourishment into all parts of the Body. Milk also being mixt with Flour, does make iome of the most healthy and wholsomest Food that can be eaten for all forts of People and Ages, especially Children, it being heretofore their almost only Food boil'd with some Flour and a little Watter without any other Ingredients, which then in the Country was call'd Pap, but of late Years, in and about the City, they call that Pap which is made of Bread and Water, which is nothing near to good; and fince the frequent use of Spanish Fruits and Spices, the aforefaid fimple wholfom Food has much been laid alide, which is one cause why our Children in this Age are so mouch troubl'd with Distempers in the Joynts, viz. Rickets, and the like, hardly known in former times.

Milk likewise altered and Manufastur'd(is I may call it so) by the good House-Wives Art and Industry, yields many other forts of good Food, as Cheese and Butter, and many more innocent, as Milk-Pottage (which I especially recommend) there being such an agreement in the Ingredients, viz Milk, Water and Oatmeal, being boiled together briskly, and not too long, as it not only affords a good Nourishment, but opens the Passages, and is of a cleansing healing Nature; and therefore those that do frequently

tile it, do feldom want a good Appetite,

Cheefe is a wholsom healthy Food, a great strengthener of the Stomach, affording a strong sirm Nourishment; and such People as eat much Bread and Cheefe, and do not want good Beer or Ale, are generally the strongest of men, abler to endure Labour and Travel, than those that feed on Flesh; there is as much difference between the one and the other, as there is between Horses that are fed with Corn and Hay, and those that are fed with Grass: Most men being mistaken in Nature, do believe that Flesh of all

other forts of Food affords the greatest and strongest Nourishment, because 'tis full of matter and Juices; the very same may be supposed of Grass, compar'd with Hay: But the Husbandman will tell you, that those Cattel that feed on Grafs are weak and faintish in comparifon of those that are fed with Hay and Corn; for the Grafs contain too much gross Moisture which causeth the Nourishment to be unfirm, whencedoth proceed dull heavy Sririts, the Flesh and Fat being foft and greazy, which in case of Labour, will waste, and such Cattel are apt to tire: But those that are fed with dry Food, (whereby the gross Humidity and Phlegm is dryed away, or exhaled by the Sun and Elements ) are streng and lively, of great Spirits . quick and active little Bellies and clean Limbs. The very fame is to be understood of the Food of Man, and if men could be as well fatisfied as to there Minds with eating Bread, Cheese, Butter, flour'd Milk, Gruels, Pattages, Herbs in their Seasons, and the like, they would find by Experience how wonderfully fuch things support Nature, beyond all the Flesh in the world; for most of that matter which People suppose to be Nourishment in Flesh is a gross Juice, which turns to Putrifaction, as the gross phlegmy part of Grass does in Cattel.

Butter does afford a good Nourishment, but it ought not to be eaten in too great quantity, for then it generates Choler, oyls and furs the Passages, dulls the edg of Appetite; but moderately taken, is of good use and healthy, especially, to such as are accustomed to it.

#### Of the Flesh of Oxen and Cows.

The Flesh of Oxen is to be preferred before that of Coms, it being naturally clean and wholsom, if such Cattel be free from Diseases and Surfeits; it generates a strong sirm Nourishment, having a greater affinity with mans Nature than with any other, and therefore more People love it, and will be longer before they are cloy'd there-

therewith, than with any one particular fort whatfoever; yet it is somewhat hard of Concoction, therefore ought to be eaten sparingly, except by strong working People; it fills the Stomach, and for the most part gives better fatisfaction than any other: It ought not to be caten until it be well season'd with Salt or if eaten fresh, there ought to be good store of Salt eaten with it, and boiled in plenty of Water, which will sweeten and cleanse it from its groffness; it likewise ought to be salted as foon as 'tis throughly cold, after 'tis kill'd; for the longer the Flesh is kept, the harder 'tis to take Salt, because, by keeping, the pure spiritous parts evaporate, and then the Salt cannot incorporate it felf with the Flesh; for 'tis with the pure Spirits that it delights to joyn it felf, and thereby preserves them from Evaporation, and confequently keeps the Meat [weet and found; and therefore Meat fo falted will eat much fweeter, and keep longer, and generate better Blood and Nourishment and is ealier of Concoction.

If Cattel of any kind receive damage by driving or any kind of Sickness attend them, and they be kill'd before they have time to recover fuch Injuries, all fuch Flesh is not only unwholsom, but it will not take Salt to keep as others will; the Reason is this, because if the pure Spirits and Radical Moisture be by any diforders, hurt or wounded, whether it be before they are killed, or after, the Salt cannot incorporate therewith, as aforefaid, nor purge out and destroy the humid gross parts in the Flesh, whence all Putrifaction arises; whereas when the strong powerful and sweet Spirits in Salt (which are the inward Life thereof) do joyn with and embrace the effential spirituous parts, it does tye or hold the corruptive parts of the Flesh captive, that they cannot proceed to Putrifaction, and for a feafon it will remain as a fix'd Body, till by length of time those pure Essential spirituous parts, both in the Flesh and Salt, become either suffocated or evaporated through the great store of gross humidity which Flesh does contain, tending always to Putrifaction; and when any Flesh

Flesh does begin to putrify or stink, a second salting, nor any other Art, cannot recover it to its first state of Sweetness; but if the second Salting be whilst the Putrifaction is but yet in the Bud, and not too far gone, then fuch Flesh may continue a little longer-In a word, If this fort of Flesh be free from the afore-mention'd Diforders, and their natural Uncleannesses, being seasonably feafon'd with Salt, not keept too long, and well prepar'd by the House-wife, and moderately eaten, it is as found and healthy Food for strong and working People, as any Flesh whatsoever, none excepted.

# Of Sheep their Complexions and Nature, and of their Flesh.

Sheep are Creatures of great use and benefit to the Sons of men; their Nature and Complexion is Sanguine and Phlegmatick, with a little mixture of Melancholy; but the Sanguine Nature does predominate over all the other Qualities: They are dignifi'd with a meek humble Nature, mild and friendly, and wherein all the Properties and Elements do feem to stand in equal accord, whence doth proceed those harmless innocent Inclinations, hardly any Creature in the World to be compar'd to them; they have as it were a glance of the devine Light shining in them; for if Equality and Concord had not abounded in them, our Saviour Jesus Christ would not fo often have compar'd good and boly men unto them; but it was, no doubt, to shew their Meekness, Innocence, and defires of doing good: For this Creature is not only to be efteem'd for their Natural Vertues, but also for the manifold Benefits which they afford unto mankind both living and dead.

The Flesh of Sheep, viz. Mutton, is of a clean simple Nature, of easier Concoction than the Flesh of Oxen; it generates a good clean nourishment; their Fat is the whitest of all Flesh, which proceeds from the equal temperament of their Body and Spirits, and the predominancy of the fweet Quality, and because the Spirits are

pure

pure and undefil'd. For the whole clear bright Gleam in every Creature (be they what they will) does arise and proceed from the divine Principle, which made all things, and is the effential Vertue and Power that does fuftain and radically dwell in every Creature, and all things in this World, in each according to its Nature? and also according to what degree it is in each Creature, they became of a more friendly gentle Nature, or the contrary. For in what Creature foevery this Vertue or Gleam of Light is predominant, that Creature is of a most fweet Compolition or Nature, be it either Animal, Vegetable or Mineral, for of the pure white Colour in all things, the Root is the divine Principle its Radix is clean: Therefore in former Ages, when any would declare their Innocency, they cloathed themselves in white Garbecause it proceeded from the innocency in Nature: Also the Saints and Prophets in several places of the Scriptures by way of Simile, compare Whiteness with the divine Power and Virtue, being that the Saints and Angels are faid to be cloathed in White, which was not spoken without a divine understanding of the Nature of things, which I shall for bear to speak further of in this place, tho' to the intelligent Reader it would be no unuseful Digression. But to return to this present subject.

The Flesh of Sheep is made better or worse, according to the Accidents that do attend them; no slesh to be preferr'd before this, if they are free from Surfeits and Diseases, which this Creature is much subject to, by reason of their tender Nature; for all Creatures in whom the four Humours and Elements of their Bodies and Spirits stand nearest Equality, are soonest wounded, if any Violence be offer'd. For this creature cannot endure any violent motion without manifest prejudice; and little over-driving will put them into such Heats as they cannot recover under a considerable time, and at last they will break out with a Mainge or Seab; if they are folded a little too close, it will fret and corrupt their Blood, give them the Seab, and hinder them from growing; over-wet Weather will corrupt them, and canse em

highest Pasturage hinder them from proving so well as they would otherwise; the very driving of Sheep and Lambs from the Market to the Slaughter-Houses especially in London, where they are much hurried by their unmerciful drivers, and other Accidents that they meet with in the Streets, will give them the Mainge or the Scab, were they to be turn'd back to their Pastures.

Therefore there is requir'd the greatest understanding and care to preserve this Creature found and free from these Disorders and Accidents which nothing can do, but a tender gentle usage and government, which fuits their Tempers, and hath unity with their Natures: Their Flesh is far better, and more bealthy in the Winter feafon than in the Summer, especially when the Summer proves Wet; for as nothing more destroys and corrupts their Flesh more than wet Weather, so in great Heats their tender Spirits on every Accident are apt to be Evaporated; also they are apt to sweat much, whence proceeds a fainty Indisposition, especially when the Sun and the Year declines, the Grafs being then more gross and full of Phlegmatick Juices; therefore the Fiesh of Sheep and Lambs ought to be sparingly eaten all the Summer, especially the latter part thereof; for this (and indeed most other sorts of ) Fiesh is best in the Winter and Spring, viz. from December to June, or thereabouts; for the cold Weather caufeth the natural Heat to be much stronger, and also more Central, sharpens the Appetites of both Men and Beafts, caufeth a good Digeftion, because then Nature is able to make a perfect separation of the Food, whence is generated good Blood and pure Spirits, which renders the flesh hard and firm; befides, the food of most forts of Cattle is then dry, viz. Hay, which does always breed a better and firmer nourishment than Grafs or any green Food.

If Sheep be killed with any of the before-mention'd Inconveniences upon them, then their flesh thereby loseth its pure sweetness and good Relish, becomes of a gross dull heavy Nature and Operation, generates abundance of unfirm Nourishment and bad Blood; for it too haftily slips out of the Stomach into the Bowels, and has many evil Confequences, causing Gripings, and grievous Pains in the Bowels: Few do imagin the Mischiefs that do arise from the frequent eating of bad Flesh.

The Marks to know whether Flesh be good after it's Kill'd, are first, That the Flesh look with a brisk white Colour, and the lean of it with a lively bright Red, not with a fading fainty whiteness, nor with a dull dusky red; for these last colours shew that the Creature was hurt and the Spirits wounded before it was Kill'd, or the Flesh kept too long after 'twas Kill'd. Another Mark to know whether the Mutton be perfectly good in every degree, is when it's prepar'd, either Foyl'd or Roafted, viz. if when prepar'd it doth retain its perfect brisk lively colour both White and Red, being plump or fwell'd and of a pure sweet delightful Taste, as also by its fending forth a fragrant and inviting fcent or fmell, which of all Flesh, good Mutton yields the best. These are essential Rules to know the goodness or badness of Flesh, if the House-wife do perform her part in observing such Order as is both natural and proper to be us'd in the preparation of Flesh, which I have sufficiently declar'd from the Root, in another place.

Mutton is also made better or worse by the goodness or badness of the Ground it feeds on; the best and sweetest is that of the smaller Sheep that are sed on high Hills and Pastures, where the Grass is sweeter and freer from gross Juices than lower grounds; and as Sheep delight most in dry places, as best suiting to their Natures, so they are there forc'd to labour, viz. to continue feeding longer, which Motion does free the Body and pure Spirits from that gross matter, which such as feed in low Pastures, where Glass is more plentiful, are subject to; and also they are the longer before they be Fat. For these and the like Reasons, those small Sheep (if free from other disorders, which they are not so subject to as great Fat Sheep are) do always eat much sweeter and pleasanter than great Mutton bred on low rich Grounds:

And therefore there is no reason why Citizens and the Rich People should so much desire large great Mutton, but only for Pride and State, counting it a kind of Dishonour to have small Meat seen at their Table, tho the same is not only sweeter to the Pallate, but more wholsom, as being easier digested, and generating better Blood, and is far more healthy to all forts of People, especially for Children, and People that live soft lives, which for the most part eat the fattest and largest Mutaton, and other Rich Food and Cordial Drinks, and for that very cause are more unhealthy than the meaner sort of People.

#### Of LAMB.

The Flesh of Lamb is much of the same Nature with Mutton, being an Excellent Food, generating a wholsome clean Nourishment, as being easie of Concoction, friendly to all Constitutions and Ages, and much better than Veal, if they be not Kill'd too young; ift. Because they are clean in their own Nature; 2dly, They have the advantage of fucking and running with their Dams, not being altogether fed with Milk, but also on Grafs and Hay, according to the season of the year, which Calves for the most part are hindred from, which renders their Flesh the more unwholfom. There is no flesh either more Healthy or grateful than Land, if free from Surfeits and other diforders, but their Natures and Spirits are fo tender, that they cannot endure Driving, or the like; therefore Lambs that come from remote Parts to great Cities, are most of them in one degree or other furfeited, or if they come thither free, yet fuch is their bad ulage between the Market and the Butchers Shop, that 'tis enough to spoil them, and make their Flesh unwholsom. Also, when this fort of Flesh is eaten, the Weather is for the most part Hot, which does quickly wound their tender Spirits, and cause a general Faintness, which renders their Helh foft and greafie, generating a very unfirm Nonrishment, and filling the whole Body

full of Venomous Juices, that give a further occasion for Fluxes and Fevers to reign in August, September and Octo-

ber, in which time Lamb is much eaten.

But if these Creatures are kill'd off the Common without prejudice by driving, or otherwise hurried, it is not only the fweetest, but may be eaten with as little danger as any. Therefore there ought to be care and underflanding us'd in managing them; for if the Spirit in any thing be wounded or fuffocated, the Body presently becomes heavy, dull, flat, and like a lump of Earth, having neither its true natural sweetness, smell nor taste, but is dull on the Pallate, heavy on the Stomach, affording no proper Nourishment, neither to the Body nor Spirits; its Venoms do by simile beget and awaken their likenesses, from whence proceeds Inequality and Discord, which is the Root of most Diseases, and even Death it felf; for every fort of Meat and Drink, be it clean or unclean, does by a Natural and Simpathetical Operation Incorporate its felf with its likeness in the Body and powerfully strengthen it, whence arise both Concord and Differd, Siekness and Health; as we see in Wine, in which the Spirit is predominant, does not the drinking of it prefently awaken our Spirits, and make them predominate over all other Qualities, and changes the Inclinations, Dispositions and Intentions, during the time of its operation? but afterwards it leaves a man with fowrer Spirits than it found him, both because the Spirits of the Wine are not only evaporated, but have caused the natural Spirits to evaprate also by its simpathetical awakening of them and as it were calling of them out of there feveral Centers; the very fame is to be understood in all forts of Food, of what loever Nature or Quality it is: All which is worthy the confideration of all Understanding People.

#### Of the Flesh of Calves or Veal.

The Flesh of Veal is of a clean Nature, easie of Concoction affording good Nourishment, sit both for healthy and fick People, if fuch may be allow'd to eat flesh, which to me seems somewhat improper, especially when in their time of Health they made slesh their chief food, it being probable that the original of the Disease was occasion'd by the eating of much slesh, which is one reason why so many People in England, when sick, their Stomachs loath Flesh more than any other food; for that food which a man does eat most of when in health, that very same, when sick he will loath, especially when he feeds most on

Flesh.

But if this fort of flesh be eaten too young, as too many do, at twelve or eighteen days old, then it is not fo wholfom; for it being of a foft, flimy and phlegmatick Nature, it generates an unfirm Nourishment, and it quickly flips out of the Stomach into the Bowels, and too often violently loofens the Belly, and caufeth Griping Pains, especially in fat and phlegmatick People, and likewife in young Children. That Veal is best, which is hie or fix Weeks old, and which fucks its own Dam, and runs with her two or three days in a Week; for no flesh is to good and free from gross phlegmatick matter as those Creatures that have the benefit of Motion in the open Air: Indeed fuch will not fat fo foon as others that are kept up close, yet the one is much firmer and harder than the other, and affords a firmer and harder nourishment; for that which is pen'd up and kept from the benefit of Motion and Air, great part of the food turns into a kind of Phlegmy substance, especially in Calves, whose Food is all of a moist Nature What is the reafon that most Veal is so unfirm and like a Jelly, and dissolves and melts away like Grease? It is because this is a tender Creature, and will not admit of driving, their Spirit being fo weak and flesh so soft, by reason (as is above-said) of their moist food, that they quickly tire, and their flesh will alter from a white to a red colour, which all Veal naturally inclines to, tho' Milk is a cleanly and wholfom food, nevertheless all creatures that live wholly on it, without the mixture of other things of a firmer fubstance, as the flower of Corn, or the when such Creatures shall be hinder'd from motion, then their slesh becomes of a gross soft and phlegmatick nature and operation, and the frequent eating of such slesh proves too often of a bad consequence, especially to all cold, phlegmatick, gross People, who have weaker heats; but to others, who have strong and hot Constitutions, this fort of slesh, if not eaten to excess, agrees well with them, and is wholsom. Indeed, every one ought to know their own Constitutions, by which they shall be able to distinguish between those things that are proper for em, and their contraries; and he that is ignorant of this, is always subject to err, and to lay heavier burdens on Nature than she can bear, whence does proceed so many Diferses and Diforders, which assists some almost all their days.

## Of the Flesh of Swine, and their Nature and Complexion.

Swine are under the dominion of Saturn and Mars, and are of Complexion Melancholy and Cholerick; their predominant Quality stands in the fierce, savage and unclean Nature, as their shapes, forms, crys and inclinations do abundantly manifest, by reason of which they would be frightful to behold, if they were not made familiar to us.

The Ancient Wise Men accounted them Unclean Creatures of Prey, destructive to the Creation, neither prositable living nor dead, and did also esteem their Flesh to be of a gross, sulsom and unclean Nature, subject to Putrisaction, their Fat is of a soft great nature: The Uncleanness of this Creature does further appear, if you burn their Fat, it does send forth a gross sulsome smell; also its slame is not clear and bright, as the Flame of other Flesh, but of a dimmish Brimstone colour, which does arise from the dark Poysons in nature, as is surther manifest in Charcoal, and also in Brandy, and other distill'd Liquors, when the sweet Oyl, or Balfamick Body, with the pure subtle Spirits, are by any violence suffocated and destroy'd, then the dark original Forms of Nature appear; such

fuch things being burn'd, the Flame is not bright and clear, but of a duskish dim and Brimstone colour, as I have particularly shewn in another place, where I treat of the

nature of Brandy.

But in England the Flesh of Swine is of great use, but not wholfom to be eaten fresh, especially in August, September or October, nor indeed in any bot Seafon; this Flesh, where it is frequently eaten, does generate a gross Nourishment; but the way that English People use for ordering it, makes it much better than otherwise it would be. I hat Bacon and Pork which is fed with Corn and Acorns, and have their liberty to run, is much sweeter and wholsomer, easier of digestion, and breeds better blood than that which is thut up in the Hog-fries, fuch Bacon for want of Motion becomes of a more gross phlegmatick Nature, infomuch that the House-wife is put to all her shifts to make it take Salt; for where in any thing the Phlegm does predominate, the pure Spirits are weak, and as it were, fainty and dull; and when this doth happen in Flesh, as often it does, such flesh will not take Salt, but by halves; where the Spirit is weak, the Salt cannot penctrate nor incorporate; for Salt cannot make the dead body living; but fuch Bacon as is fed with Corn, and not ( \* ver fat, especially if they have egress and regress, such will take Salt greedily, because it is lively, brisk and full of fyirits, which are a pleasant habitation for the spirit of the Salt to incorporate its felf: This fort is to be preferr'd before all others. Also, all Swine ought to be kill'd in cold weather; and after it is well falted, it ought to be rusted a convenient time with the smoke of Woodfire or Straw, which will make it look of a brisk lively Red Colour, which does much correct that gross Quality that is contain'd in their Flesh : And altho' Swine naturally are the uncleannest of all Creatures that are so much eaten, nevertheless if they be fed with Corn, and are fing'd, and kill'd in the proper'st Season, then well Salted, and rufted a confiderable time, they are made thereby a firmer and wholfomer food than feveral other forts of clean Flesh that is kill'd in hot seasons, and eate caten fresh; and many People in Summer time had better eat Bacon that is kill'd in Winter and well order'd, than to eat fresh Meat, especially those that live in Cities, by reason most Cattle receive prejudice by long driving, and other accidents. But small Bacon, or Fork kill'd in Summer, or in a hot feafon, is of ill consequence, as to Health; for then the fat is fo gross and full of phlegmy matter, that it will not take falt as it ought; besides, it obstructs Nature, and canfeth Fluxes, and an internal Fever: Those that do accustom themselves to the frequent eating of Bacon, it does generate a gross strong Nourishment, and dull and heavy Spirits; therefore such People are not fo brisk and airy, but duller of Apprehension than others that eat more airy and thinner food; for every fort of Food does by a simpathetical Operation strengthen and awaken its Likeness: Therefore it was that the most illumitated Prophet Moses did prohibit the Children of Israel from eating this fort of field, because the hummane Nature should not be made more Bestial, Man being the Image and Likeness of all things, a little World out of the great in all particulars, which was in all Ages the chief reason why the Wise Men and Prophets made distinctions and separations in Meats, Drinks, Exercises and Communication, for they saw the inconveniences and dangers that all fuch things brought on man; but in this Dark Gluttonous and Drunken Age, there is no regard had to fuch things, every man does imagin himself, to have greater Understanding than the Ancients and Prophets; fo that there is little or no diffinction made, accounting all things (as it were) of a like nature and operation, whence doth proceed innumerable Diforders and Diseases; for the total Preservation of mans Health, both of Body and Mind, does confift in the Quantity and Quality of Meats, Drinks, Exercises, Communications, Customs, and the good or ill Properties of Food; all things have a fecret Power in themselves to alter and change Nature, either for better or worfe, or to Vertue or Vice, according to the Natures and Degrees either of Evil or Good in each thing.

#### Of the Flesh of Fowls.

There are various forts of Fowls, wost of which men eat, some Wild, others Tame, of the two the Wild are the wholfomest for Food, their Nature is more airy and cleaner, and of a dryer substance, afording a better and firmer Nourishment, better Blood and purer Spirits than the Tame; the cause of this is the Cleanness of their Food, great Motion, and their continual being in the open pure Air; next, in Goodness to these, are those Fowls that have free Egress and Regress, and are chiefly fed with Corn, such do also afford a good clean Nourishment: But all such Fowls that are kept up and fatted, and cramb'd in Coops, being hindr'd both from Action and Motion, their Flesh is of a grosser Substance than the former, not so wholsom, hard of Concoction, of a stronger Taste and Smell, generates a thick groß Nourishment; as indeed all other Creatures that are fed or made fat after that manner, are much the Unwholfomer, not being fo Healthy, if frequently eaten, as those Creatures that are at their own Liberty; for Motion and Action are absolutely necessary for to preserve Nature from Diseases, and other evils, not only in Men, but also in all other things, for it Purges and cleanses the Body from all such superfluous matter which is contracted by Meats and Drinks, and other Accidents that happen to most Creatures; it causeth the Blood to have its free Circulation, and generates pure brisk lively Spirits, as daily Experience doth teach: Therefore all fuch unnatural ways and inventions of fatting any Creature after fuch a manner ought not to be, if People have regard to their Health: For all forts of Flesh is in its own nature not only more Unclean, but it is of a groffer substance, affording more matter for the generation of Diseases, than either Herbs, Fruits or Grains; neither is there any Art found whereby to exhale or destroy the gross Phlegmatick part of Flesh, as there is in Fruits and Grains: Therefore Flesh will sooner in V fall into Putrifaction than other things, whose Humidity is exhaled by the vertue and power of the Sun and Elements. It being a general miltake, for to imagine that those Fowls, and other Creatures, that are haltily fatted, by being penned up close, and having superfluity of Food, should have the best and most Nourishment: Indeed they are fuller of gross Juices and Matter, but good Nourishment and pure Spirits and Blood, do not proceed from the gross Phlegmatick body in any Creature, but from the lively spirituous Parts; and the more gross and Phlegmy any Body is, the fewer and duller are the Spirits of that thing; if this were not fo, then Horses fed with Grass would be stronger and livelier than those that are fed with Hay and Corn. Are not all Creatures, when their Bodies are fraighted with much matter, disabled thereby to go through with their Labour or Exercise, their Spirits quickly evaporated or spent, and soon out of Breath, faint and weak? Which comes to pass thro the fuper-abounding phlegmy matter, which fuffocates the Spirits, and stops the Passages, weakening the natural Heat and Action of the Stomach. Therefore both Men, and all other Creatures, that do feed on Food that is of a dry Nature and Substance, the gross Phlegm being destroy'd, as in Corn, Hay, Fruits, and many other things, and are inclin'd rather to Leanness than fulness, are not only ftronger, and abler to endure Labour, but they have far greater and more Lively Spirits, are of quicker Apprehentions, and fitter for Exercises both of the Body and Mind, which does also further appear in all such Flesh that is so fatted, it is not so sweet, nor will it so readily take Salt, nor keep follong without falling into Putrifaction: Likewise, the fat of all such flesh, when falted, will, in a little time, waste and consume the phlegmy grofs part, which is fo ftrong, that the pure effential spirituous parts thereof are destroy'd; whereas the very fame Creatures being fed with Corn, or dry Food, having their Egress and Regress in the open Air, being kill'd in their feafon and Salted, will continue much longer than the former.

former, being much wholsomer and more pleasant, breeding good Nourishment, better Blood and Spirits.

#### CHAP. IV.

The Proper and most Natural way of Boyling, Roasting, Frying, Baking, &c. of Flesh and other

THE proper and natural way to Boyl Flesh and other Food, that the Spirits and Life of it may be preferv'd, is, first, To put your Flesh into a Pot or Veffel that is large, and can hold good store of Water: For this Element of Water being of it felf sweet and pleafant, does cleanse and sween all things, especially Flesh, which is full of gross matter; but you are to note, that your Flesh is not to be put into your Pot or Vessel unless it first Boyl; for if it lie in the Water, and receives Heat but Gradually, it dulls and makes flat the spiritous part thereof: Likewise, when your Flesh is put into your Vessel, let your fire be increas'd, that it may not lie long in the Water before it boyl, and as foon as it boyls, you are to uncover your Vellel, and to keep it boyling quick without intermission till it is ready for eating: The Pot or Vessel is not to be Cover'd any time of the boyling, for thereby the fweet and refreshing Influences of the Air are hinder'd, that they cannot have their free Egress and Regress, which does, as it were, suffocate, and destroy the pure and Volatile Spirits in the food: for the Air is the Life and preferver of the Balfamick Body in every thing; and in what thing foever the Spirits fuffer violence, the fweet Body and Oyl turneth Sower, as is most manifest in all fermented Liquors, if such Liquors be expos'd to the open Air, the Spirits will evaporate, and then the fweet Body turneth Sower, and becomes of a heavy dull Nature and Operation; but in the preparation

of all gross phlegmy Bodies, the free Influences of the Air keep the Spirit Living till fuch Bodies are digested, and the Spirits set at Liberty, then if such Preparations or Digestions be continu'd, the spirituous parts will also either become fuffocated or evaporated, according to the Nature of the thing, as in making and preparing of Hay, the gross phlegmatick Body in Grass could not be digested or exhibited but by vertue and power of the Sun and Air; but when they have destroy'd the gross Humidity and Phlegm, if the preparation and making of it be continu'd, that is, the Hay continu'd in the Sun and Air, it will exhale, and cause the spirituous part to evaporate also. The very same, or like, is to be understood in the preparations of Food; for these fiery sulpherous Fumes and Vapours which proceed out of these Vessels all the time of the Boyling, being forc'd back and kept in, because gradually more intense and raging, and because of the want of the free Influences of the Air, the pure Spirits and Balfamick Body are wounded, which does destroy the true Natural Colour with the pure Smell and Taste; also, it makes it lumpish, close, heavy, dull and gross on the Pallate; this kind of preparation is likewife beavy, and hard of digestion in the Stomach, and generates thick Blood and gross Nourishment, from whence proceeds dull indispositions, with Fumes flying into the Head: For the digestive Faculty and true Virtue of all forts of Food, does confift in the Spirituous parts, and if any Violence be done to them in the Preparation, then fuch Food becomes dull and balf dead; for those Fumes and Vavours that Pots and Veilels fend forth, are of a fulpherous and poylonous Nature, as you may perceive if you take up any fort of Food, when boiled, and prefently, whilst it is hot, cover it close, which will force those fiery Fumes back, infomuch, that the re-entring the Food, destroys and suffocates the pure Spirits; therefore all fuch Food will not only be heavy, but it will have a dull gross Taste and Smell, very unpleasant both to the Pallate, and strong of Concoction; the truth of this every one knows, if they would be fo wife as to take notice of it; for those sulpherous fumes that Food sends forth, as also the Vessels, is altogether of a contrary nature to the Heat and Genuine Virtue of the Food, as you also may perceive so soon as the Food is prepared and taken from the Fire, this fiery Heat will, of its own accord, evaporate and separate its self from the Food; it dwells no longer therewith than it is forced by the continuation of the Fire; it hath no natural Simile with the Food; therefore it will not incorporate it felf with it, and nothing is more unnatural, than to eat and drink any kind of Food whilst those fiery Steems and Fumes be in it; for it swells the Body, and generates Wind, fends Fumes and Vapours into the Head; it also infects the Blood with a hot sharp Humour; but this unnatural Heat is made by custom the more friendly, as you may perceive, if you give Dogs, or any other Creature Pottage, or the like, whilst they are Hot, will cause a Mange in their Blood: The very fame operation it hath in Men, but not so violent, because of the continual use of fuch things. In this particular I shall be blam'd by many; For, fay they, I have found by Experience, that cold Food will not agree with my Stomach, neither will it satisfie my Appetite. This may be true; yet nevertheless this does not make it Healthful nor wholfom; for if you use your felf and Stomach to the frequent eating and drinking of Physical things, your Stomach will long after them, and will not be fatisfy'd without them. One Example we have amongst others, in taking of Tobacco, which, at first, is most unpleasant and loathsom, but through Custom, and by degrees, it hath awaken'd its Simile in the Elements of the Body, and made that Quality strong, which, at the first taking of it was weak, or lay, as it were, hid under the Qualities that did predominate; therefore at the first taking of such poysonous or physical things, they generally diforder People, but when (as it is mention'd before ) the continual use hath made this weak Quality strong, then it oft-times proves as great a difficulty to Refrain it, as it was to make it Friendly at the first taking, or rather more. For in Men is contain d

contain'd the true Nature of all things, only one Property does predominate and is stronger than the other, which Quality hath the chief dominion in the government of Life: Therefore there is a possibility in the Humane Nature to alter or change himself for the better or worse, that is, through Use and Custom of Meats, Drinks, Exercifes, and Communications, viz. to make that Quality that in the Radix was weak to become frong, and on the contrary, that which was firong, weak, fo great is the power of Custom, and the continual use of things; for every thing, be it what it will, hath a fecret power in its felf to awaken its Simile, both in the Evil and also in the Good Likewife there ought to be a great care taken that the Food be not over nor under prepar'd, of the two, it had better be a little under; for as foon as the gross Phlegmatick Body in the Food is digested, the pure fpiritous parts become Volatile; and then if the Preparations he continu'd, they evaporate, and go backward towards the Center of Saturn, and fo lofeth its pure Colour, Smell, and Tafte, and becomes of a heavy dull Quality, and especially if the Vessel be close cover'd; for fo foon as the Egress and Regress of the Air is hindr'd, immediately the Spirits fuffer Violence. For the pure effential Spirits, that dwell in the fweet Oyl, whence the Fire has its bright, shining, pleasant and friendly Quality, will not endure those violent raging Fumes and Vapours, their Nature being understood by their furious Motion; and if those fiery Fumes be by the force of covering the Veffel kept in, then they become ten-fold more Terrible and Fierce, as you may perceive when any Vessel is boyling, if you uncover it, the Steems fly out like a clap of Thunder; indeed all fuch Fames and Vapours are of a dark fiery Nature and Operation; for being kept in by force, they feek out their Center, and do by way of Simile incorporate themselves with their like spirits in the Food, or whatever else it be; so that thole fiery fulpherous dark Spirits and Fumes become stronger and more powerful in their operation; for they being of a Satternine and Martial Nature, the nature of Saturn

Saturn is to contract, and very vigoriously draw and inclose the Spirit, which Mars cannot endure, and the more Saturn contracteth, the more furious and raging Mars becomes, (as you may perceive by the fiery quick furious Motion fuch sulpherous Fumes have, when you open such Vessels that do boyl ) which do wound the pure spiritous parts, and the Balfamick Body becomes wounded and fick, more especially if the preparation of such Food be continu'd too long; For so soon as the gross Body or phlegmy Matter in Food is in part digested, then presently the spirituous parts appear externally, which did not only lie hid, but also the Body of the Phlegm, before the preparation, did keep the Spirits from Evaporation which all Corporeal Bodies do; for the Body is the House of the Spirits. Therefore great Care ought to be taken in all prepatation of Food, both for Man and Beaft; and this is to be understood, that the pure Spiritous Parts and Balfamick Body cannot be preserv'd in the preparation of any Food, neither for Man or Beast, except that most friendly Element the Air hath its free Influences, because it is the Life, and gives the Power and Vertue to the Spirit: Also, this is to be minded, that when your groß Body in the Food is by your preparation digested, whether it be by the heat of the Sun, or by the comon Fire, then ought you to proceed no farther, nor continue your Preparations no longer; for when the pure Spiritous Part becomes Volatile, the fame Air which did keep and preferve the Spirit from Suffocation in the Preparation, will now cause it to evaporate, which every Country Husbandman knows in the making and preparing of his Hay, which neither the House-wife does understand nor consider in her Preparations of her Food, nor the Phylitians in the Preparations of their Phyfick; these things are of greater Consequence to the Health, than most do imagine. I do not desire any to give Credit to me, but I would have them so Noble as to Try whether t be fo or not, Health being the best Treasure in this World, and all those that want it, do esteem and defire it more than any other thing; tho few do take Right Measures, when they enjoy it, to continue it. Thus

Thus much for the Right and most Natural Way of preparing Food by Boyling; and whosoever shall observe the afore-mention'd Rules and Observations, shall find great benefit and Pleasure; The very same Rules ought to be observed in the Preparation of All Pottages, green Herbs and Pulses, except dry Pulses, which will admit of a slower and more gentle Fire than the Green.

#### Of Roafting of Flesh.

The Roasting of flesh is a good commendable way of Preparation, and is rather sweeter than Boyling, it affords a good dry firm Nourishment, but it is somewhat harder of Concoction, but very sweet and pleasant by reason that the friendly influences of the Air hath its Free Egress and Regress, not being any ways inclosed, so that the pure spiritous parts are kept living, which do render

it brisk and lively.

There are Two things to be observ'd in the flesh you Roalt: 1st. That you have your flesh (if Beef) as soon as it is throughly cold, and then to give it some Salt, and to keep it in a cool place a day or two; for if you falt it much, the Salt being of a fiery hot nature, when the Helh comes to the fire, it does (as it were) forch or burn it, destroys the Spirits and sweet Oyl, insomuch that it becomes in its nature and operation hot and unpleafant, cauling great thirst in the Eater: In Roasting it is also to be consider'd, that you have a good clear itrong and equal fire, and that your fielh be plac'd at a convenient distance, not too near, because it will burn or fcorch, and so harden the out-fide, that the Heat shall not be able to penetrate into the middle thereof, fo that the out-lide will be too much, and the in-fide too little; neither is your flesh to be too far off; for then it Flattens the Spirits, fuch Flesh loseth its pure sweetness, with its colour and fragrant finell, being dull on the Pallate, and heavy on the Stomach, in comparison of that which is plac'd at a convenient distance, having a continu'd brisk fire.

The

The next thing that you ought to observe, is, That it be neither over nor under-done, but of the two, it is better that it be under-done; the point of time when the Preparation is at the height, is difficult, and it can be no other way known but by its colour, smell and taste, which, by a little Custom, every House-Wife may understand; for that Pallate that is us'd to eat and drink things well and properly prepar'd, can prefently diffinguish the contrary; and so on the other side, those that do accustom themselves to either Foods or Drinks ill prepar'd, cannot distinguish the good from the evil, or the right from the wrong : The same is in the sense of smelling, as all fuch that do use to kill Beasts, and to be much in Slaughter-Houses amongst the dead Carkasses, the terrible Fumes and stupify'd Stinks are hardly fmell'd, or perceiv'd by them; the same is to be understood of Tallow-Chandlers and other stinking Trades; for every particular thing has power to strengthen and awaken its fimile; therefore there are but few that have their perfect Tafte or Smell, only those that do accustom themselves to the eating and drinking fuch things as are well prepard, their Pallates are made the more perfect thereby: But of all the ways of Preparing Flesh, Foyling is the casiest, if the Rules be follow'd fet down in the fore-going Paragraph.

### Of the Baking of Flesh.

This Preparation is neither so who som nor healthful as either Boyling or Roasting, for these following Reasons:

First, Most forts of Food that are Baked, are deprived both of the Element of Water, and also of the Air, which are not only the Purgers and Cleansers of all Food, but the support and life of the Spirit; 2dly. The Air in Ovens becomes sulpherous and deadly, by reason of the stopping of it, that the reviving and refreshing Insluences of this Element, has not its free egress and regress, so that the pure spirituous parts become, as it were suffocated. Nor can such flesh be supplied with convenient quantities of Water, which, in all Preparations of slesh is a great cleanser

cleanfer and upholder of the Spirits, fo that it boyls in its own groß Humidity which all flesh does plentifully afford. Also, the heat of Ovens is hercer and more fulpherous than the heat of other Fires, where the Air has its Influences; the Air also being confin'd, is of a deadly poylonous nature and operation; it also destroys the natural Colour. Therefore flesh bak'd does no ways look like that which is boyl'd or roafted; befides, it is of a strong fulfom Taste in comparison of the former, and a less quantity will cloy and fill the Stomach, more especially if such flesh shall be eaten hot which renders it much more wholfom than cold; for those sulpherous Fumes and Vapours that do proceed from bak'd Food are much more hurtful to the Health than that which is either boyl'd or roafted; for there are but few Veffels in which Food is boyl'd that are or can be kept fo close as Ovens. This way of Preparation is chiefly follow'd in Sumer, especially in August, September, and October, the Air in this feafon being fulpherous and fainty, and the Weather hot, the making of fire in their houses is troublesom, therefore baking faves them the labour. Now at these seasons of the year flesh is unwholesom, and very apt to burden Nature, and to bring Diseases, as I have discours'd in another place, the frequent use of bak'd flesh in this season, with other evil circumstances which do then concur, does beget divers Obstructions, and generates an unfirm Nourishment, because most forts of flesh at this time are more subject to Putrifaction than any other, whence so many Fevers, Fluxes, Gripings of the Bowels, and other Difeafes do very frequently reign; for Flesh in its best Condition is full of gross Juices and matter for Putrifaction, by reason of the great store of Phlegm and Humidity; therefore it ought to be helpt as much as can be in the Preparation, which never can be well done, except there be plenty of the Element of Water, and the free egress and regress of the Air; for those Elements have a living Power in them, by which they do qualifie and mix with it, purging and cleanfing that raw phlegmy Juice or matter, which all Flesh

Flesh does afford. Also, where these two Elements have their free operation in the preparation of all forts of Food, they preserve not only the pure Spirits, but also the sweet Balsamick Body from being suffocated or destroy'd, maintaining the natural Colour, with the Smell and Taste, which makes all such Food lively and brisk, easie of Concoction, generating a far better Nourishment than any kind of bak'd Meat.

#### Of Stewing of Flesh.

This kind of Preparation of Flesh is much of the same nature with the former; for it has neither benefit of the Air, nor a convenient quantity of Water; in this and all other Preparations of Food, where these two Elements are hinder'd from having their free influences and operation, (as is mention'd before) neither Flesh nor any other Food can be well prepar'd; for the radical and pure Spirits ( where these two Elements are penn'd up from having their influences ) cannot fublilt, neither will the fire burn, but prefently the pure Spirits and Oyl in the Wood, or other things becomes fuffocated; for the Water and Air are the true Life and Power of every Being; whence it comes to pass in all Preparations, both of Food and Phylick, where thefe. two Elements have not their free influences and operations, the pure Spirits become suffocated, and the sweet Oyl is turn'd fower, and becomes of a stinking Quality, which is the cause all forts of Food so prepared become strong in scent and also in Taste, and it loseth its natural Colour; if (as I have faid) the pure Spirits and Balfamick Body be hurt, then there follows prefently an alteration, and the original Quality of the dark Brimstone Spirit of Saturn and Mars gets the dominion, which was, as it were, hid before; but so soon as the true Life is wounded, this Crude Fire becomes many degrees stronger than before, as is feen in Charcoal, and in many other things; for these pure Spirits and Oily Body, whence the true Light hath its bright thining Quality, are the Qualiners

fiers or Moderators of this dark fierce fire, as I have elsewhere largely discours'd of, touching the Nature of Brandy; of this all House-Wives ought to take notice; for if the pure Spirits and fweet Body be not preferv'd in the Preparations of Food, such Food is rather a Death to the Body, and also to the Spirits, than Life: The greatest Wildom in all Preparations is to preserve the pure Spirits and Iweet Body from being either fuffocated or evaporated, and yet at the same time to digest and open the Body; for the Crude matter in all Food must be digested, or else the pure Spirits cannot be set at Liberty, or freed from the phlegmy marter; which pure Spirits and fweet Body does tincture the Food, as we fee when any Food is properly prepar'd, which comes to pass through the Preparation, it digefts the groß Crude parts, and then prefently the true Spirits appear in their friendly forme, which before the Preparation were captivated or hid by the gross Phlegmy Body, the same is

done in Malt, but in a higher degree.

Most certain it is, that the pure Spirits and Balfamick Body cannot be supported and continu'd without the help of the Air and Water; therefore it is a gross Mistake and Error amongst most House-Wives, to think that by Covering the Vessels, wherein Food is prepar'd, to preferve the Spiritous parts; thereby imagining, that if fuch Veffels be open, that the Spirits will evaporate, which never happens till the gross Body in the Food be digested. and the Food be sufficiently Prepar'd, which does ( as is faid before ) fet the Spiritous parts at Liberty, that they become Volatile; and then if the Preparation be continu'd, they will evaporate, but not before; for in the Preparation, the Elements of Air and Water having their free Influences, keep the Spirits and Oily Body living; and if these two Elements be Prevented, then the siery fulpherous Fumes become fo Raging that they feek out their Center, and incorporate themselves with the gross humid part of the Food, so that they greedily devour and suffocate the pure Life and sweet Oyl; the very same is to be understood in all Physical Preparations;

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The Observation and true Knowledg of these things are very material as to the preserving of Health; but first they must be understood in a mans self; for before a man can essentially know any thing, the Cognoseible, and the knowledg thereof must be manifested in himself, or else it is impossible for any one to know any thing Truly. Whatsoever may be known or understood of God and Nature, is essentially in Man, or else he could not be called the Image of his Creator: Therefore every one ought to turn the Eye of their Understanding inward, and disigently search themselves; which Study is Preservable to all other things.

#### Of Fry'd Flesh.

The Frying of Flesh and other Food in Pans, is a preparation much in use in England, but not so good or wholfom as either Boyling, Roafting or Broyling: The goodness of all Food does arise and proceed from the Essential Spirits and Balfamick Body, which is the true Life and Vertue of every thing; and if these effential Vertues do not fuffer violence in the Preparation, then fuch Food will have a most pleasant Swell, a brisk lively Taste, very delightful to the Palate; alfo, it retaineth its natural Colour, according to that colour that was predominant in the Radix of that thing, be it either White, Green, or whatfoever elfe, which can no way be maintain'd in the Food, but by the benefit and help of the Water, and pure influences of the Air: Where the operation and influences of these two Elements are hinder'd, the pure Spirits do fuffer Violence, which alters and changes both the colour, fmell and tafte, then it has a strong and odious fcent, and its tafte is also more unpleasing than the former, and the Stomach does not so eagerly delire it: Likewise, its true Colour is lost, or in some degree destroy d, as is most manifest by all Fry'd Flesh, it does fend forth a strong fulsom smell in comparison of either Boyld or Roafted; its Tafte is stronger, and its natural Colour is chang'd by reason the pure Spirits and sweet Body are

are (as it were) fuffocated by that fiery harsh heat the Pan does contain; this Heat is more poysonous than the common heat of fire, which is caus'd by the Metal, Whether it be Brass or Iron; for the Fire does not only awaken the poyfonous Nature that fuch Metal does contain, but the present Quality or oily Body in the Fire (whence it hath its bright shining friendly Quality) is fuffocated; therefore all fuch Heat that proceeds from Pans is of a harsh fierce nature and operation: The truth of this is further manifested by those that shall be Burn'd or fealded by fuch Pans, which is more poyfonous, and the Flesh is harder to be Cur'd than what is burn'd by common Fire, and often proves more dangerous; the very fame matter does cause any kind of Food to have such a strong smell; for in all Preparations that cause the finell to become strong, it is a fure fign that some Violence is done to the pure Spirits and Balsamick Body, which doth awaken the Center of the dark wrathful Nature: The very same is to be understood in all other things, and that is the reason why Fry'd, Bak'd and Stew'd Food Aoes fend forth a stronger and fulfomer fcent than other Preparations; and all fuch Food will fooner clos and dull both Pallate and Stomach, except in some few, whose Natures and Stomachs have a Simile with fuch Food: It is also to be noted, that the Fat which is used in Frying, that lies or runs between the thing Fry'd and the Pan, is by this fulpherous Heat, and the want of the free Influences of Air, and the benefit of a convenient quantity of Water, turn'd into a stinking Oyl, which does neither retain its Colour, Smell nor Tafie, but is of a contrary Nature to what it was when it was put into the Pan. For thefe Reasons all Fry'd Food is of a stronger solsomer Nature than either Boyld, Roasted or Broyld A eat, harder of Concoction, and does cloy the Stomach: Therefore all House-Wives and others that do prepare Food, if they regard the Health of the Body, and true pleasure of the Pallate, ought to understand the possibility of Nature in all Preparations, that they may digelt the raw gross Body of Food,

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whithout offering any violence to the pure Spirits and balfamick Body, and then all fuch Food would be of a most pleafant Smell, Colour, and Taste; for if the pure Spirits be kept free, and not suffocated in the Preparation, such Food becomes friendly to Nature, affording good firm and wholfom Nourishment, easie of Concoction; the frequent eating of fuch Food makes a man Airy, full of lively Spirts, and of a good Complexion: So on the contary, if they be fuffocated, then presently the sweet Oyl is turned sower, or into a stinking Quality; then such Food so Prepar'd will have (as is mention'd before ) a strong Smell and Tafte, not retaining its natural Colour; for in all forts of Food, in which the Spirituous Parts and Balfamick Bo. dy is strong, their Smell, Colour and Taste is Pleasant and Friendly. Alfo, it is to be noted, that most Preparations of Food, the quicker they are performed (provided there be no violence done to the Spirit) the better and more friendly fuch Food will prove; for flow and intermitting Fires, in either Boyling or other Preparation, do flatten and dull the Spirituous Parts: Therefore no Baker can preferve the pure white Colour in his fine small Bread, if he be not quick about it ; for if any Preparation be continued too long the volatile Spirits become in a degree suffocated, then Venus, Sol and Jupiter grow weak, and according, to the length of time and degrees of heat, fo the natural Colours do alter and change; for the Colours of all fortes of Food (when prepared) do arife by degrees one after another gradually, and when the gross Body is digelted, then the inward virtue (which lay hid and captivated in the Body of phlegm) appears in its own friendly Form, with a most lively and pleasant Colour Smell and Taste; this is the point of Time all Preparers of Food ought to understand; for if their Preparation be continued any longer, the operation of Nature goes backward towards the center of the Original Fire, then Saturn and Mars and their properties are presently awaken'd, which do cause the Colours, Smell and Taste of such Food to change : The first degree the Colour alters to, is a dusky Yellow, and if the Preparation be continu'd, by degrees it turns blackish, till at last it will become Black or deep Red, or of a mix'd streak'd Colour, all according to the Property which does predominate in the Original or dark Fire; also, all such Food is of a gross and sulfom Smell and Taste, unpleasant both to the Pallate and Stomach.

Preparing of Food is a greater Art and Mystery than many Fouse-wives and others do think; and if it be well and properly perform'd, it adds much to the preservation of the Health both of Body and Mind; for every thing has Power to awaken its Simile in the Body. Therefore every one ought to use that care and understanding in the Preparations of all forts of Food, that the meek and most friendly Life be preserved from suffering violence.

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### Of Broyl'd Flesh.

Broyl'd Flesh was much us'd in former Ages, but now it is little in Fashion, in comparison of the aforemention'd Preparations; Flesh dress'd this way is much sweeter and fuller of Life and Spirit than Bak'd or Fry'd, by reason it does not boyl in its own fat, as the other two do; alfo, it is quickly Prepar'd, and the gross Humidity in the fielh does freely purge and run into the Fire; it has Likewise the free Egress and Regress of the Air, the Fire being full of lively brisk Spirits, which in Ovens and Frying-Pans are destroy'd, by which means the heat becomes more grofs and fulpherous, like the heat of Charcoal, which does sufficeate the pure Spirits, and then the Fat becomes of a heavy gross and Oily Quality, with a strong Taste and Swell; which gross matter in Boyl'd Flesh is distroy'd; therefore it does not only eat sweeter, but breeds better Nourishment, if the Fire be clear and done as it ought; the Fire of Wood does prepare all forts of Foed fiveeter and better than Cole, and renders it much wholfomer; for in all Preparations in which the Food does boyl in its own Fat, or in Fat put to it, if it hath not plenty of Water and the free influences of the Air, Bhs

the groß Humidity in the Fat does suffocate the pure Spirits, and then the fweet Body (which all Fat does afford great ftore of ) becomes gross and fulsom in Smell, Tafte and Operation, which will quickly cloy the Stomach, and generates burdenfom Humours in the Body, because the pure Vertue and Friendly Quality in Food so Prepar'd, is in part destroy'd; if this was understood, People would not be in love with fuch Preparations; for through frequent Use and continual Custom of eating Food badly prepar'd, the Pallate is adulterated; and altho' fuch be ftrong and fulfom, (which always comes to pass when the pure Spirits are wounded in the Preparation) nevertheless the Pallate is not capable to diftinguish Tastes; for the senses are easily made friendly (by use and custom) to the greatest part of things: Do not all flinking Trades ( which at first are unpleasant to the fense of Smeling) become, after a little use and custom, easie to be endur'd, and such cannot well distinguish the Air of Tallow-Chandlers and Butchers Shops from fweet pleafant Airs: If this were not fo, it would be impossible for Nature to endure those Adulterations and unnatural Preparations of Food. Therefore we may fee what a wonderful Power there is in every thing to awaken and strengthen its Likeness in the human Nature; for this very cause the most illuminated Prophet Moles commanded the People of Ifrael, that they should not only abstain from eating Unclean Creatures, but that they should also separate themselves from every unclean thing; for he was sensible that Man was capable to be wrought on by all things, because he has a Simile with all. There is more in this than many imagin, which every one ought to confider, not only in Preparations of Food, but in all other things,

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#### CHAP. V.

The Seasons of the Year in which all sorts of Flesh are most unclean and aptest to contract and breed Diseases, and also the danger of eating much green Food: And the Reasons why so many are sick and die more at one time than another.

THE Seafons of the Year which are most dangerous to contract Diseases in, are from the midle of June to the last of October. For, 1st. This season is hot, which openeth the Pores, causeth Sweating, and is as it were a continual Evaporation of the Spirits, which caufeth a kind of fainty Indisposition to possess the whole Body; for all heat, which exceeds the Medium, whether it proceeds from Seafons, Meats, Drinks or Exercises, doth gradually waste and consume the Spirits and natural Heat, and dulls the edge of the Attractive Digestive and Retentive Faculties of the Stomach; therefore in all hot Countries and Seasons mens Appetites are not so vigorous and quick as in cold Countries: For this reason all Superfluity and Intemperance are far more dangerous, and men are apter to contract Distempers in the one than in the other, as experience manifests; we see that the Natives in all hot Climates are more temparate in Meats, Drinks and Exercises than they are in cold, which is one main cause why English People and others that travel into the East and West-Indies are so unhealthy, and so many have died: Experience hath taught them, that the grand cause hath been Intemperance, not only continuing the same Disorders there, which they had been addicted to in their own Country, but rather increasing them, faying, The botter the Weather, the stronger and botter the Drink ought to be; this Custom hath been practis'd

by some idle sottish People that understood Nature no more than Swine; Whereas if such who travel did take right measures in Meats, Drinks and Exercises, they

whuld be as healthy as in their own Countries,

2dly, In this Season People make use of variety of green Food, as Beans, Peafe, Cabages, Colly-flowers, Artichoaks, &c. All which things do contain great store of Phlegmy matter, especially in cold Countries, where the Sun (which is the central Life of all things) has not that Power to prepare fuch food as in hot: Alfo, the Bodies of most People being accustom'd all the remaining part of the year to strong hot Food and Drinks, and then on a fudden, without gradual Progression, beginning fuch a kind of Diet as does beget Crudities and Obstructions, is very prejudicial to them; for Experience does shew, that all such things are full of Phlegm, and have but few Spirits, and are very impure, compartively, to what they were in the Spring: Therefore they ought to be eaten moderately, or elfe all fuch things do swell the Body, and fill it with gross Phlegmatick Humours, whence doth arise those heavy dull Indispositions, which do generally attend People in this Seafon.

3dly, It is likewise to be observ'd, that a great part of that green Food before mention'd, does often lie a confiderable time before they are eaten, viz. two or three days, or more, after fuch things are cut or gather'd especially in great Cities and Towns, some of them lie heating together a day or two before they are spent, as Beans and Peafe, &c. by which means they lofe their pure brisk lively Tafte and Smell, their natural Colour is chang'd into a dull Green, mix'd with a dusky Black; they are dull on the Pallate, lie heavy on the Stomach, nothing fo quick of Concoction as those that are boyl'd Fresh; these things presently lose their fresh lively Spirits and Tinctures; whence doth proceed the pleafant Tafte, with the most fragrant Smell and natural Colour; if your Pallate be not too much adulterated, it will easily diffinguish the one from the other,

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4thly,

4thly, At this time of the year the Air (which is the Life of the Spirit in all Cities and great Towns) is thick and fulpherous, full of gross Humidity, which has its fource from many Uncleannesses such places do plentifully afford, more especially in this season, which is inamicable to the pure Spirits of all such Food; for all green ood is naturally subject to Putrisaction, by reason of their Phlegmatick Body; this makes them more unhealthful and dangerous than otherwise they would be if fresh and

lively.

These Summer Fruits, when they have been gather'd long, and expos'd to the corrupt Air of the Cities and Towns, the pure spirituous Vertues and digestive Faculty is in a manner destroy'd; these Fruits, viz. Gooseberries, Currains, Plums Cherries; Pears, Apples, &c. are endu'd with a very tender Spirit and Life, and being full of Phlegm and grofs matter, they quickly corrupt and turn to Putrifaction, which all the eaters thereof ought to confider: Likewise it may be noted, that many of these Fruits are eaten on a full Stomach, both at Meals and immdiately after, which must needs be very pernicious to Health, because they obstruct the Stomach and Passages, generating many crude Windy Humours, whereby they suffocate the pure Spirits, and turn the fweetOyl of Life fower, whence doth proceed griping Pains in the Bowels, Fluxes, Fevers, belides Pains in the Joynts, cauling Trembling Distempers, like Agues, according to the Constitution of each Man, and the matter which is awaken'd in the Root. But on the contrary, if fuch Fruits are ripe and fresh gather'd, and eaten in order when the Stomach is clean and free from being cloy'd with other Food, then they are very Profitable, being most of them of an opening and cleansing Nature; for they gently cleanle and purge the Paffages and Bowels · But all these Summer Fruits are best and fafelt Prepar'd, being mixt with things of a drying and warming Quality, or rather made into Drinks, and when fuch Juices have pass'd through Fermentation, the Phlegmy Body is digested, and the spirituous Parts

Parts fet at Liberty, which do tincture the groß Body, fo that the Spirit and true Life is made thereby Predominant over the Body of Phlegm; fuch Drinks being drunk moderately, prove very friendly to Nature, especially to such as are Aged People, which do most need

spirituous Drinks.

Green Food is not capable either in Man or Beafts to generate fo good Nourishment, nor so firm as dry, neither are the Spirits so brisk and lively; the gross Juices of fuch Food do as it were fuffocate the pure Spirits, and turn the Balfamick Body fower, as it farther appears by all forts of Animals that live on green food in this feafon, Are they not apt to faint, and to be subject to many Diseases, their flesh and fat being soft and greasy? but those that live on dry food, their Bodies are freer from groß Phlegmatick matter, their fat and flesh is of a firmer fubstance, and their Spirits stronger and livelier, and more capable they are to endure Labour without Prejudice to their Health; it is also manifested by all Grains, Seeds, and other Fruits, that are cut or gather d before the Sun and Elements have dry'd away, or exhaled the gross Phlegmy moisture, all such things will prefently Putrify and Stink, being loaded with fo great store of Humidity; but if they be gather'd, the Sun and Elements having dry'd away the Humid Parts, then all fuch things will keep found and good for feveral Years : for this cause all forts of food, in which Phlegm does abound, are very dangerous in this season, if Temperance be wanting, as our daily experience teaches.

stbly, In this Season the Sun also declines in strength and vigour, which being the central Power and Life of all things, they likewise do proportionably decline, as appears in Herbage; as for example, If you cut Grass in September, which is then the food of most forts of Cattel, the Hay made thereof is of a weak fading Nature and Vertue, in comparison of that Hay which was made in June or July, which is of a lively brisk strong substance and vertue; for the Earth (which is the Mother of all things in this Season) is weak and impotent, because she hath

hath already put forth her strength, and manifested her lively Vertues in the first spring or rising of the Sun; for the Winter is the Rest and Sabbath of the Earth, in which time the recovers frength and vertue, because the does then as it were, cease from all her Labours, and the Vegetative Quality stands as it were still, and the more Frost and Snow, and the drier the Winter is, the more strength and vigour the Earth obtains; fuch dry Weather closeth up the Pores, by which the strength and vertue is prevented from having any Evacuations, which is manifested by the goodness and great Increase of all Herbs, Fruits and Grains, being all fill'd with a Powerful Lively brisk Spirit and Virtue; therefore in the first fpring and rifing of the Sun every thing rejoyceth, and becomes very fragrant by virtue of the fweet Influences of this Coelestial Body, and the Power of the Earth, fo that at this time all things feem to strive with a most lively motion to manifest their most inward Vertues; this is the time for People to eat Herbs, both Boyl'd and Raw, Sallets, and Pottages made thereof; fuch Food at the Rifing of the Sun are endu'd with a brisk lively Vertue and Strength, and of an opening and cleanling Nature, Purging the Blood, and are good against all kind of Obstructions: Also, all forts of Diseases are by virtue of Sobriety and Temperance, and the use of good Medicines, then easier cur'd than at any other time of the Year: it is also the Briskest and Healthiest Season, and the same Intemperances and Diforders which may be the occasion of generating Discases in the latter part of the Summer, in this time will hardly be felt; for now all things rejoyce, and feem to concur for the Preservation of Nature.

othly, In this Season, viz. from the middle of June to the last of September, most forts of Cattel breed many Diseases; First, from the continual Heat and gross humid Air, which in this season is more sulpherous; the Pleasant Insluences and Spirits of the Air are dull and thick, which causes a dull and fainty Indisposition to possess the Bodies and Spirits of all Creatures; Men themselves can witness the Truth of this. Moreover all

Creatures

Creatures are more subject to sweat, by which the Spirits do evaporate; likewife, the Food of most Creatures is Grass, which is of a gross Phlegmatick Nature, and generates not only an unfirm Nourishment, but also fills the Body full of evil Juices, the Fat and Flesh being of a foft greafy Nature, having but few Spirits, and those that are, very impure, the Blood of most Cattel being thick and grofs, which is the cause their Flesh will not take Salt as at other feafons; also, about this time most forts of Cattel, especially those that come from remote parts of great Cities, are more or less Heated and Surfeited by Driving and other Accidents, they being not formerly us'd to Driving, the Weather being Hot and Fainty, the Air thick and humid, and they being loaded with much gross Flesh and Fat, all these things concurring makes their Flesh unwholsom, and subject to Corruption, especially Sheep and Lambs, whose Spirits and Lives are fo tender, that they cannot endure any kind of violent motion without manifest danger to their Health: It is very rare that any Mutton or Lamb is good in this Seafon, they not being free from the aforesaid Accidents; you may easily distinguish by the Taste, Smell and Colour of that which is kill'd off the Common without driving and other Accidents, and that which is kill'd in London with driving, the Bodies of all Creatures being in this feafon full of Phlegmy matter, that every little Accident will wound the Spirit, then prefently the Body fuffers many Inconveniences; and if fuch Cattel be kill'd before they have time to recover such Injuries, their slesh is of a dull heavy Phlegmatick Nature, the Spirits are few, and those that are are impure; for these reasons it will not take falt, nor eat fweet, as others will, which are free from fuch Inconveniencies; for falt has no Power to Preferve such Flesh from Putrifaction, because (as is mention'd before) the Spirits are impure; for those gross Bodies are Preferv'd by the Vertue and Power of the Spirit; and in such flesh where the spirits are few and impure, and the Flesh gross and full of Phlegmy matter, the fait cannot incorporate; therefore in this feafon use what Art you

you can in falting your Flesh, it will not eat so sweet nor keep fo long without corrupting as at other times of the Year; but on the contrary, in other feasons, and when the Flesh is free from the afore-mention'd Inconveniences, their Blood being thin, and well temper'd with brisk and lively Spirits, fuch Flesh being salted as foon as it is cold, the Salt will greedily Penetrate it, and incorporate it felf with the well-temper'd Blood and pure Spirits, fo that it does hold the corrupt Phlegmy part of the Flesh captive, that the humidity thereof cannot turn to Putrifaction, until those brisk livily Spirits both in Flesh and Salt, be, through length of time, wasted or suffocated, which comes to pass in fix, eight or twelve Months, more or less, according to the goodness of it and well ordering, and other Accidents, and then it will fall into corruption, and there is no recovery for it; but if the Salt had cleans'd and purg'd the Flesh from its gross humid parts, as some say it does, then fuch Flesh would have kept a longer time, as all other gross Bodies will, when the Sun and Elements have dry'd away and exhal'd the Phlegmy gross parts, and left remaining the more firm and Spiritous, which will continue found and good many Years, as many forts of Corn, Fruits and Hay, which are altogether as subject to Corruption as Flesh, when green and full of Phlegmy Jucies, but their Putrifaction is not fo loathform nor fo offensive to Nature; neither will such things generate fuch pernicious Vermin as Flesh will, the matter in Flesh being groffer.

It was not without great Reason and Wisdom that the Ancients commanded that Flesh should be eaten sparingly, and that there should be a particular care not only taken about the good state of the Bodies of such Cattel, but also in the killing and preparing of it; the dressing and preparing of all other sorts of Food being left to every ones discretion. But the learned Prophet Moses was sensible that the common and frequent eating of Flesh was very dangerous, as to the health of the Body, and also of the Mind, if care

and understanding be not used in the Preparations thereof; therefore he gave Laws and particular Directions
for the ordering and preparing of Flesh, but no mention
made of other Food; therefore Flesh in its best state,
and otherwise well order'd, if much eaten, is apt to load
the Body with gross Humours and evil Juices, but much

more in the fore-mention'd feafons.

7thly, In this feafon all men do find themselves more fubject to Indispositions, the Spirits dull and heavy, apt to faintness, and sooner wearied with Labour than at any other time; the Appetite not fo quick and lively; therefore all forts of People ought to have double the care, as to their Health, at this time, both in Meats, Drinks and Labours, also in Quality and Quantity; for Intemperances are not so dangerous in the Winter or Spring, Nature being then strong and able to bear, with less Prejudice: This is the time of the Year in which also most forts of Cattel are subject to Sickness, as Sheep to the Rot, and other Cattel to Murrains. And do not almost the double Number of People sicken and die in this season? And is not the fiesh of all forts of Fowls in hot weather lean and poor, altho' they have more plenty of Food than in Winter? But it lies not in the Quantity of Food, but in the season of the Year, and the Weather; for all Heat, when it does exceed the Medium, evaporates and spends the Spirits, and then Nature does prefently Languish, and the fweet Oyl in the Body turns (as it were) fower, fo that there is a general weakness and fainty Indisposition in all Creatures, and their Flesh is render'd thereby the more unwholfom, and apt to breed Difeafes in the Eaters thereof. If Sobriety and Temperance were observ'd, and other Circumstances belonging to Health, a little Phyfick would ferve. But in this Age men may speak and write of Temperance until they are weary; for there is not one of an hundred that is willing to observe and conform to its fafe and healthful Rules; though it cannot be deny'd, but that It is one of the Principal things which puts a d lectable sweetness on all our other Enjoyments: But few in Health confider these things, most being rather of an approving

proving and admiring than a Practifing Temper, especially of those things they are not in Possession of; many men also slight and have no esteem for those things they do or may enjoy, letting go the substance, and eagerly Pursuing after shadows. But seeing that in this Intemperate Age most Persons do live irregular Lives, few or none being willing to observe the Rules of Health in their Meats, Drinks and Exercises, therefore it is convenient for the continuation of Health to take Proper Purgative Medicines, both at Spring and Fall, tho they are not fensible of any manifest Indisposition; by which means they may eafily prevent the generation of matter; for when Sickness and Distempers have invaded the Body, then it will be a difficult point to get such Medicines as are fuitable to the Difease, and can by their Vertue cure them when the Spirits are wounded, and the Distempers and Obstructions in the Body haue gotten great power over Nature in fach cases the best Medicines do often fail, most Diseases, being generated gradually, as the Intemperances are committed; for Nature ever hides the Evil Matter (whence Diftempers do Proceed) as long as she is able; but when once the Diseases do manifest themselves with any kind of Violence, then there is danger at hand; most People being mistaken in Nature, for they generally attribute the cause of their Diseases to the least Intemperance or taking Cold, or the like; never confidering how many Diforders and Intemperances they have formerly committed; every Act of Intemperance does in fome degree obstruct Nature, and by degrees sows the seeds of future Diseases; not but that outward Colds and the like do hurt Nature, and oft-times awaken the matter which lies in the inward Parts, and bring it to manifestation; but on the contrary, when the inside is clean and free from Obstructions, and other Evils, the body doth then very rarely receive any injury by fuch outward Accidents; for Nature still endeavors to over come and withstand the evil matter in the Body, and makes several Essays to throw such Disorders off, but if Irregularities in Meats Drinks and Labours be continued.

tinued, the Evil at last grows so great, that then Nature must bow: and Distempers take place. This is always to be noted, that if any Member or Part of the Body be weakened either by indward Obstructions or ovtward Accidents, as Falls, Bruises, broken Bones, &c. and the Person be guilty of any Intemperance or disorderly Living, the weak or hurted part first feels it, according to the old proverb, The Weakest goes to the Wall. It will be convenient, if any upon particular occasions be excessive in Meats and Drinks, to observe the following Rules, which they will find to be very profitable.

First, After full Meals and excessive Draughts, see that they fast longer than their usual time; this gives great advantage to the natural Heat, by which the digestive Faculty of the Stomach does by its secret attractive Power draw unto it felf all superfluity and evil Juices that have been bred through Intemperance, digesting and throwing off all such matter, which might otherwise occasion Diseases; for the action and natural heat of the Stomach is never idle, but has always its continual motion, and fecret attraction, and Hunger is so powerful that it will draw the very Flesh off the Pones: Therefore fasting after immoderate eating and drinking, is a fure Remedy to prevent Diseases and Surfeits; drinking good store of Water Gruel made thin and boyl'd quick the following day, without any Ingredients in it, will cleanfe the Stomach and help to cary off the gross matter and evil Juices which do Proceed from Repletion; if thele Rules were observ'd by thole that abound in Meats and Drinks, there would not be so many afflicted with the Gout in the Joynts and pains in the Limbs, Swelling and Breaking-out with fo many Mangy and Leprous Difeases, which are chiefly occafion'd through Intemperance and want of Exerifes: Likewife all Rich compounded Foods, which are often of difagreeing Natures, do not only destroy the Health, but do dull the edge of the Appetite, taking away the true Tafte and Pleasure, which good Stomachs and tharp Appetites enjoy: It may be truly laid, That the Intemperate Person is deprived of

all true and natural Pleasure; for those that are continually accustom'd to rich Compounded Foods, and strong Cordial Drinks, as Wine, &c. by the frequent use of them they become rather burdensome than pleasant; the same is to be understood of those that live an idle foft Life, their whole body is, as it were, indispos'd, their Members and Limbs often ake for want of Exercise, because they are weak; also their Passages are furr'd and stopp'd, so that the Blood becomes thick and grofs, and the natural Spirits impure; fuch People are on every occasion apt to Sweat, being also subject to internal Heats, which do much disorder the whole Body; but the ordinary fort of People, who are constrain'd to live on mean simple Food and small Drink, and to labour hard, do imagine that the greatest happiness in this World is to live an idle Life, and to have their Tables daily furnish'd with variety of rich Food and strong Drinks; few of them considering, that the true pleasure of eating and drinking, is in having a perfect Appetite, and that without Labour no Man can be brisk and lively, either in Body or Spirit, which Superfuity of rich Food, strong Drink and Idleness doth destroy, because most of such things are unequal in their parts, and fo beget Inequality; also they are endu'd with too great Vertue, whence doth proceed too much nourishment, which is the foundation of most Diseases; for this cause mean and simple Meats and Drinks are not only most grateful to Nature, but do best support the Body in perfect Health and Strength, far beyond all the richest compounded Flesh, Fish, and strong Drinks; tho' all fuch things are and may be very useful now and then, being moderately us'd for the necessity of Nature, as the Scripture faith, all God's Creatures are good, being received with Thanks giving: Most Meats and Drinks, in their own Nature, are simple and innocent; it is generally Compositions that make Meats and Drinks not only too Rich, but also Improper.

# Limbook impregnated with Colonial Vertnes, it be-

egvens for its Throng whence falling down in gentle

Of Waters, Ale, Beer and Tobacco; to which is added the confider ation of Cloathing, Houses and Beds, and what great Benefits arise from Moderation and Temperance in those things.

THE Element of Water is not inferior to any other of the Elements, neither is Nature wanting to work wonderfully thereby; there is fo great a Necessity of Water, that without it no Animal can live, nor any Herb or Plant bring forth; for in it is the Seminary Vertue of all things, especially of Animals, whose Seed is manifestly Watrish. The Seeds also of all Herbs and Plants, although they are Earthy, must notwithstanding be rooted in moisture before they can be fruitful. The great and alluminated Prophet Moses tells us, that before the Creation, when the Earth was without Form, the Spirit of the Lord moved on the Face of the Waters; and in another place, that the Plants did not grow, because God had not caused it to Rain upon the Earth. Nay, so great is the Efficacy of this cleansing Element, that the spiritual Regeneration cannot be perform'd without it, as our Saviour Christ himself testify'd to Nicodemus; and very great have the Vertues of it been in Religious Worship in former Ages, among the Prophets and Wife Men in Expiations and Purifications. Innumerable are the Benefits, and so various the Uses thereof, both In the Generation, Nourishment and Increase of things, that some of the Wife Men have concluded, that Water was the beginning of all things, and first of all Elements, and the most Potent, because it hath the mastery over all the rest, for it swalloweth up the Earth, extinguishes Flames, ascends on high, and by a most wonderful divine Hand, and the stretching forth of the Clouds, challengeth the Heavens Heavens for its Throne, whence falling down in gentle Showers and refreshing Dews, as from Natures choicest Limbeck, impregnated with Cælestial Vertues, it becomes the cause of all things that grow in the Earth.

Nor is there scarce any part of Nature more full of Wonders than these liquid Regions. Josephus tells us of a River near Sina, which runneth with a full Channel all the Sabbath-Day, and then on a sudden it ceaseth, as if the Spring were stopped, and all the six days you may pass over it dry-shod; but again on the seventh-day (no Man knowing the reason of it) the Waters return in abundance as before; wherefore the Inhabitants therabouts call it the Sabbath-days River. The Gospel testifies of a Sheep-Pool, into which whosoever stepped first, after the Waters were troubled by the Angel, was made whole

of whatfoever Difeafe he had.

Many fecret and admirable Vertues the Creator hath endu'd this Element with, as in all Ages hath been manifested; for it being pure and clear in its own Nature, it is the only and alone thing by which all external things are purified, purg'd and cleans'd: But if it be adulterated or incorporated with any other Liquor or Juice, then it becomes less pure, and will not to well perform its Office, yet it may make them better and more useful. Though it be a vulgar Proverb As weak as Water: Yet I must tell you, Water is more strong and fublime than most imagine, for it contains a most ravishing and excellent Spirituous Balfamiek Vertue, whence proceeds that pure fweet refreshing Quality, whereby it hath Power by its innate Vertue to digest and purific all forts of Food: Alio, in all Preparations it is fo Innocent and Friendly that it diffipates the gross phlegmy Bodies, and preserves the more essential Parts and Vertues, and keeps the Spirituous Parts living.

It is not only the most plentiful and truly pleasant of all Drinks, but it supplies Nature with its friendly Moisture, and relieves Thirst beyond all other Lipuors or Juices: It is so Simple, and endu'd with such Equality, that it infinuates its Vertue into all parts of the Body

in an infensible way; it makes no Noise, nor causes any Tumults in the Brain, nor awakens any inequality in the Body, but imparts its meek Life as it were in silence.

And as Bread hath the first place of all Food, and may justly be call'd Concord, or a thing which God and his Hand made, Nature hath befriended with all the united good Vertues both of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms, and therefore no fort of Food is comparable thereunto, nor will gratifie Nature to that degree as it ought without the help and mixture of Bread; tho yet it is not the strongest of all Foods, nor hath the greatest Nourishment, but it is the most equal in its parts, and stands nearest the Unity, for which cause it is so much delir'd, and justly esteem'd the Staff of Life; and we are taught to Pray for all outward Accommodations needful for our Bodies under that fignificant denomination of Our daily Bread, it being besides its own nutritive faculty, a proper Ingredient to qualifie the Inequality of most other forts of Food, and is the Foundation to all good Nourishment: The like is to be understood of Water, that being the Radix of all moist Nourishment, which mixt or incorporated with any kink of Juices, renders them ht and profitable for Mankind.

Nay, (if we may fly our Contemplations to an higher pitch) there is a Sympathetical agreement, or some Analogy between this External Water and that Internal, of which our Saviour Christ told the Woman of Samaria, that if she did drink, she should never thirst: This Internal Super-essential Water sustaineth every Being, and is the Radix and Life of the outward Water, which contains some Shadows of the secret Insuences of the Water Internal; for which reason the Prophets and good Men of old have frequently compared the one with the other, and expressed the one by the other, and also have made use of Water in Religious Mysteries, as a sign of Cleansing and Purifying the Soul from Sins, and for curing

Difeafes, &c. as the Scriptures do testifie.

Thus much I thought fit to fay of Water in general, to ftir up men to praise and admire the Goodness and Water in general, to the water in general, to ftir up men to praise and admire the Goodness and Water in general, to

do n of the All-wife Creator, for the manifold Uses, Vertues and Benefits wherewith he hath endu'd this Element. But now let us confider the several sorts of Water.

#### Of Rain-Water and its Nature.

I name this Water first, because for several Reasons it is the best of all, if not desil'd by Accidents, as by Tiles of Houses, or the Vessels 'tis kept in. For,

If. It is a light pure thin Water.

2dly. It is drawn up into the Clouds by the power and vertue of the fweet Influences of the Sun Beams.

3dly. Being carried to and fro with the Clouds by God's divine power, it hath thereby had the greater

benefit of Motion.

Athly. 'Tis indo'd with wounderful Vertue from the Element of Air, and the sweet Insuences of the Collectial Bodies, whereby it is made more Spirituous than other Waters, and of a fat unctious Quality, of a light friendly mild Nature and Operation,: Thus it mollishes the harsh Earth, making it light and tender, and causes all Plants to multiply and grow far better than any Artificial Watrings can do; Ran Water being (among its other Vertues) like a Ferment or Leaven, that makes the hard compacted Earth more spirituous and penetrable, giving Life and Motion to all the Vegetable Kingdom.

of Heaven from the most clear and subtle Fountains, and impregnated with the Coelestial Influences, but also is, as it were, strain'd with the Airy Motions and Winds, which fill it with a Saline and Balfamick Vertue, when it descends (like the Tears of a repenting Sinner) in gentle reviving Showers, that give Vertue and Power to all Vegetables, and restore the gasping parched Earth and languishing Nature to the briskness of the Spring

and joys of Autumn. Ob as the winds

6thly. This is the lightest of all Waters, it cools and heats quickly; it oppresses not the Stomach, or any other

part of the Body, but passeth suddenly into the Vreters, having neither in Colour, Smell nor Taste any manifest Quality; it bindeth not the Belly as some other Waters do, and is the best to be us'd in all Physical Operations, if it be well receiv'd, and afterwards kept from desilement.

7thly. It is to be preferred before all other Waters in House-wifery, for it Boyls all forts of Meats better and fooner, and makes them easier of Concoction; as likewise it Brews and Washes to greater advantage than Cothers.

### Of River-Water.

This is next in Goodness, whose Original is Fountain or Spring-Water, and yet there is rarely any Spring-Water so good for common and general use at the Fountain-Head as in the River. For,

passing through various Soils and sorts of Earth, from whence it drains or sucks in a certain Unctious Vertue or Saline Fatness, which the surface of the Earth does plentifully contain, and from which Vegetation does chiefly proceed.

adly. This fort of Water has the benefit of Motion, with the benevolent Influences of the Sun, and the Element of the Air, which purge it from its harsh earthy Qualities, and as it were open its Body, enduing it with a pure Spirituous, Airy and Balsanick Vertue, of a warming friendly Nature and Operation: This is the chief reason why River-Water is of a softer milder Nature, and will perform all Preparations in House-wifery to more advantages than Spring-Water taken from the Fountain-Head; for there most Waters retain a Saturnine earthy Quality, which the Instuences of the Sun and Air, with the help of Motion do destroy.

belt Water in England (except Thames Water) it being a cut or made River that runs on the Surface of the Earth for above twenty Miles, and is not fed or increased by hungry, Springs, as many other Rivers are that run through

through Vallies, which is their own Natural way, but Land-floods fometimes fall into it, which augment its Vertue and Goodness, for they are the richest of Waters, draining and fucking into themselves the fat Saline Vertue of the Earth: For this reason most Vallies that lie between the Hills are so fruitful; for the Waters that run off the Hills do wash or carry away the Salintral Vertue into them, and there it centers; and thus Hills come not to be fo fruitful as Valleys or Plains, by reason of such disadvantages: Whereas on the contrary, do not Land-Floods, and the overflowing of Rivers, make Meadows fruitful from the same causes? For when the Waters retire and fink away, they leave behind them the Saline or Spiritual Quality, that does Muck fuch Ground, as the' it had been over-spread with substantial Dung. And indeed the very same is to be understood when a Man dungs his Land, it is not altogether the gross substance or matter that enricheth the Land, but it is the before-mention'd fat Saline Quality, which the moisture of the Earth receives, and the Rains wash out of the Dung; for if you lay a Load of Dung in a heap, and let it lie a Week, two or three, and then remove it clean away from that place, and spread it thick in another place, yet that fpot which the Dung Ity on two or three Weeks will be more enrich'd than where the gross substance is spread; for the Earth, with the help of the Rains and Dews, fuck'd into its felf the Salintral Vertue of the Dung. Therefore in most Fields, where fuch heaps of Dung do lie for a while before they are spread, both the Grass and Corn is not only greener, but also much stronger, and more in quantity than in other places of the Field.

4thly. River-Water, for the Reasons aforesaid, is better for Men and Beasts to drink of than Springs or Pump-Water; it boyls all forts of Herbs, Fish and Flesh better, and makes better and wholsomer Pottages; it brews Beer and Ale to more Advantage, both in Quality and Quantity, and washes all forts of Linnen and Woollen with less Pains, Charge and Damage to the things. This

Water seems to be pretty equal in its parts, having no manifest Taste, but a certain friendly mild sweetness predominates; and there is as much difference between the Nature and Operation of River Water and Pump or Well-Water, as there is between Beer and Ale; and the Excellency of the latter above the former, I shall demonstrate in its proper place.

## Of Spring, or Fountain-Water.

There are various forts of this Water, some Better, some Worse, according to the Nature of the Earth it passes through: If Springs or Fountains proceed from a Chalky Earth, or some forts of hot Sands, or run near the surface of the Earth, they are thereby endu'd with a meek soft friendly nature and operation, without any manifest harshness; but those that run in the deep Bowels of the Earth, and through cold hungry stony places, are more hard and Saturnine, neither so wholsome for Man or Beast to drink, nor to be us'd in Housewisery. But tho' it be thus at the Fountain-Head, yet if the same run long afterwards, through various Soils in the open Air, &c. it may become very good for all uses, as aforesaid.

And Note: Whereas fome River-Water will look of a Wheyish whitish Colour, caused either by its long running without being sed by plenty of Springs, or else by Land-sloods, yet in either case 'tis not the worse to be liked. but rather the better; for all such Water is of great vertue, of a very mild sat opening Quality, caused by the Saline Vertue; which People not understanding, do often resuse either to drink or use in Housewisery, calling it dirty muddy Water; whereas the whiter any Waters look, the better they are for most uses, especially when Land-sloods shall be the occasion of it, as appears by the Instances of Valleys and Meadows thereby enricht, which I mention'd but now,

Being Bing Mering real Plans Sprond and only spice and

# Of Pump or Well-Water, and to the water, and the wa

These likewise are capable of several degrees, better or worse, according to the nature of the Earth from whence they arise; but they are generally of a cold hungry hard Nature, nothing so good as the former; and fuch Springs as lie deepest in the Bowels of the Earth, are of a lean Saturnine Quality, in comparison of that Water which runs near the furface, being depriv'd of that faline nature which irritates Vegetation; for most Earths, after you come two or three yards deep, are of a hard cold hungry Quality, and if a quantity of fuch Earth be expos'd to the open Elements and laid two or three foot thick, there will hardly any fort of Vegetable grow on it, until the Sun and Cœlestial Influences have endu'd it with a Salnitral Vertue; and as the Earth is, so is the Water, viz. of the same nature, Cold and Hungry.

2. Such Waters want the Cœlestial Influences and Air, nor have the benefit of Motion, or but in a very small degree; hence they are more unwholsom than the others before treated of, and generally bind the Body, and are subject to obstruct Nature, neither will they perform

the like good Offices in House-wifery.

### Of Ponds or Standing-Waters.

Such standing-Waters as are in a kind of springy Grounds are the best, but still much inferior to runing-Waters, because they have not the benefit of Motion, nor the like advantage of passing through various Soils. Such Pools or Waters as are chiesly maintain'd by Rain or Land-sloods are better or worse, according as the season is wet or dry; for in dry seasons they not only become thick and slimy, but awaken a gross sussone Saturnine Quality in the muddy Earth, that sussociates the pure thin spirituous parts; so that such Waters become of a strong gross Earthy taste and Smell;

which is altogether contrary to the Nature of Water, and fuch Waters are not wholesome for Men nor Beasts. Some Husband men do suppose these Waters to be very good for Cattel to drink, having no other reason but that they will rather drink them than others; which is no reason at all; for this came through Custom and Use, which makes any fort of Water familiar to nature; and those Cattle that are us'd to drink Pond-Water, will refuse better Water for that, for two Reasons; 1st. Because their Stomachs and Pallates are adulterated, and made familiar to it, fo that they cannot distinguish the evil tafte from the good; 2dly. Because fuch Fond-Waters are of an hotter warmer Nature than others, and Cattle us'd to them will for that very cause refuse others, just as men that accustom themselves to warm Beer cannot drink cold without some trouble to the Mouth and Teeth, though cold Beer and Ale is warmer in operation, and will more cheer the Stomach, and make the Spirits more brisk than the hot, because no fermented Liquours, whether they be Beer, Ale, Syder or Wine, will admit of the heat of fires, without violence to the pure spirituous parts; they are so volatile, that they will prefently evaporate; therefore warm Beer or Ale will fooner become flat than that which has not been warm'd; for when the spirituous parts are evaporated or suffocated, the fweet brisk Balfamic Vertue dyes.

But this hot fulpherous Quality in Pond-Water, which through custom most Cattle like, is of an evil nature and operation, because the spirituous vapours of the Air cannot so easily penetrate through its gross thickness, whence it dulls the edge of the Appetite and Stomach, breeds gross thick Blood, often is the occasion of many Diseases, and very injurious to the Milk of Cows. Besides, do not Pools and standing-Waters generate various forts of Vermin and Insects, which is caused through the Contraction of gross thick fulsom Matter for want of Motion, all which running Waters are not subject to.

But although Water be Natures common drink for Man as well as Beafts, yet fince now a-days Men generally betake

take themselves to other Liquors, we shall briefly treat of

Of Ale, and its Nature and Operation, as also of Beer.

Ale hath the first place of all Drinks made with Malt, and is of the greatest Antiquity: That Ale is best that

is made after this manner:

1st. That the Liquor or Water that you put to your Malt be made boiling-hot, but not boyl, and then put it into your Mash-Tub or Vessel, and let it stand a little while before you put your Malt to it, which will somewhat moderate the fierce heat of the Water, thereby rendering it more capable to receive the Vertues and iweet Quality of the Malt, which violent hot Water will not do so well; for it doth not only hurt the pure Spirituous Parts of the Malt, but will fix or harden the Malt, fo that the Sweetness and good Vertues will not so easily give it felf forth into the Water; also, if you put the Malt into the Water very hot, then it will Tinge, or cause the Wort to become of a red Martial Colour; but on the contrary, the cooler the Water is when you put in the Malt, the Paler or more Venerial will the Colour of your Wort be, which is the best Colour of the two; for all Ale that does look Clear and White is to be perferr'd before that which hath a high Martial Red Colour: And in some parts of England there is such Ale made, which is much liked; but this commendable White Colour depends also upon the well making of the Malt, viz. in the Fewel and degrees of the Fire they dry or fix it with; for if the Heat be too strong or fierce, or if the egress or regress of the Air be hinder'd, or any other Accident happen of the like nature, then such Malt will make Ale and Beer to look of a Reddish Martial Colour, which is not to be commended, though fome ignorantly cry it up; For the predominant Quality in all forts of Corn stands in the White, and all the pure Water and sweet Body of it proceeds from

the predominant Quality of Venus; therefore the more gentle, mild and natural the Preparation is from the beginning to the end, the more wholfom and Balfamick will the Ale be: If the Malt be dryed with too hot or fierce a Fire, whence the Colour happens to the Ale, it shews Violence is done to the effential Spirits, which also happens in Brewing when the Malt is put to the Water too hot, or by overmuch boyling of the Wort, which is not commendable in Ale; for good Ale may be made with little or no boyling; and indeed there is not much reason for the much boyling of any sort of Drink made of Malt, except you deligh to keep it a great while: For the boyling of Ale doth cause a too great Evaporation of the Volatile Spirit and Balfamick Vertues, which will not endure the harsh Fire; for this cause strong Wort will wast and evaporate as much in quantity in one Hour, as Small shall in three, and more. Besides, boyling these Liquors destroys their mild gentle cleanfing Qualities, and fixes them, making them hotter and fiercer in Operation; for the more you evaporate or destroy the sweet Body of any thing, the stronger and fiercer the Original Qualities become, and appear more external; but fo long as the pure Volatile Spirit and fiveet Balfamick Body predominates, the strong fiery Original Spirit of Saturn and Mars lies as it were hid; and feeing all the friendly and wholfom Vertues of Ale reside in the sweet Body, you ought not to destroy that by over much boyling.

May, I will add, that the best and most wholsom Ale may be made, and not boyl'd at all, as some in this Nation do, which does but wast it in Quantity, and make it worse in Quality, so that it becomes hotter in Operation, and a friend to the generation of the Stone. Every one knows, or may know by experience that Beer heats the Body more than Ale; the reason is, the Balsamick Vertues in Beer are in part destroy'd by boyling, so that it becomes more like a Spirit, and therefore it will keep longer; and because of its lasting, most People imagin it the best, which is a great mistake; for they might as well say, that

the best Sack drawn off by Distillation into a Spirit, is better to drink than the Sack was; whereas I think the contrary is known to every body of common fense. The nearer you bring any thing to its Original, by destroying the balfamick Vertues and milde Qualities or vegetative Vertue, the longer that thing will keep found; this is manifest in all Spirits drawn from any Wines or other balfamick Liquors; for this reason, Beer that is boyl'd most, will longest keep from turning sour or flat; but still, this is no Argument that is therefore the best and wholfomest; for the predominant Quality in all strong Beer, especially if it be kept to be stale, is of a fierce harsh Martial and Saturnine Heat, of a hard greedy Nature, which infects the blood with fretting eating Humours, very prejudicial to Health; also, it generates the Stone, not so much from the Hops (which many accuse as the chief cause) but for that the pure sweet body is in fo great a measure destroy'd in the boyling it to fuch an height that it might keep; not but that the Hops do help to heat the body, and cause the Stone and other Discases, but not purely and meerly as they are Hops; but this comes to pass from the Preparation. For Hops in their own Nature have no fuch operation to canse the Stone, but altogether the contrary; for Hops are of an opening cleanling Nature, and they powerfully purge by Urine, and make excellent Medicines against the Stone and Dropfical Diseases; but all their natural medicinal Vertues are destroyed in their being boyl'd in the Beer, and then there remains in them chiefly the Martial harfn fiery Property, which helps to preferve the Beer from growing flat or eager, but it augments its heat, and makes it of a harsher operation: And as the boyling of Ale destroys the fweet cleaning purging Quality, and causes it to evaporate; just so it does by Hops, and fo much the more, because in them the volatile Spirit stands as it were external; for the Sun and Elements have exhal'd the gross Phlegmy substance, and thereby fets the spirituous at liberty, only being close stuffed into bags, preferves them from evaporating whilft there

they continue; but as foon as they come into the fierce boyling Liquor or Wort, these essential Vertues and good Qualities are destroy'd and slee away; but still there remains the original strong bitter Quality, which cannot be destroy'd by boyling, except they be anihilated, for it is the Root of its Life. Now this bitter Quality in Hops is of a harsh astringent Nature and very hot, as the original Spirit in all things is. For this cause all Beer that is boyl'd much, and hath store of Hops in it, will keep a long time; but then it heats the body and causes the Stone, if it find matter to work upon, and feveral other Infirmities, fo that 'tis no ways

to be accounted fo good as Ale.

For Ale is a very excellent fort of Drink, if well order'd; and as the predominant Quality in Beer is Martial and Saturnine, Hot and Fierce, fo on the contrary, that in Ale is Solar and Venerial, viz. Sweet and Bal-. famick, indu'd with a mild foft friendly Nature and gentle operation; it sweetens the blood, opens the body and purges by Urine. Hops are very wholfome to be put into Ale in a small Quantity, but they ought not to be boyl'd; but thus you may do it, fill your Copper or Vessel you afe for that purpose with your Wort, make it boyling hot, then take what Quantity of Hops you please, and infuse them about half an hour, and then strain them out, not letting it boyl at all, and then for certain you have all the Vertues of the Hops that are proper for the Body; for the Wort will extract and receive the pure spiritous Parts and balfamick Vertues of the Hops, in as little or less time than the hot Liquor did the sweet Quality of the Malt, in the Mash-Tub: There is the very fame cause and reason for the one as for the other.

Likewise, the Ale ought to be throughly wrought or fermented, that thereby it may be cleanfed from its Teafly substance, which most Ale in London is clogg'd with, which makes it grow four in a few days; and belides, before 'tis four it fouls the Body, and fends dull dark Fumes into the Head, palls and flattens the edge of Appetite.

Appetite, and diforders the Stomach. But none of thefe Inconveniences happen when Ale is well brew'd, and has wrought as it should do, wherein special care is to be taken, that it be not fet to working whilst the Wort is too hot, for that causes too violent a motion, which weakens the original Heat, fuffocates and wounds the pure Spirit, which some call fretting; and this does in some degree destroy the balfamick or sweet Body; and whenever it happens, or that your Drink works too much or too furiously, be it Ale or Beer, it will not keep, but turn four or eager fooner than the other that is put to work in such a degree of heat as it will but just move or ferment gently and mildly; for if yourWort be put a work ing before the fiery heat or fulphurous Vapours be extinguish'd, which are of a contrary Nature to the genuine natural Heat of the Wort, as containing the fierce Spirits of the Fire, then presently the balfamick body is wounded. and turns four fooner or later, according to the degree of the motion; for this fierce motion or working waftes the pure spirituons Balsam, and awakens the original of Saturn and Mars, viz an aftringent Eagerness, or four hard Quality, that would not have been manifested, if this irregular Motion had not excited it.

On the other side, the Wort ought not to be cold, for then the spirituous Quality becomes (as it were) flat, for the Heat that proceeds from Fire, and remains in such Liquor, is a great Quickener and Awakner of all the Properties, and of good use in this respect, provided it be not too serce. And surther note, That all stale bard Beer, whether strong or small, is more or less injurious to most mens Health, especially those whose Natures are subject.

to breed the Stone and Gravel, and year and a small

### Of Small Beer.

There are generally great Errors committed in brewing Small-Beer, viz. most House-Wives and some Brewers, let their first Liquor stand too long in the Mash Tub with the

the Malt, that is to fay, an hour and a half or two hours, which stirs up and awakens a fulfom four and keen Quality, which would be prevented, if it stood but one hour: And this is not only injurious to the Ale, or best drink, but hurts and spoils the Small-Beer that comes afterwards; for if once the original gross keen Qualities be awaken'd, there is no Charm to lay them again, no Remedy, or Art can help, but all fuch Small Beer will prove not only ungreateful to the Palate and Stomach, but breeds bad Blood, caufing sharp falt Humors, which help to increase that general Disease call'd The Scurvy. And except Beer and Ale be every way well prepared, Water is a far better Drink, and more wholfom; for all Small Beer made after the vertue of the Malt is washed out, is of a weak fainty four Quality, and very injurious; for the first and second Liquors having drained and carried away all the fweet friendly vertues, what remain is a meer loathing to Nature, only many are used to such Drinks, so that they cannot well distinguish the evil Natures and Tastes thereof.

To mend the defect of this gross fulsom small Wort, many will boyl it a long time with those Dregs of Hops that have been once or twice boyl'd before in the Ale or strong Beer, whereby there is not the least wholsom vertue lest in them but only the strong gross aftringent bitter Quality; so that in such Small Beer (as if People studied to do their Bodies a mischief) there is a concurrence of evil Juices, which, if you set Custom aside, are an A-

bomination to Nature.

It is therefore to be noted, That those that will boyl Hops in Beer or Ale, ought not to boyl them more than once, that is in one Furnace of liquor or wrort, but infusing of Hops in boyling-hot Wort (but not actually boyling) half an hour, or an hour at most, is far the better way, except you brew Beer for a long Voyage at Sea. But as for those that have no such necessity, but may brew when they please, there is no reason (if Health, and true natural vertues of Drinks be consulted) that Beer should be kept purposely till tis stale, and then drunk; for since the Custom of brewing

brewing Beer in England, which is not much more then two hundred years, and keep it till it be stale, Experience shews us, that many Diseases have thereby been occasion'd, which hardly had any being before. For no Drinks or Liquors that are prepar'd by fire can be made to keep a long time without hurt to the balfarnick and sweet Body. Therefore all stale hard Beer, be it strong or small, is neither so good to preserve Nature, nor yet so pleasant, (except custom to a depraved Pallat render it so) as mild Beer, especially as mild Ale, well brewed and wrought, that it become and is free from that yeasty Quality so loathsom, that even Nature spues it out, which the Ale in London, and many other places in England is subject to 1 say, when mild Ale is thus well qualified, there is no Drink made of Malt so wholsom, pleasant and

proper to preferve Health as that,

It is a great Custom and general Fashion now a-days, to bottle Ale; but the same was never invented by any true Naturalist that understood the in lide of things. For tho' Ale be never so well wrought or fermented in the Barrel, yet the Botling of it puts it on a new motion and fermentation, which wounds the pure Spririts and Balfamick Body therefore fuch Ale out of Bottles will drink more cold and brisk, but not so sweet and mild as the same Ale out of a Cask, that is of a proper Age : Besides, the Bottle tinges or gives it a cold hard Quality, which is the nature of Glass and Stone, and being the Quantity is to small, the cold Saturnine Nature of the Bottle has the greater Power to tincture the Liquor with its Quality. Furthermore, all fuch Bottle Drinks are infected whith a yeasty furious foaming matter, which no Barrel-He is guilty of. This is chiefly caused by the second motion or fermentation; and this yeafty substance being then excited, and finding no vent as it hath in Barrels, ( which are always open at bungs when the Drink works) but here being confin'd, and without any evacuation, it grows mad and furious, fo that prefently it awakens the internal keen harsh Properties of Nature, which keep it (as it were )in a continual motion and fermentation \$

bacco.

tation; and those cold keen original Qualities do in some degree devour the sweet balfamick Body, and cause it to become more cold, sharp and hungry, than the same Ale in Barrels, and also indue it with a more flatuous Windy Nature; for which Reas as Bottle-Ale or Beer is not so good nor wholsom as that drawn out of the Barrel or Hogshead; and the chief thing that can be said for Bottle-Ale or Beer, is, that it will keep longer than that in Barrels, which is caus'd by its being kept, as it were, in continual motion or fermentation.

#### Of Tobacco:

Tobacco is an Herb of Mars and Saturn; from the first it derives its hot tart Quality, and owes its strong sulfom poysonous Nature to the latter. It makes a most excellent Oyntment, and is much safer being applied outwardly, than inwardly taken. 'Tis one of Nature's Extreams, and there is no way known or Preparation found out that can destroy its poysonous Qualities, or reconcile and make it friendly to mans Nature, but only the continual use and custom of taking it; for this cause at the first taking, it disagrees with all sorts of Complexions with some more, and others less, according to the degree of Antipathy it bears to each mans peculiar Nature, having a nearer affinity to some than others.

It being extream hot in Operation, 'tis therefore good taken in Pipes, agoinst all cold windy and Phlegmatick Humours, but the constant and common whissing it, does not only destroy and render invalid all its Physical Vertues, but heats and drys up Nature, and powerfully consumes the Radical Moisture, causing most that use it to spit up the moist matter, which ought not to be drawn out of the Stomach by such forcible Attractious; it being a general mistake for People to think that the more thin phlegmy matter they spit up, the better 'tis for them, when in truth 'tis altogether the contrary; for if the healthiest and soundest of men take To-

bacco, it will cause as great Evacuations and spittings in them, as in the most unhealthy; for this cause the much taking of it dulls the Stomach, and takes away the edge of the Appetite; whatever matter is superfluous in the Stomach, Nature will expel by vertue and power of the inward Heat, if Temperance be observ'd; but the con-Stant taking of Tobacco is nothing else but the constant taking of Phylick, though through Cultom and Use the fame (as likewise the highest Poysons) may be made familiar to Nature. For Man (as we have already told you') is a little World, and in him are contain'd all the Properties and Qualities of the great World, as well of Poylons as of Vertues. The nature of Man hath Affinity more or less with all things, else Custom could never cause such poysonous things to become agreeable; yet ought not any to imagin the common use of such extreams to be more proper or profitable unto their Health, because by violence to Nature at first, and continual practice afterwards, they can better endure them, and they feem more agreeable than they did at first.

I doubt not but fome may find benefit by taking Tobacco in Pipes, but then there must not be a constant taking of it; for then the Physical Vertue will not continue; for by habit and use such things become like common Food in the Stomach. Most People that Imoke Tobacco, in the beginning forc'd Nature, and made her bow to their Inclinations, not for any Distemper, but of a vain wanton Humour, because of late 'tis grown the fashion, and many Thousands have strain'd and hurt their Health, and brought many Inconveniences upon themselves, meer-Ty to follow this bruitish Mode. Some others there are, who first learnt to take it for some manifest Distemper, which have so far been excusable (tho' yet not one of an hundred of this fort have found it a Remedy;) for the' Tobacco hath been of so universal an use, yet cis no Univerful Medicine. Indeed it hath and is indu'd with its particular Physical Vertues, as all other Herbs are, and when 'tis properly apply'd, and meets with fuch Drieales.

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Difeases, then it proves effectual, otherwise not: there is as much reason that any other Physical Herb should be made univerfal as this, but few Men hearken to Reason; for most (like Brutes) are carry'd away by Custom, and look on the Multitude, and make their uncircumcis'd ways their Rules, childishly saying, Sure if there were not many excellent Vertues and Benefits to be found in the use of such things, as the common taking of Tobacco, (viz. five, fix, ten or twenty Pipes a day, and as much ftrong Drink in one day, as might well sustain five or fix Men a Week ) fuch abundance of Wife and Learned Men would never pra-Etise the same; for (fay they) we see our Physitians and Apothecaries, and the best of our Gentry, such as have been bred in the Universities and Inns of Court. [But it had been much better they had been of that most excellent Imployment Jacob's Sons were of the' now despis'd. \ Nay, some of our Reverend Divines themselves will smoke as intemperately as any of the Vulgar. But all this is still but a Fool's Argument, to do a thing because he sees others to do it, tho' Reason and Experience tells him, 'tis prejudicial.

It is not above 60 or 70 years ago, fince that only Gentlemen, and but a few of those took Tobacco, and then so moderately, that one Pipe would ferve four or five, for they handed it from one to another (and it feems were then so honest, as not to fear infecting one another with any French Contagion) but now every Plow-man has his Pipe to himself. In former days Canary was chiefly sold by the Apothecaries, and perhaps then when Adulteration was not fo much in fashion, might be the best Cordial in their Shop. The name and use of Brandy was not known till of late; but now the excels of all thefe things is become almost general amongst all forts of People, even amongst those that count themselves most sober and Religious, and who should fet Examples of Temperance to others, it not being esteem'd any sin to swoke 2, 3 or 4 Pipes of Tobacco at a fitting, and Carrouze firong Drink, Brandy, Wine, and the like, in perfect Health, and when need or nature doth not require fuch things; and yet think all's well, if they can but follow their outwar I

Occasions, and keep themselves from being Drunk, they never regard it, tho' one of them do destroy of Gods good Creatures as much in one day, both in Value, Quantity and Quality as would fuffice five or fix. Still, I fay, all this is not recon'd any fin amongst many thousands of thoie counted fober People; the common castom and frequent use of these Intemperances hides the Evil of them, which few confider, or if they do, yet they are asham'd to follow the pure dictates of Wisdom, for fear of displeasing or being hooted at by the frantick Rabble, who gaze, laugh and rail at all that will not run with them to the fame Excess of Riot. There is scarce any thing in the World that has so much depray'd and depriv'd man of his understanding, and led him aside from the simple innocent ways of God and Nature, fince his original fall, as Custom and the Example of the Crowd. As in the government and ordering of Families, if the good man of the House say to his Wife, It will be best for us to order the Affairs of our House so and so——Tes (presently she answers ) it is true; but then what will People fay of us? How strangely will they talk? And what a base Report we shall give occasion to be raised of us? If we do only those things that are proper and necessary to preserve the Health of our Bodies and Minds, How many stingy sneaking Names will they call us, Oc? And by this learned Lecture the filly man is over-perswaded to continue on his old rode of Excess and Superfluity, to the Displeasure of God, Injury of Naeure, Prejudice of his Families Health, bad Example to his Children, and imparing of his Estate; and all this meerly to avoid the Chat and cenforious Tattle of a few Goffips, the wagging of whose tongues is no more to be valu'd by any Wife Man, than the Chattering of Magpies, or the buz of Flies in Autumn.

Nothing is more manifest than that there is not one of many Thousands that is guided by his own Mind, Wisdom or Reason, but the common Custom carries the day; few ever stand to dispute whether it be good or bad, Is it a Custom, the Fashion, all the Mode? If it be, there is no scruple to be made. The unlawful use of Tobacco, Brandy,

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Wine, &c. and the Intemperance therein is cloaked over by the wicked Custom of the Multitude. Would not any indifferent body hold it a fin and a high shame for a Man or a Woman to fit fotting and fmoaking ten or twenty Pipes of Tobacco in a day, making the whole House stink an hundred fold worse than the Saturnine Smoke of Chimnies, and spitting and spawling as though he had taken a fluxing Potion, and continually spitting it up again, as if his Chaps had found the perpetual Motion; Would not, I fay, all this feem most Abominable, and be counted a very great Evil and Intemperance, if it were not a Custom? The very same is to be understood in many other things. Which evil Customs and Habits all fober well-minded People ought to refrain and cast from them, and look upon them no otherwise than as Inventions and Snares laid by evil Angels to inthrall and infnare mankind, that he may keep them in Darkness, and that by fuch their following those evil Customs, they may be always rendr'd uncapable of understanding God or his own Nature.

How much precious time do Men spend in smoaking Tobacco, dosing and stupisfying their Senses? And how many through such neglect of time, and the Expences, which this smoaking generally draws with it, have half starv'd their poor Families, and involved themselves in many Mischies and Inconveniences? But to proceed to

particulars.

Tobacco does generally disagree most with the Cholerick and Sanguine Complexion'd People, being an utter
Enemy to their Nature; the taking of it in Pipes doth
over-heat their Bodies, the Fumes and Smoke thereof
do too violently penetrate and awaken the Center, which
alwayes sets Nature into an unequal motion; for the sulpherous Fumes penetrate too surjously, which does powerfully stir up and awaken the Element of Water, the attractive and poysonous hot Qualities of Saturn and Mars
being so strong in Tobacco, that rarely any can take it
without much Spitting, which is Injurious to most sorts
of People, except some cold Melancholy or gross Phies,

matick Complexions, who through cold windy Diftempers, and watry gross Humours, want Evacuations; to fuch it oft-times proves profitable, if not taken too frequently, but as it were in a Physical way. But for others, that are in perfect Health, and especially for the Sanguine, or Cholerick Complexions, it very rarely (if ever ) proves beneficial; for it dries up and exhales that most pleasant moist Liquor, and forcibly draws it from all parts of the Body, and casts it forth by its poysonous Fumes; and so the Body being depriv'd of what should keep it in Temperature, and cool all the inward parts and Vessels, and sharpen the Appetite, becomes all over hot and dry, the Appetite dull the Stomach out of tune. and great drought or defire to drink follows; and hence it is that the Pot and the Pipe are inseparable Companions, and Itill the strongest Drinks are desir'd by all Smoakers, for Small will not make Nature restitution for her losses; for every extream begets its Likeness, and after too great Evacuations there must be Supplies.

I dare from Reason and the Testimony of Experience assirm, that 'tis absurd, and against Nature, for either young People, or any others that are in perfect Health, to practise the common Smoaking of Tobacco, it being an Herb endu'd with extream Qualities; and all such things ought to be cautiously taken into the Body. I would have every one consider the possibility of Nature in all such unequal things, especially those whose predominant Quality stands in the high Poysons, and to observe the Nature and Operation of each thing, and then they will certainly sind the truth of what is mention'd before.

Let us take an Example in firong Drinks and Wine: The predeminant Quality there is a certain Spiritual Heat, and as foon as a Man hath drunk them, he prefently feels his Internal Heat or Spirits to be rais'd, or awakened above and beyond its proper degree, if any quantity be drunk, during the time of its operation, but afterwards it leaves Nature with fewer Spirits than it found in her; for all Meats and Drinks, and whatfoever elfegoes into the Body, that is unequal in its parts, does

too violently awaken or kindle the Central Heats, and raife them from their feveral Centers, and brings Nature into an unequal Operation, consumes the Radical Moisture, and as it were burns up the sweet Oy!, and evaporates the pure Spirits; for this cause, after the operation of fuch unequal things, most People are possest with an heavy Dulness and Indisposition, Fumes and Vapours befieging the Crown, the Senfes stupify'd or disorder'd, the Stomach and Appetite furr'd and dull'd. By which effects all Men may be sensible that Nature does perfectly hate all Extreams and Inequality: But on the contrary, if Meats or Drinks be of a simple or middle Nature, and there be in them no manifest Quality predominant, then they gently infinuate their Vertues into all parts of the Body, administring both dry and moist Nourishment, and with silence and concord support the Bo-

dy in Health.

The Vertue of Tobacco taken in Pipes, is extracted from the Smoke thereof; now Smoke is unufual to Nature, and a fulfom Steem or Vapour full of dark Sulpherous Saturnal Excrements, which the Fire and Light casts forth as an abomination, being void of all real Vertue; it contains a gross Humidity, and a fierce keen Quality, very pernicious to the pure Spirits: For Smoke proceeds from the poyfonous Juices and Liquor, which the Fire and Air separates and casts forth, it being a thing that all People endeavour to avoid; and how inimical it is to Nature, is further manifelted by that black futty Substance which it leaves behind it, and by its destroying Vegetation; for it contains two Poyfonous Qualities, a strong Bitter one from Mars, and a fulfom Astringent one from Saturn; its black Colour shews that its predominant Quality is from the venomous Center of Saturn and hence when Tobacco is burn'd, it fends forth a ftrong fulfom fcent or fmell, offensive to most that are not us'd to it; nay, do not the very Breaths of those that take Tobacco perfectly stink? And does not the smoking of it to defile the common Air, that a Man may know where one hath been that takes Tobaco, they leave such a fetid Vapour behind them? Do not all or most of our English Herbs, when burn'd, send forth a far better Scent or Fume than Tobacco does? And I am sure many of em would not only be less offensive, but produce better ef-

fects, as to the Cure of Difeases.

When any Herb, Wood, or other thing is fet on Fire, you may prefently perceive by the fcent what Quality was therein predominant, for the Fire powerfully awakens all the hidden Qualities, which could not be perceiv'd whilst the thing remain'd intire. If the chief quality of the Herb, or thing burnt, stand in the friendly Nature, then it fends forth, and is manifested by two Qualities, viz. a most pleasant sweet Smell or Vapour, chearing and delightful to the Senses, and also it sends forth a burthenfom Fume or Vapour, which incorporates it felf with the Air, and flies away in a Smoke or Steem, which is from the poyfonous Root, the Original of every Life: But on the contrary, if you burn any Herb or other thing, the predominant Quality whereof stands in the Martial or Saturnine Poysons, then all such things fend forth also two Qualities, viz. a very unpleasant Scent or Fume, offensive and burthensom to Nature, dulling the pure Spirits, and as it were fuffocating the pleafant Vapours of the Air; and also it sends forth a gross humid poyfonous matter, that incorporates it felf with the thickest part of the Air, and evaporates in a Saturnine Smoke; for if there lie hid any Vertue or Vice in any thing, Fire will unlock all the Gates and discover it; and if there be any Aromatick or Balfamick Vertue in the Herbs or Vegetables so burnt, it will appear, by sending forth odorifeross and pleafant Smells: As on the contrary, ill Smells are an evident Tellimony of Saturnine and Martial Poyfons being predominant, which is the very nature of Tobacco, and therefore not to be so wantonly us'd as commonly it is.

Lastly, I would not have People imagin that there is the more Vertue in Tobacco, because the Fumes and Smoke of it will open the Body, and loosen the Felly, for it is the nature of all Smoke to open, and being of a fierce keen

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penetrating quality that arises from the Original Poyfons in Nature, whence it has also a sharp fierce humid quality that is exceeding offensive to the Eyes, like the Fumes that Onions fend forth when cut. And we must likewise note, that when Tobacco was first brought into England, it was ten-fold more offensive to the Takers thereof than it is now, because their Fore-Fathers were not acquainted with the use of it, so that they could not entail any defire of it on their Posterity: For the Children that are begot by Persons, that have accustom'd themselves to the common use of these unnatural things, contract a kind of unsensible Affinity with such things, as proceeding from the like matter and Essences, fo that thereby there are Foundations laid for Inclinations towards the use of them: The same is to be understood in other things, as those whose Parents live much on Flesh or Fift, do lay fuch Foundations for an Inclination theretato in the very Radix of their Children, that it would prove a very difficult thing for them to refrain there-from.

So that every succeeding Age doth more easily and familiarly, and with the less difficulty receive these evil Customs and Habits, till in time they become almost Naural, and thence humane Nature in general becomes weaker and decay'd, and Diseases come into the World with Children, as part of their Essence, and Scurveys and other Diseases grow almost Universal, and all this for want of Temperance and Discretion in their Progenitors: A sad Inheritance to leave our Off-spring, when we bequeath them our Follies, and intail upon them Miseries that are but the just Punishments and natural Consequences of them!

Of Clothing, Bedding, &c.

As Moderation, and a frugal Restraint, free from Super-stuity or Delicacy in Clothes, Bedding, &c. does much conduce to the Health of the Body, as well as of the Mind (which is observed but by a few) so all over-warm Cloathing, soft Feather-Beds, and close Houses, render Nature so nicely tender, that upon every small Accident, the Body is subject to various Injuries. First, such usage makes all the external

external parts so obnoxious, that every little Cold penetrates and seizes the Body, which being by these means obstructed, there follows Coughs, Wheesings, Shortness of

Breath, and innumerable other Inconveniencies.

ration of the heat and spirits, causing a hot faintness to attend the whole Body; it hurts also the digestive Faculty of the Stomach, dulls the edge and sharpness of the Appetite, causes Sweating and a general weariness in the whole Body, and disables it to perform all its Labours and Exercises. The cause of so great Inconveniences proceeds from warm Clothes, &c. which hinder the most friendly Element the Air from penetrating the body, whereby the Spirits become weak and fainty: For as nothing hurts the Body more than hot sulpherous Airs, so there can be nothing that does more cheer and refresh the Spirits than cold pleasant Airs, which is known by every mans Experience.

3dly, Warm and close Houses, &c. are attended with these evil Effects; the Air which is the Life of the Spirit, is hindr'd from having its free egress and regress, by the close drawing of the Window-Shutters, Hangings and Curtains, which suffocates the pure volatile spirit of the Air, benums and stupisties the Senses, and causes an Indisposition from external heat to posses the whole Body; besides it is pernicious to the vital Spirits, dulls the Appetite, weakens the Stomach, and deprayes the senses of Tasting, and the digestive

Faculty.

4thy, Soft and Warm Beds with Curtains drawn before the Windows and about the Beds, produce these following bad Consequences, both to the body and mind; the Air being, as it were, pen'd up, becomes hot and sulpherous, because the pure thin vapours and spirits thereof are suffocated, and so consequently must needs be very injurious to them that lie thus in their Beds: Moreover, the Air cannot penetrate the Body; and so being destitute of Motion, the Stomach and natural Heat is deprived of its free operation; and this is the Reason that Suppers are not so well digested, but oft-times become Noxious, causing an unnatural kind

of Sleep, creating an Aptitude in the external parts to glow with a burning and unnatural kind of Heat: this ill custom is too frequently us'd by those who are sick, but efpecially those that lie in Child-bed, to whom often the confequence is more dangerous: The Chambers of most fick People are kept fo very close, that it will disorder a Healthy Person to continue there three or four hours; and if so, what detriment then do you think must of necessity attend the fick, by reason of such hot sulpherous Airs? And indeed, confidering how low and weak their Spirits are, nothing can be more hurtful to them than this is, under these Circumstances. For these pure thin vapours and spirits being destroy'd by those sulpherous ones, the poysonous and deadly Vapours are stirr'd up, which have a powerful influence upon the Body, by way of fimile, and wound the pure Spirits in the Body, causing an unnatural Heat in all the external parts, with a fainty kind of weakness. This becomes as offensive as the Heat and Air which proceeds from Charcoal, and is of the same nature and operation; for in the making of Charcoal, the pure Spirits in the wood, which is its true Life, or that fweet Water or Oyl, whence the Light hath its bright shinning Quality, is suffocated, and in a manner destroy'd; for the Spirits are the Life of the Oyl, and the Oyl is the house and pleasant habitation of the Spirits; and in all Preparations where the one is destroy'd, the other dieth, as in this of making of Wood into Charcoal, where both the pleasant Qualities are destroy'd, the free Influences of the Air being hinder'd, the Spirits and Oyl, which are of a friendly nature and operation, become thereby fuffocated. The fire that Wood fends forth has a bright shining Light, its heat is friendly and refreshing; but Charcoal, tho' it has the same Foundation, and is Wood in the original, yet these two friendly Qualities being destroy'd and suffocated in the making thereof, it comes to be of another nature and operation, as if it had not been Wood. For these Reasons Charcoal will not flame nor give a bright light, but its flames are of a fulpherous Colour; for having loft its Moderator or friendly Life, the original Poyfons take place, and its Fire becomes much stronger

than that of Wood, and the heat and fumes thereof burdensom to the pure Spirits of those that are near such Fires; the dark wrathful Vapours do awaken their simile in the Body. If this were rightly understood by a delicate fort of People in the World, I am perswaded they would not fear every small blast of wind, neither would they deprive themselves of the most pleasant and benign Influences of the Air, which keeps the effential Spirits living in every Creature, and is indeed the excellent support of the whole nature of all Beings, giving to them Life and Vigour. And therefore you dainty Dames that are so nice, that you will not endure this pleafant Element to blow upon you, unless it be in a hot and sulpherous day, in which it has not half that power and vertue that it has in cooler Weather; you, I fay, who are fo Curious, do but confider a little feriously what is faid, and your own experience may convince you, that there is nothing better than pure and clear Airs to cheer and comfort Nature, and to make the Spirits brisk and lively: Are there any more healthy than those whose Imployments and Exercises are in the open Air? Are there any who can endure Labour with less Prejudice? Are there any who are generally more Robust? Any that have better and sharper Appetites than they? Likewise, those that use the Country-Air much, enjoy, in a great measure, the above-mention'd advantages; It will be very convenient then to nse a Medium in reference to Clothes, Houses and Beds; and of the two, Coolness is much fafer (from ones Birth to the Grave) than Heat, both inwardly and outwardly. Pleafant and gentle Airs shut the Pores, that the Radical Moisture and Spirits cannot evaporate; they strengthen Nature, give an edge to the Appetite; the thinner and meaner a Man's Clothes are, the stronger and brisker he is, and his natural Heat and digestive faculty is also the stronger; besides, thin Clothing (except in cold Weather) makes People fitter for Labour, and less burdensom, preferves the natural heat, and keeps it more Central. Therefore it is that all Creatures that are born and bred in cold Climates, are stronger and better able to endure Hardship.

and toilsom Labour than those that live in hot Climates. and are greater Eaters and Drinkers of Strong Food and Drinks; for this cause most People in cold Countries are inclin'd to the Intemperances of Gluttony and Drunkenness more than in hot, fo great is the power and operation of open cold Air; it does wonderfully strengthen Nature, and nothing can be a greater injury to Health, than for People to accustom themselves to Tenderness; the more they do wear, the more they may, so that at last they may have need to carry their Beds on their backs; for by degrees it weakens the Body, and causes so great a tenderneis, that they find it very troublesom to have the fresh cool Air to blow upon them; the effects are not better which rich compounded Meats and Drinks produce in those that are accustom'd to them, they weaken the Stomach, and by their heat contract the Vessels of the Stomach, insomuch that with a kind of nauseating they both eat and drink, or rather they know not well what to eat and drink. This is further manifest in those that use to drink Brandy and other Spirits; for they do so consume the natural heat, that after eating they feel their Food lie heavy in their Stomachs, and fometimes are apt to cast the Food up again; thus it is in all forts of Intemperances, and by the continuance or abandoning of the use of such unwholsome Liquors, you may change and alter Nature as you pleafe, either for the better or worle.

But if you will be so habituated and wedded to your unhealthful Customs, that you value not whether Nature be weak and impotent, tender and unhealthy, then you may mix your food with all the Varieties that the East and West-Indies produce, you may make your drink as strong & cordial as you list, you may make all your Preparations x lamode de France, you may Boil and Roast all your food to pieces, till there can be no more nourishment; then you may wrap your selves up in Furs, and wear a brace of Night-Caps, and bury your selves every night over head Gears in a Down-Bed, barriendo'd with a double Range of Curtains, keep your House close, and be sure that you skreen your selves up by a lusty Cole tre, and fortishe your windows with those Shutters that you

may fee no light, nor feel any Air; and when it is nine or ten a Clock in the Morning, look that you have a good roufing Fire in your Chambers, and Breakfast ready, and two or three hours after let a plentiful Dinner of varieties be made ready, with strong and enslaming Liquors: This is the Trade that many Thousands of this Nation use, as if they studied to bring Diseases upon themselves, and to dig their Graves with their own Teeth; for in the midst of all their Assuences, wherein they esteem themselves happy, they are yet most miserable. But on the contrary, they who would have and preserve their Strength, and a firm Health both of Body and Mind (which of all Terrestrial Pleasures is the greatest) will observe these Rules:

First, Let your Meats and Drinks be simple, not compounded of Variety, and of things disagreeing in their Natures; do not exceed the bounds of that necessary Nourishment which Nature requires, least the Natural Heat of the Stomach be thereby destroy'd; be sure that Nature be master, not the Food; use moderate Exercise and Labour; for nothing does more strengthen the Body and make the

Spirits more brisk and lively than pains taking.

As to wearing of Clother, use such as are neither too Warm nor too Thin, of the two, the latter is the best for it both hardens and strengthens Nature, and has many other good effects before mention'd. It is also convenient that the Head and Breaft be kept cool, for that strengthens the Stomach, and all the Vessels thereof; it helps Concoction, and does greatly prevent the generation of Phlegm and other Crudities, which are apt to obstruct the Passages, from whence proceed Coughs, Whee-Jings, Shortness of Breath, and other Distempers, which Difeases do commonly invade those who accustom themfelves to Delicacy and Niceness: So on the contrary, they who often go into the clear and ferene Air, whose Imployments or Divertions are for the most part in the Fields, have not only sharper Appetites, but also are not so Subject to the Distempers and Infirmities of the Breast, as the former are, tho' their Clothes are but poor, mean, often

wet, and their breafts bare; yet it is undeniable but that they are more healthy than the other, notwithstarding the Intemperances they are guilty of in Meats, Drinks and Exercises; for their business chiefly consisting of Exercife, and lying much in motion, and having the free Influences of the Air, a little Intemperance does not much hurt their Spirits: But fuch Diforders are not fo eafily thrown off by fuch as are accustom'd to fine Food and rich Cordial Drinks, and their Spirits and heats are not to be compar'd to the other; and yet tho' their Clothing be thin, their Houses and Beds cold, their Coverings light, tho' they had not quilted Caps for their Heads, nor Curtains for their Windows and Beds, nor it may be scarce any other Windows or Shutters than the Trees that grow before their Houses; insomuch that the Fires, Beds and Houses of such would kill a great many tender Gentlemen and Citizens; yet we see they are far more healthy and strong, and nothing so liable to Diseases, as those others which are so nice and curious of themselves: And tho' their Food be course and simple, yet it does Support Nature more than all the Superfluities of the other; for this course manner of living does propagate Health, and strengthens Nature, because all such things are equal in their parts; therefore I would advise all Citizens, whose Affairs are most within their Houses, to use themselves to wear thin Clothes, and to keep small Fires, and to let their Houses be as open as may be to the Air; for where this Element has not its free Influences, the Air in fuch places is thick, the pure Spirits and thin Vapours thereof become as it were dull and fuffocated that it cannot penetrate the Body by the way of the Porcs; whereas the Radical Spirits are in a manner supported, refresh'd and kept alive by a continual fucking in, or penetration of that Element, and if there were a total intermission but for a small time, the Spirits could not sublift, but Death must needs follow; so where the same is in part obstructed, the Spirits, by reason of hot sulpherous Airs, grow fainty, and do in a manner die away, and nothing will recover them but open clear Airs; For the Support, Lite

Life, Strength and Vigour of the Body is the Spirit, and the support and life of the Spirit is the Air; therefore both Body and Spirits in Man and all other Creatures are not only supported in Health and Strength, by gross corporeal Meats and Drinks, but also by a pure thin, spiritual substanial Life, which the Elements of the Body and Spirit in man do continually fuck in like Spunges, from all the four Elements, especially from the Air, which if It be too close pen'd up, and has not its free Influence, it becomes fulphurous, and awakens the dark poylonous fire in the body, which is the original of every Life, and this it does by simile, as I have already at large explained. -Such is the Pleafant and friendly Nature of the Air, that it does by a sympathetical operation give life and vigour to the Radical Moisture and Natural Heat; for this Element burts nothing, but preferves all, except those delicate tender Creatures who by a too great Indulgence of their unreasonable Appetites, and foolish compliance with ill Customs, willingly deprive themselves of its fingular benefits; therefore those that regard their Healths, ought not to make strong Bulwarks and Fences from the free visits of so good a friend, but rather court its Familiarity by motion in the open Fields, Houses, &c. I know it is a Custom in many places of the Country to plant Trees before their Houses, but I am of opinion that they are not convenient nor profitable, in respect of Health; for it hinders the fresh breezing Gales of Wind to enter into and fweeten their Houses; also Trees, Woody places and Vallies, do by simile attract the Clouds and moist Vapours, which are injurious to some Constitutions of men, It is likewise convenient that all forts of People do not accultom themselves to fit by Fires, especially those made of Cole, or any other of the like Nature, because they do as it were by a natural simile dry up the Radical Moisture, exhale and suffocate the Spirits, and with too great violence open the Pores of the whole Body, and as it were, chill the whole Body, making it thereby incapable to endure the Air, without trouble and danger of taking cold: it also dulls the edge of the Appetite,

and fends dark thick Fumes into the Head, weakens the Eyes, and causes a general indisposition through the whole body. Besides, that heat and warmth which is procured by Fires, heavy Clothes, &c. is very troublesom, in comparison of that pleasant natural Heat that is awaken'd by Motion and Action in airy and open places; and there is as much difference both in the Appetite, and the whole state of the Body and Spirits, between the one and the other, as there is between Light and Darkness, the one being lightfom, airy, pleafant, strong and lively, with a sharp and perfect Appetite, the other being unpleafant, cold on one fide, and hot on the other, dull and heavy, of little Appetite, and that not good; and fo the body being feeble and tender, the man knows not what to eat, nor what to drink, nor what to wear, he finds every Room too cold for him, he is indifpos'd; therefore he must have this and the other dainty Bit, and this and the other Cordial Drink, but all to little purpose, so long as they drive their old Trade of Superfluities in the above mention'd things: A Cup of cold Water or Small Drink, and a piece of brown Bread to a well-prepared Stomach, is above all Dainties. Therefore it is a very uncomfortable thing for a man to be ignorant of himself; for such never use things that are friendly to Nature, and the good Health both of Body and Mind; but on the contrary are diligent to procure fuch things as are inimical and hurtful to it. Wifdom, which is certainly great Riches, teaches a man to put an high Estimation upon mean and simple Things, and to use them all with a thankful Heart to the Glory of God.

# Of particular Trades, and particularly of Seamen.

The last Consideration of the great Benefit of the open Air, leads us to observe, what Callings and Imployments may be esteem'd the most wholsom or best accommodated for the preservation of Health, touching which, we are in the first place to note, that all forts of Trades that work in Wood, as Carpenters, Joyners, and other Trades

of the like Nature, are all of them wholfom Imployments, as well because their Labour confists of fundry motions of the Body, as for that the various forts of Woods they work in, fend forth most pleasant and fragrant Smells, which must needs be very refreshing to Nature; and if those men were Temperate and Careful of themselves not to lift pieces of Timber beyond their Strength, &c. they might enjoy their Health and Strength even to a good old Age. Also, those Trades and Imployments that belong to the Water, fuch as Sea-men and Barge-men, Skullers, &c. are healthful Imployments; for the pleafant and wholfom Vapours which the Water always fends forth, being mix'd with the friendly and gentle Breezes of the sweet Air, does powerfully penetrate all the parts of the Body, and cleanfes all the passages of the Breast, makes the Lungs found, sharpens the Stomach, giving it a good Appetite, and an easie Concoction; it makes men lively and hardy, and the Bones and Nerves ftrong; for they being still in the fresh Air, it is no

wonder that they find fuch good Effects of it.

I know no Imployment men could fpend their time about with more Vigour, Health and Pleasure than This, if the Rules of Sobriety were strictly observ'd: But they are a fort of People whom no bounds of Sobrety can limit, fuch as use no Medium or Equaltity in their Meats, Drinks and Exercises; for the greater part they are excessive drinkers of strong Drinks, such as Brandy, and other adulterated Spirits, which not only weaken the Natural Heat, but awaken the Original Fires, and fierce Poyfons in Nature, which does cause siery Passions and Head-strong Humors in the Mind; and indeed they living on falt Flesh and Fish, can hardly be free from doing Violence to Nature, because the Spirituous Parts and Balfamick Fody is almost destroyed in that kind of Food, and the Quality which is predominant, is of a bot, sharp and fierce Nature; and this Nourishment being commonly taken, does heat and dry up the Radical Moisture, and cools the refreshing Vapours which proceed from the Elements of Air and Water, from whence also proceeds unnatural Droughts. Droughts, and the Generation of the Disease called the Scuruy, and innumerable other Distempers: But these friendly Elements, the Water and the Air, give them often great Relief, for otherwise they could not as they do eat and drink to such an Excess.

Many men of this imploy ruin their Health by indulging too much their Appetites; for they eating and drinking beyond measure, and without exception, when they come into bot Climates, viz. the East and West-Indies, where the Beams of the Sun are fo powerful, that their Pores are open'd, and they fweat continually, and their pure Spirits and Radical Moisture so much exhal'd and evaporated, that they prefently feel an inward Weakness and a Decay in the Natural Heal and in the Stomach, accompanied with cloudy Fumes in the Head, causing an Indisposition and Weariness through the whole Body, and rendring Nature incapable to bear fuch a burthen of Intemperances as they lay upon her, without manifest Prejudice. Their eating, I fay, of fait Flesh and Fish, and their drinking of bot and inflaming Liquors, and observing of no fit Season, nor due proportion of time for taking of Rest, which in hot Countries should be from twelve of the Clock to three in the Afternoon: Thefe and other Extravagances bring upon them Fluxes, griping Pains of the Bowels, and Acute Fevers; their drinking of that Liquor called Funch is also very Inimical to Health; For the Lime-Juice, which is one of the Ingredients they commonly use in it, is in its Nature, fierce, fharp and Aftringent, apt to create griping Pains in the Belly: These and many other Discases are the direful Effects of their Intemperance in eating, drinking, Ge. But still 'tis certain none would be more Healthy than Sea faring men, if they keep within the bounds of Moderation, and would be but content with the more fimple and mean forts of Food and Drink, as Bread, Cheefe, Butter, Gruels, various Grains and Fruits, which are both mild and frieldly, and would with little use and cultom fufficiently supply Nature with a Nourishment both dry and moist, and that much better than the

the various forts of Food which is generally allotted for Sea-men; falt Flesh and Fish may do well between whiles, if it be sparingly and seldom eaten; but I would advise such People not to eat too freely of the various Fruits such Countries afford, and to eat sparingly also of Flesh, Fish, &c. For all sudden Alterations and Extreams prove very noxious and dangerous to Nature, especially to such who have in their long Voyages accustom'd themselves to the foremention'd things.

#### CHHP. VII.

Of Wheat and other Grains, Beans, Peafe, Herbs, Colworts and Colly-Flowers; and that the Fruits Herbs and Grains of our own Country are better, and more agreeable to our Bodies, than any brought from abroad: To which is added, some Remarks on Fish.

F all forts of Bread, that made of Wheat is the finest and best; some Astrologers think that this fort of Grain is under the Dominion of the Planets of Jupiter and Venus. As there are several kinds of Wheat, the best is that which is bard, thick and beavy, clear, smooth, and of the colour of Gold, and which grows in fat and Limy Ground, and afterwards has heat in the Mow three or four Months, by which that raw kind of Quality that is in all Grains, may be fully digested; the like usuage in Hay, &c. will not be inconvenient. This Grain is not only the strongest, but of all forts of Bread the Qualities and Properties of its Nature fland in the best Equality, only the fweet and Balfamick Quality does a little predommate, which gives it that pleafant Relish and kindly Operation, far beyond all other forts of Bread; there is scarcely to be found any Grain, Herb or Fruit in the whole Creation so highly graduated in Nature as Wheat, or where the Forms and Qualities of Nature stand in more sxacs

exact and perfect Equality; therefore it does justly challenge the first place and preheminence of all forts of Bread or Food; it is the Foundation of all good Nouri-Ihment, called by the wife Man, The Staff of Life; and our Saviour Christ compares the Heavenly and Spiritual Food of the Soul to Bread, which does not a little Illustrate the excellency thereof. Wheat ought not to be ground at Mill above a day or two before it be made into Bread; for when the Body is broken, the pure Volatile Spirituous Parts and oily Balfamick Body, will more or less evaporate according to the time it has lain ground, unless the Flour be pack'd up hard and close in Casks, as Seamen and Merchants do when they carry it to Sea, by which means the Spirituous and Oily Quality will be some-what longer preserved; but still when it comes to be us'd, they'l find it to be much drier, and the Eread made of that Flour is not to be compar'd in goodness to that made of Wheat newly ground, it is neither fo fweet nor so moist as the other: This Grain is so sound and firm in its Nature, that if it be not ground, it will endure to be kept for feveral Years, but if once broken, the Volatile Spirit, which is the preserver of all things, will evaporate, and then the fweet friendly oily Quality is quickly destroyed, and it loses its natural Smell, Colour and Tafte, and generates Worms: but when the other lively and pleasant Qualities are preserv'd, no Vermin will breed in it.

I confess it is very hard to hit the proper Season of Reaping this and other Grains, the Medium between the time of standing too long, and cutting too soon, is to be regarded; but of these Evils or Extremities, the lesser, which is the later, is to be chosen; for if it be cut down three or four days before it comes to its full Ripeness, it will gain what was wanting by lying in the Sheaf, and heating in the Mom, by which means you shall not only preserve it in its natural Colour, but it will also be heavier and fuller, yielding more and better Flour: If you let it stand too long until it be over-ripe, then it will scarce recover its felf; for when this or any other Grain comes to its full strength

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and ripeness and it be not then cut down, the pure Volatile Spirit and oily Body begins to evaporate; as the gross phlegmy matter in any Body is exhal digard digested by the Influences of the Sun, so also the Spirituous Parts and Oily Body will be exhal'd and evaporated by vertue of the fame Influences, after the drying up of the former groß matter, by which the Balfamick Body is as it were captivated; for the Sun works first in the phlegmy and gross Body, which when it is exhal'd, the pure Effential Spirits and Balfamick Vertues being fet at liberty, the Sun also will immediately work on them too, and dry them up to that degree, as 'twill be beyond the Power and Efficacy both and Nature and Art to retrive, an example we have, often of this in Hay, &c. Your Wheat by too long standing grows (as I have already faid) not only lighter, and loses its natural Colour, and will not afford so good nor 10 much Bread, but it also is barder of Concoction, and creates Obstructions in the Stomach; the wife Man fays there is a proper Season for all things under the Sun, which without doubt is to be principally regarded in Reaping and Gathering of the Fruits of the Earth.

If you fet any value on Health, and have a mind to preferve Nature, you must not separate the Finest from the Coursest Flour, because that which is Fine is naturally of an obstructive and stopping Quality: But on the contrary, the other which is Course is of a Cleansing and Opening Nature; therefore that Bread is belt which is made of both together; for in the inward Bran and Skin of the Wheat is contained an oily Quality, which is of a fweet friendly Nature, by reason whereof, the Bread which is made of fine and course together, will not only be sweeter, and keep longer Moist, but is also more wholsom, easier of Concoction, and does gently loofen the Belly, and if plentifully eaten, it will cleanfe and free the Pallages from gross phleamy Matter, it will firengthen also more than the other Read made of the finest Flour, it will be harder, and appear shaler at three days old, than the other will be at the or feven. It must be confess'd that the Nutrimentive Quality is continued in the fine Flour yets in the branny part

is contained the opening and digestive Quality, and there is as great a necessity of the one, as the other, for the support of Health; that which is accounted the worst, is as good and benefical to Nature as the best; for when the finest Flour is separated from the coursest and branny parts, neither the one nor the other, have the true Operations of the Flour of Wheat. This may be illustrated by the Example of Wilk, which of it fels is mild and nutritive; but when it is turned into a Curd or thick Substance, there remains a thin and wheyey part, both which has not the true Nature, Quality and Operation of Milk, the Curd being of a hard, tough and obstructing Nature, and the Whey of a cleansing cold Nature, affording but a little Nourishment.

By what has been faid, we may gather that the eating of fine Bread is inimical to Health, and contrary both to Nature and Reason, and was at first invented to gratishe Wanton and Luxurious Persons, who are ignorant both of themselves, and the true Vertue and Essicacy of na-

tural things.

But there is a great deal of Care and Skill to be ohferved in making of Bread; that Bread which is Leavened, provided it be not too much, is the best; for the fower Quality that is in it does much help Digestion, and sharpens the Appetite, and is altogether as pleasant to those that are und to it as Bread made with Test; it is both Wholfoner, and of greater Antiquity, and more agreeable to the Stomach; likewise, that Bread is best that is light, and full of small Eyes, as they call it, being well kneaded and thoughly bak'd; for the good working of Bread does not only make it pleasant to the Pallat, but also renders it easier of Concoction, smooth and free from crumbling; some make it with warm, others with cold Water, it matters not which is us'd, for good Bread may be made with either; but it is to be noted, that after you have wetted and kneaded your Dough, you should let it lie an hour or two, then work it up into Loaves; this way of doing it will make it more light and pleafant : but let not your Loves be too big nor too little, for your I read both bakes

and eats best when the Loaves are of a middle Size. In fome Countries they make their Bread with Leaven, and the mixture of the Lees of Wine, and this makes excellent Bread, but care must be taken that your Oven be not too hot, nor your Fire too quick, but it should be heated gradually; and if your Oven chance to be too hot, let it stand a while until the sierceness of the Heat be gone, or elfe your Bread will not only be fcorch'd and burn'd on the out-fide, but will be also unbak'd in the in-fide; if it is not bak'd enough, then it is offensive to the Stomach, heavy and unpleasant to the Pallat; if over-bak'd, then it is dry, and does not afford good Nourishment; moreover, it is to be bak'd with a good brisk Heat, and not to stand long in the Oven, for thereby it will lofe that brave Colour, wherein it resembles that which it is made of, viz. Wheat.

Bread is one of the best forts of Food, free from Corruption and other evil qualities, yet it is made better and worse according to the Judgment of those that make it, and according to the kneading and baking thereof: that which is not well-wrought will neither bake so well, nor so soon as the other: Wheaten Bread bakes sooner

without, than with Rye or Barley.

Barley is of a Saturnine Grain, and of a courfer and colder quality than Wheat, and affords less Nourishment; if the branny parts be not separated from the Flour thereof, then it makes excellent Bread, and is as well Phyfick as Nourishment for those that are afflicted with Obstructions of the breast, especially such as have proceeded from superfluities and frequent eating of Fat Meats; and excessive drinking of strong Liquors: the Bread being of a drying and apperitive operation, helps Concoction, and cleanfes Nature, and is to be preferr'd before fine Wheaten Bread. Our Citizens and others that live at enfe, and feed too plentifully on rich and fat Meats, have their Stomach made so flippery by the oily kind of quality of the things they eat, that the Retentive faculty of the Stomach cannot long retain the Nourishment, but letting it flip out of the Stomach, as it were, half Concolled, to Table a service to cauteth

causeth griping Pains in the Bowels, and flatuous gouty Humours in the Joynts: Barley Bread and other mean Food, with drinking moderately, and using Field Labour and Exercises, are excellent Antidotes against these and

many other Diseases.

Rie also is an excellent Grain, of a cooling opening Quality, it makes some of the best Bread, if it be mix'd with Wheat; for it is not so apt to obstruct Nature as Bread made of Wheat alone: 'Tis true, this Bread at first will not be very toothsome and pleasant to those that are accustom'd to eat and drink of the best and richest things, neither will it appear to be so wholsom; for it is apt to gripe a little; but this proceeds from the Nature of the Grain, which is to open and cleanse. And I dare affirm, that they who use it will attribute many good Vertues to it, fuch as thefe: It cools the Body, it opens and frees the Passages from Obstructions, and prepares and sharpens the Appetite; but it is to be supposed that the branny parts be used with the flour, otherwise it is not so wholsom, yet the coursest of the Bran is to be separated from the other: I have more than once told you, that the purest and finest of the Flour of most Grains is of a glutinating, clamming and obstructing Nature. But on the contrary, this Grain contains within it a certain flippery and moist Quality, which helps Concoction and sharpens the Appetite; therefore they are not to be separated : for as the one has a Nutrimentive Quality and Operation, so the other has a Digestive and opening Quality, the Qualities of Nature standing, as it were, in equal weight and measure, there can be no supervacuous and unnecessary Property in this or any other fort of Eread; for when once the fweet Harmony and Concord of the parts are broken, the Nature of the thing is changed, and contrary operations must needs follow in one and the same body. That the branny and husky part is good in any Grain, it will further appear by this one familiar Example: If you give to Horfes (that commonly eat Oates) Wheat, Barley, Oc. wherein is more flour and less bran than in the other, 明多种,自己是多种区型是国际的。这一种企业的对对方的

t will heat the Blood and cause Diseases; for as the latter is stopping and obstructive, and over-heats the bo-Gy, so the other is cooling and cleansing; but the better way of feeding this kind of Animals, is to give them the Corn in the Straw, which upon trial will be found to be excellent strengthening and nourishing Food, and that from the Straw, and Chaffy part mix'd with their Oates, which opens, unitops and cleanles the Pallages from all kind of Obstructions: This is further confirm'd, if we look into the Country, where the Peafant, that has no better than course Bread, and other hard and mean fare, is healthier, stronger, and more agile and sprightful than the City-Cormorant, whose bruitish Appetite cannot be tatished with any other thing than the cost liest and richest Varieties that Nature can afford: These latter fort of People accustoming themselves to the highest and finest Preparations of Food and Cordial Drinks, are certainly the most unhealthful Men in the World; because this fort of Food being in its own nature too Spirituous does prey upon the natural Heat, causing either a suffocation or evaporation of the Spirits, and contracting the Vellels of the Stomach, whereby the whole body feems to languish: Every fort of Food has its various operations upon the body and spirit of a Man, and that by way of simile. Therefore all Meats and Drinks ought to be equally compounded of a body and spirit, as most things are in themselves before the Artist makes the deparation; the Food, as the Man, should be compounded both of body and spirit. And to conclude, I know of of no leparation that should be made of the one from the other, but what is done inwardly by the act of the Stomach and natural Heat,

#### Of Peafe and Beans.

Beans and Peafe are Mars's Grains, being drier and courser than the former: Peafe of the two are the finest and easiest of Concoction, they are both of a Windy Quality, yet being eaten when they are dry'd, are not only

Whole

wholsomer than the Green, but also afford a better and finer Nourishment, not fo apt to generate Crudities in the Body when they are boyl'd in plenty of Water; the Winter-feafon is the most proper time for eating of them; for then the natural Heat being more central, the Stomach is much the stronger; they are a good Food for young healthy People : But Green-Peafe and Beans are indu'd with a gross Phlegmatick Nature, and being frequently eaten generate many groß raw Humours in the Body; but in the declining part of the year, when the Sun and Elements have confumed and dryed away the gross humid parts, they thereby become firmer and wholfomer Food, and will continue good and found for feveral years; but if they be cut down before the Sun has acted its part in extracting the gross Juices, they . will prefently corrupt. Therefore the frequent eating of fuch green Pease is of evil Consequence, and detrimental to the Health; they afford not only unfirm Nourishment, but also cause Obstructions, Fevers and Pains in the Bowels, with Fluxes and a great many other Maladies; That this kind of Nourishment is not good, will further appear by giving you an Example from Cattle, which when they are fed with green Food, as Grass or the like, their flesh and fat is soft, greafy and full of phlegmy groß Matter, neither will it take Salt, nor keep half the time as that which is fed with Hay, Corn and the like; nay, they are fainter and weaker and more apt to tire in their Labour, and to take Surfeits, than those that feed with Hay, &c I do not say but green Peafe may be eaten now and then; for they are in their Nature opening and flippery, which is caus'd by the great Quantity of Phlegmy Matter that is in them: Yet these Rules should be observed in the dressing of them; boyl them in good flore of River Water, let your Fire be quick, and your Pot open all the time of their boyling, and they are to be put in when the Water begins to feeth, and not before. By this way of Ireparation they are made wholfomer than otherwifs they would be. There

There is a fort of Bean call'd by the French, English Bean but we commonly call them Kidney or French Beans, they run upon sticks like Hops; these are mostly eaten when Green; they are of an opening and cleansing Nature, purge by Urine, and help Concoction; the usual way of dressing them is to boyl them in the Shells, and to eat them together. They far exceed and are much better than other Pulfes that are caten green, being in their nature and operation more mild and gentle.

## Of Herbs, Raw and Boyled.

The best raw Sallets are made of Spinage, Parsley, Sorrel, Sage, Pepper-grass, with a small quantity of the Tops of Penny-Royal and Mint; for all these have a chearing and warming Quality, but Lettice and Onions should be sparingly put in, because they are endow'd with a gross thick Juice, and are of a poylonous Nature, sending Femes into the Head, whence proceeds a dull kind of Drowfiness, and propentity to fleep, which is offensive to the Eyes and Brain. There are other Herbs made use of in Raw Sallets, but the fore-mention'd are the best and most material Ingredients. The proper season for eating them is from the beginning of February to the middle of June 3 the earhier in the Spring fo much the better, and the more frequently they are eaten at this feafon, fo much the wholfomer; for they are opening and cleanling powerfully, the Blood is purifi'd, the natural Heat is tempered and encreased, the Spirits are made brisk and lively, the Appetite is quickned, and Concoction facilitated: Raw Herbs are a fublime kind of Food, and are to be preferred before that which is boyl'd; for the pure Volatile Spirit in the Herbs, whence the Animals fragrancy proceeds, cannot endure the violence of the fire; but in boyling, a great part of it is evaporated; for this cause boyled Herbs lie heavier and colder in the Stomach than Raw, which is scarcely credited by any; for they that love boyed Herbs, do generally eat much Flesh with them, and so cannot differn the operation they have: The ftrength

and comforting Quality of every thing confifts principally in the spirituous parts, which are lost in the boyling, and To they become just of another Nature; that lively Tincture and spirituous part, which it had whilst raw can never be retriv'd by all the Ingredients Nature or Art can afford: Do not all Creatures eat their Herbs Raw, and are they not sustain'd by them to admiration? They are powerful Preservers of Life and Health, far beyond all the contriv'd Preparations of other Food. In most Countries of this World, the Inhabitants thereof do eat (England excepted) their Herbs Raw, both in hot and cold Climates: This kind of Food is preferrable to the great Quantities of Flesh, Butter, Cheese, &c. which are too often eaten among us, these latter not only affording too great store of Nourishment, but being naturally hot, they over-heat the Blood, and are heavy to be digested, by reason of the oyly fat matter all such things do plent fully contain, they dull the Appetite, and obltruct, and

as it were fur the Pailages. Besides the Vertues we have ascrib'd to Raw Herbs, God Almighty has created them for the use of Man, and they were the first Food which was allotted him, after the Fall, where he faith, Every Green Herb shall be unto you for Food: And in the first Age of the World, though their Food was scarcely any thing else but Green Herbs and pure Water, yet when was there any Generation fince that time, who has lived in so perfect Health, and to so great and flourishing an Age? The great and Illuminated Prophet Mofes did endeavour to wean ( as it were ) the Children of Ifrael from eating of Flesh in their forty years Journey in the Wilderness, and gave them Laws to distinguish between the Ckan and Unclean Creatures, but you could never read of any Laws forbidding the use of green Herbs. Now the belt Ingredients, to mix and eat with Ram Sallets, are Oyl, Salt, Vinegar, Verquice, Oranges, &c. These make them warm in the Sromach, and pleafant to the Tafte; but you are not to use these ingredients when you eat at the Same time with them Flesh, Butter and Cheese; for so many Mixtures are not agreeable to Nature ; Some love Sugar in their

their Sallets, which is better left out, if you eat Flesh, &c. whih them; for Sugar does not well agree with fat Meats, nor with Oyl, except in way of Medicine.

As to Boyling of Herbs or Sallets, I shall give you an account of the best way of their Preparation, and how they shall be most conduceable to Health, which will appear by the Observation of these following things.

for if they be kept two or three days before they are ufed, or if they lie too close together, the pure Spirts which are very tender in them, will be destroy'd and exceedingly diminish'd, the evaporation of the Spirits make them dull and heavy, affording little or no Nourishment, and that none of the best.

Secondly, The Vessel or Pot in which such things are boyled ought to be large; that it may contain a good quantity of Water, for Water is an Element so friendly and clean, that it helps to preserve the Spirituous Parts, and Balfamick Body, and to digest the gross Phlegmatick Substance; it is the Sweetner, Preserver and Purisher

of all things.

Thirdly, You should have a quick Fire, and are not to put in your Herbs into the Pot until the Water boyl, and then increase your Fire, not suffering it to stand too long before your Pot boyl again; when that is done, let there be no Intermissions in the boyling; for there is nothing that does more deaden and flat the Spirits, especially in green Herbs, than slack Fires and such Intermissions.

Fourthly, So foon as your Pot or Vessel boyls, then you should presently uncover it, that these Sulphurous Fumes and Vapours may evaporate, which are awakned, and forced into the Food by the Fire, and also that the fresh and friendly Influences of the Air may have its free egress and regress, for the Air is the essential Life of the Spirit: No Food can be well prepared, if the Vessel be cover'd.

Fiftbly, Your Herbs and Pulse should not be over-boyled, for then the spirituous parts and balfamick body will instant-

ly evaporate, and your Food will become flat and heavy, loung its pure natural Colour, Smell and Tafte, and is nothing so pleasant and wholsom; it were better that it be under than over done, because of the tenderness

of the green Herbs.

If these fore-mention'd Rules in boyling be not observ'd, then such Food will sofe its proper Vertue and
lively Tincture, and will afford but a very dull, thick
and gross Nourishment, and begets bad Blood, and many other ill Effects; but if they be thus prepar'd, you
may the more boldly venture on eating of Flesh with
them, for they will purge and cleanse the Stomach, and
help the digestive faculty to concoct that Food, which
appears more difficult to be digested.

## Of Colworts, Cabbage and Colly flowers.

Colmorts are the best of the three, being of a more lively, opening and cleanfing Nature and Operation than the other two, because they grow open, so that the Air, with the Sun, has its free Influences upon them, and this is also the Reason that they look of a greener and fresher Colour than many other Vegetables; they are also more wholfom: If you boyl green fresh Colworts, and keep them till next day, and do the like with a Cabbage, keeping it likewise till the next day, your Cabbage shall smell more gross and fulsomer than your Colworts: Also the Juice of green Colworts is of a thiner Substance, and more penetrating than that of Cabbages; Cabbages are so close compacted, that the Air cannot penetrate them, neither can the Sun have fo free and powerful Influences upon them as on Colworts, fo that they become of a groffer thicker Substance, fuller of Phlegm, and gross Juices, and more subject to Putrifaction; for the Air is the true Life of the Spirit in all Vegetables : By this and the Saline Quality in the Earth, they are preserved in their greeness and freshness; but that which is earthed up and hid from the Air, cannot be so wholsom, and is more fading; where the Saline Power is ftrong, the Vegetables are

also lively and strong: For Example, lay a heap of Dung in the Field, and let it lie a Week in the Rain, and then move it, and leave no Dung on that place, and you shall presently see that the Grass in that place, where it did lie, will be strong, and of a deep green fresh Colour, far beyond the Grass in the place where the Dung was spread. and the Reason is very apparent, for the Rain did wash a falt oily kind of Liquor into the Earth, The fame Reafon will hold in other things, as in your low Grounds, that lie between Hills and River-fides, which are more fruitful than other Fields, because the Rain does wash a certain Fat and Saline Quality from the Hills, which drains down to the lower Grounds, and Vallies; also the Rivers fometimes over flowing their Banks, and reaching the adjacent Grounds, do leave (when the Water retires back ) a certain fat faline Quality behind, which makes it more fruitful than otherwise it would be.

Colliflowers are somewhat of the Nature of Cabbage, only they are a little sweeter, they afford but very gross Nourishment to the Body; they generate abundance of windy and flatulent Humors, and send a great many Fumes up to the Head; our Soil commonly is not Rich enough for them; they are more forc'd by Art and Dung, than they grow naturally; they being a Phlegmatick kind of Food, or rather more subject to Putrifaction than Cabbage, yet both the one and the other should be eaten very sparingly: But as for fresh green Colworts, they may be eaten liberally, especially by those that eat fat

Flesh plentifully.

#### Of ROOTS.

Turnips are a Root of a very innocent and mild Nature; it has several good Properties, it removes Obstructions which lie in the Passages, makes the Belly soluble, and mightily helps Concoction by its moist and slippery kind of Quality; one may cat plentifully of this with a great deal of safety; but of Flesh sparingly, as most Nations do (England excepted;) In France, Spain and Portugal, and other

other Countries, a pound of Flesh, with Herbs and Roots will make a Dinner for four or five People: But an English man will eat at one Meal a Pound or two of fat Flesh, and scarcely a bit of Bread with it; there are but too many in this Nation that follow this dangerous and noxious custom.

Turnips being a very good and wholfom Root, I recommend them to every Bodies use, especially to those that eat Flesh plentifully: I confess when they are eaten by themselves, they afford but weak Nourishment, and are a Phlegmatick kind of Food: you must have a care what Ground you fow them in, for all forts of Ground will not bear good Turnips; Doctors fay, that they are a Physical Root, and an Antidote and Remedy against Confumptions, and feveral other Difeases; but I know no such Vertue in them, yet they are good for weak Stomachs, being easie of Concoction; for always weak heats should have a proportionate quantity of Food. And I cannot think, as some imagin, that they are so proper for languishing Diseases, because they are of a watry cold Nature in themselves, and do breed but unfirm Nourishment; befides, they feldom come to Maturity until the declining part of the Year, viz. September and October, &c. at which time the central heat of the Earth being weak, all its Productions are also weak, and endow'd with gross phlegmy and cold Juices; for the Sun being in its Declention, brings all things under the like Circumstance: Therefore all things, viz. Herbs and Roots which are brought forth in this Season, are of a fainty and weak Nature, neither are they fo good for Food or Phylick; bendes Roots are not so good in cold Countries, as Fruits and Herbs are, being generally more cold and earthy, because they want the friendly Influences of the Sun and Air : Therefore Roots have not that pleasant fragrant Smell and Taste, which Herbs, Fruits, &c. have. But Turnips, Potatoes, &c. that grow almost in the top and and furface of the Earth, are better than other Roots, and more familiar to cur Natures than fuch as grow deeper in the Ground, because they participate more of the Influences both of the Air and Sun than the other; when th y are boyl'd in good Water,

ter, and eaten with Butter, Salt and Bread, they are good

Food both for the Sick and the Healthy.

The Carrot is a Root next in Goodness and Vertue to this, the best fort of them are those which are of the deepest Red Colour; when they are eat in their proper scasson, they are a pleasant wholsom Root, which is from the Month of July to the Month of December, or thereabouts; after that time they are not so wholsom, especially those that are taken out of the Ground and kept all the Winter and Spring. This Root being eaten presently after it is pulled up out of the Ground, and when it is well order'd, is not much inferiour to Turnips, they being of an opening and cleansing Nature, easie of Concoction, and may with safety be eaten plentifully, either without or with Flesh. The Colour of Carrots do declare that there is an excellent Vertue in them.

Next to this is a Parsnip, which is a good hearty Root, yet not so good a Friend to Nature as the other two; for they are harder of Concoction, and being eaten, are much apter to create Obstructions in the Stomach, and breed a grosser kind of Nourishment, and consequently a thicker and grosser Blood: It is not good to keep this Root above a day or two before 'tis us'd, for then they'll prove dull upon the Pallat, strong in their taste and smell, heavy and hard of Digestion, and this proceeds from the evaporation of the spirituous parts, as well before as in their preparation; for the Spirit is the Life of the oily body, and the oily body is the House of the Spirit, and the one cannot subsist without the other; the eating of them immediately after they are pluck'd up out of the Ground, must then be the fittest time.

That the Fruits, Herbs and Grains which our own Climate produceth, are more Natural and Proper to maintain Strength, and preferve Healthth, an those that come from other Countries, especially from hot.

Every Country and Climate does by God's Divine Appointment and good Providence, bring forth such Herbs,

Fruits and Grains, as are proper and most agreeable to the Constitutions of the People born in that place, both for Food and Physick, as the Lord in the beginning did tell Adam, That every green Herb and Seed should be for Food. Do we not fee that those that are born and bread in Spain or Italy, and they that dwell in Turkey do differ much from us, both in their Complexions, Manners, and also in their Customs, every Country differing from another in their distinct Inclinations and Fashions, according to the Nature of that place, and the Elevation of the Pole they are under? And as each Country has diffinct Languages, which cannot be understood by People born in other Climates; for have they likewife different Constitutions, Inclinations and Complexions, their Herbs, Fruits and Grains differing in their Quality and Operation: Thefe great differences both of Languages, and of all other things that is between each Country is not caus'd by the Sea, which divides each Country from another, but from the differences of places; for every Hundred Miles through the whole Universe the People differ, and their Speech; so that if a man Travel five Hundred Miles, he shall not be capable to understand one Word of an Hundred: Do we not fee this in our own Country, where those that live in the North, cannot understand those of the West, which is caused from the differing Elevations of the Pole and Influences of the Sun, with concurring Constellations, which also causes all other things to differ both in their Nature and Operations; for this Reason one place is more famous than another, in respect of divers things; and if our own Country doth vary and differ so much in the compass of three or four hundred Miles, what do those remote parts that are distant from us many thousand Miles, as the East and West-Indies? The People of those places in all particulars do much differ from us in their Complexions Constitutions, Religions, Inclinations, Governments, Shapes and Languages; their Animals, fuch as their Beafts, Birds, Fishes, &c. are all of them of a different Nature, Shape and Form from ours; fo also are their Herbs, Fruits and Grains both those that are proper for Food, and also for Physick: Do not the Northern cold Climates give all the beafts of the Field hardy Constitutions and Natures, and warm Cloathing? From whence come your brave thick Furs? Do not the Creatures in cold Countries produce them? And do not the Sheep in cold Climates afford abundance of strong Wool? Whereas the Sheep in hot Countries produce but a little Wool, and that which is very fine; and many of their Creatures have hardly any Wool or Hair on them. The wonderful and wife Creator hath endu'd every Country and Climate with fuch a permanent Nature, even in the beginning, as brings forth Herbs, Fruits and Grains, which are proper and most agreeable to the Natures and Constitutions of the People born in that place. And as the cold Countries produce abundance of Cloth and Furs; so on the contrary, hot Climates afford Silks and find Calicoes, and the like, which are not proper nor useful for us, neither are ours for them: How contrary to Reason and Nature is it for men in cold Countries to cloath themselves with Silk and fine Calico? And so one the contrary, for those in bot Countries to cloath themselves with our strong thick Woolen Cloth and Furs? But mens Health is not fo much endanger'd by outward Garments, as by too great an Indulgence of Nature in the use of Meats and Drinks, the one being External, and the other Internal.

It is known by Experience, that the mixing of the East and West-Indian and Spanish Fruits, with our Food and Drinks, have encreased Diseases, and made the People more fickly than in former Ages, with many new Distempers, which had not any existence among us; for most or all those things that are brough from those Countries are not proper for Food, and are also endu'd with contrary Natures to the Fruits and Grains our own Country produceth, as all sorts of Spices, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper and Ginger, they are all extream bot and dry, and are not proper to be us'd, but in a Physical way; and indeed we do not need them in that way neither; for we have Herbs and Roots that grow in our ownClimate more proper for that use, though the Physicians have been as willing to

deceive

deceive the People, as the Merchants, by telling them the many excellent Vertues contain'd in them: Yet it cannot be denied but that those Spices are Excellent in their Nature and Operation, though not proper for our Constitutions, nor to be mix'd among our Food and Drinks; for that Food in which fuch things are mix'd, does by degrees destroy the Natural Heat of the Stomach, drying up the Radical Moisture, and those cool Vapours which would otherwise refresh the whole Body, keeping of it pleasant, making the Spirits brisk and full of Life: this pleafant Quality is deltroyed by Eating and Drinking fuch things in which Spices, Sugars and Spanish Fruits are mix'd; it makes the Blood also of a hot, sharp, keen quality, and causes thick hot Fumes to ascend into the Head, making the Head, Hands and Feet, and all the external parts to glow with an unnatural Heat; it deadens and dulls the Action of the Stomach, and takes away the sharpness of the Appetite; this may be known to every one, if they would observe the operation of such things; for they are unequal in their parts, the heat bearing a predominacy in them, they do by Similies cause all forts of Foods and Drinks, with which they are mix'd, to become like themfelves, viz. Unequal, if great care be not taken: And the worst of all is, after our Stomachs are accustom'd to such things, we cannot be well fatisfied without them, for they are in some degree like Wine, whereof if a man drink frequently, he cannot without a great deal of Trouble, and some Hazard to his Health, refrain from it; the like is true in drinking of Brandy and taking of Tobacco, which Customs are far more dangerous than the former: For every fort of Food and Drink in which Nature is in its Properties Unequal, does powerfully stir up and beget its likeness in the Stomach, and causeth Nature to be unequal in her Operations; for no forts of Meats or Drinks do more destroy the Health and Welfare of Nature, than those that contain too much Nourishment, and whose predominant quality is to hot, which generally is the effects of all fuch Foods and Drinks, in which the abevemention'd Ingredients are mixed When L 3

When I consider the strange and unnatural mixture, and the variety of Meats and Drinks that are too commonly us'd, I cannot admire the Unhealthiness of our Age: And certainly if this Nation do continue and encrease their eating and drinking the improper Fruits, Spices, Wines, and other things that are the Products and Growths of other Countries, as has been done for these forty or fifty years last past, we shall be corrupted in our Radixes, as too many are already; all those things being now commonly us'd which have greately encourag'd other Nations to make such quantities of them, as that they are become so Cheap, that it is scarcely worth the Merchants while to bring them over; for where there was one pound of Sugar spent forty or fifty years ago, now there is a Thoufand; and where there was then one quart of Wine drunk.

there is now Ten Thousand.

The use of Tobacco and Brandy a hundred years since was hardly known; nay, the use of our Ale and Beer has hardly been above two hundred years, which now we account most Natural; there is somewhat may be said against Reer, but because it is made of our own Grain, I shall not fay any thing here of its Nature or Operation, having treated of it in another place. Great hath been the Increase of those Foreign Ingredients of late years, infomuch that they are esteem'd good to be mix'd amongst common Food and Drinks, as also to be taken Physically; for you may hear many fay, that Tobacco is good to prevent Fumes and Vapours from flying into the Head, and fo make it their constant practice to take it. Now if this had any such operation as they fay, the constant use of it would destroy its Vertues; the same may be alledged of Brandy, Wine, Spices, &c. It is to be noted and pitied that Aged People do not only eat and drink fuch things as are hurtful, but they mix Spices, Sugars and Fruits amongst all their Childrens Food, and between whiles give them Wine and ftrong Drink, which must be very Injurious to their Health; for all Children are tender, both as to their Spirits and Bodies; and because they are growing, their Nature requires great store of moisture, which can be no englished and all the states in mind with

otherways maintain'd but by a simple and mean Food and Drink: If you mix their Food with Sugars, Wine, Spices, and Spanish Fruits, they will certainly over-heat the Body, Stop the Pores, dry up the Radical Moisture, hinder the pure moist Vapours of the Air that they cannot penetrate the Body: These destroy the Stomach, blunt the edge of the Appetite, contracting the Vessels of their Stomachs, making them lean or Confumptive, and in others breed abundance of gross Phlegmatick Humors, all according to the Nature of each Child's Constitution: It causeth likewise all their external parts to burn and glow with unnatural Heat, generating many Windy and Watery Difeases and Evil Juices in their Joynts: All these Maladies are much augmented by other indulgent ways Women use towards their Children, as keeping them over warm, especially at night, and feeding of them too often and too plentifully, infomuch that their Stomachs are always foul'd and furr'd with gross and Phlegmy Matter, their Food being too much in Quantity and too rich in Quality, which makes the Children uneafie, apt to cry, and froward, and puts their Nurses to abundance of trouble, which would be in a great measure prevented, if Temperance was observ'd, and Women would be content to give their Children that kind of Food that were proper for their Ages and Constitutions, and which does grow under and by the Vertue of their own Constellations; for every Country or Climate does farnish the Natives thereof with all things, both for Food and Physick proper to preferve Nature, having more agreement and unity with our Constitutions. Is there any fort of thing brought from the West and East-Indies, from Spain or any other Country, that is to be compar'd to our Bread, Cheese or Futter? Have we not a great multitude of excellent Herbs and Roots, which make good wholfom Food? And have we not also excellent Water, which is not only the best of Drinks it felf, but by the help of our own Grains and Fruits, makes various forts of Drinks as strong as Wine? And do we not make excellent Drink of Apples, more proper for our Bodies, and more fuitable to our Nature than any of the LA Spanish

Spanish Wines? What is it that English People want, either for the Belly or the Back, if Wantonness or Superfluity was fet afide? Are not all forts of Food that are of our own Growth more suitable and friendly to our Natures, than those that come from other Countries? Are not those that live in the most remote parts of England, and far from Cities and Sea-Ports, where Mony is scarce, and fuch things dear, that the common People cannot buy them, most healthful and freest from Diseases? But now those Out-landish Ingredients begin to be so much admired, that the good Dame, viz. the Farmers Wife will fell her Eggs, Butter, Cheefe and Wheat to buy Sugar, Spice and Tobacco, which stand them in no stead, only to increase Intemperance and Distempers. The very Plough-men and Shepherds defile their most pleasant Air with the fulsom Fumes of Tobacco. Likewise, the common use of these things have made way for various Trades and Imployments, fo that a great part of the People are imployed to bring them over, and to distribute them here; so that there is small hopes of leaving off these Superfluities; they are become as it were Effential to the Nature of the Users: but the cheif Happiness of English People is, that their own Country does abound with all things that are needful for the support and preservation of Nature, and that every one is left to his free choice. Therefore a Wife Man may in the midst of those various Superfluities live foberly and temperately to his own comfort, and the praise of his Creator.

2. It is to be observed, that most of the Fruits and Spices that come from those hot Countries are not only disagreeable to our Natures, but even the Natives of those places do very moderately and sparingly use them, esteeming them not sit to mix with their common Food; the same is likewise true of their Moderation in the use of Wines; for shey do not drink it as we do in that abundance, but sparingly, and mix'd with Water; besides, the frequent use of the fore-mention'd lagredients do make English men too If steeminate, &t do in no wise agree with their Constitutions; for cold Countries do make hardy, strong and Martial People,

People, as also Food of that Nature does by its simile maintain and preserve the Health of the Body and Mind, far beyond what is brought from those hot Climates. But if the Natives of those Countries should eat and drink those Spices and Wines in that Quantity as we do. it would, as it were, destroy the very Radix of Health, which is one main cause why our English are so unhealthly when they travel and live in such hot Countries; for they continuing the same Intemperances which they accustom'd themselves unto their own Countries (which those places will not admit of) their Bodies and Natures do much alter and change, when they alter the Climate; and not only our Bodies, but also our Dispositions and Inclinations are thereby much changed. Therefore all People ought strictly to observe such degrees of Temperance in fuch places as are most fuitable and profitable to preferve Health; for not only all forts of their Fruits and Food, but their Drinks also do much differ from ours, the predominant Quality whereof standing chiefly in the Nature of Sol and Venus; and if fuch Fruits and VVines be not taken sparingly, they will quickly awaken their Centers and Natures in the Body, and cause the most subtle Spirits to evaporate, as most do find after drinking plentifully of VVine or strong Drinks, and eating Food in which those Rich Fruits are compounded, how indisposed will Nature be, how heavy and dull the fenfes, and as it were stupisfied? And this is caused not only by over-charging of Nature with the quantity, but with the Quality also of the Food, which doth fo violently open the Solar and Venerial Properties of the Body by a sympathetical operation, and does evaporate the pure Spirits, and confumes the fweet Oyl, whence the pleasant Life burns; after such Intemperance in eating and drinking, you find great alterations in the state of your Body. Some think, That the stronger the Liquor, and the Richer their Food is, the more Vertue and Strength is in it; but the contrary is to apparent for nothing is more hurtful to Nature that that which contains much Nourishment; for this cause many People are out of order, their natural firength decaying by degrees,

grees, and occasioning many Diseases to reign, which had no being in former Ages, when the use of such things were not known. In remote parts, where such Fruit and Wines cannot be procured, they are happily freed from many grievous Distempers, with which we are afflicted. But all that I can say will not convince such as are Wise in their own Conceits, nor prevent them from boyling two Quarts of Ale to one, with good store of Oatmeal and Spice, and then sweetning it well with Suger, give two or three Quarts a day hot to Child-bed Women.

## Of Fish.

Fish generally are cold and moist, of them some are easie, others hard of Digestion: The frequent and plentiful eating of this begets Phlegm, and a kind of cold moist matter in the Body; likewife we are to account fome of them unclean and unwolfom, others clean and wholfom, the first fort are such that are bred in muddy stinking Waters, as Ponds, &c. where the Water has no motion, or in Rivers which receive the Excrements of Cities or Towns, fuch Fish produce bad Nourishment, corrupt the Blood, and cause Obstructions, Scabs, Leprous Diseases, &c. If People were sensible of the hurt they do, they would no more eat them, than they would Frogs, Snails, yea, Snakes, for they all have one and the same Original, and are generated from a like matter: These Creatures, or rather Vermin ( for fo I may call them ) are produced from Putrifaction, gross and unclean matter, and would be abominable to Humaue Nature, if they were known to be fuch; besides the Diseases they cause, they also defile the Spirits by awakning their Similies, they prove frequently to be of Ill consequence both to the Body and mind: Those Fish that have no Scales are unclean, and the Nourishment they afford is of a moist and ilimy Nature. But on the contrary, those that have both Scales and Fins, are wholfomer, and are of a dryer Substance, and easier of Concoction; those that are bred ir clear gravelly running Waters and Rivers, are

sweet, pleasant and wholsom, if taken in their proper Season.

Both the Seller and Buyer of Fishes are guilty of great mistakes about them; the Fisher-man does commonly let them dye of themselves, or by throwing one upon another, causes one rather to suffocate another; this way does a great deal of harm to the Fish, as well as to other Creatures, viz. Cows, Sheep, &c. But the better way is to give them a wound fo foon as you take them out of their proper Element, rather than to suffocate them; for by this, the pure Essential Spirits and Balsamick Body fuffers Violence. There is a custom among some to keep Fish alive until they have a mind to eat them; this is chiefly practis'd among the Dutch: Though it be a very good Custom, yet a great many commit Errors in this particular, for they are ofttimes kept in a fmall quantity of thick standing Water, until they languish and grow weak, fainty and poor : But if you have a mind to keep them, let them be put where there is plenty of good Water: Do not put any great quantity together, neither keep them too long before you use them.

#### CHAP. VIII.

Of the Mischief of Variety of Meats and Drinks, and the Inconveniences of Improper Mixtures; and on the other side, what Foods are sit to be Compounded.

THE mixture of several things of disagreeing Natures, is common in this wanton Age to most forts of People, except such as are constrain'd through pure Necessity to live on simple Meats and Drinks; but in adding of divers forts of Food together, so as to render them Wholsom, or not very Prejudicial to the Health, there is required a greater Understanding than ordinary House-mives are endu'd with, or indeed the best Cook;

for their business is to gratifie the Extravagant Fancies and Liquorish Pallates of those they belong to, rather than to study to prepare what is agreeable to Nature.

For when you mix two, three, or four things together, if the predominant Quality in each be of con rary Natures, then fuch Food will produce a difagreeing Nourishment in the Stomach, whence must arise an inward Strife and Contention for mastery, so that oft-times the pure Vertues and Spirits suffer violence, and become suffocated. This is manifest in all forts of Herbs, Woods, Earths and Drugs, which Dyers and Painters use, two of which being mixt, produce a third of a kind and nature contrary to both; and if you add a third Ingredient of a Nature contrary to those two, it will become a fourth Species: The same thing happens in Eatables. As you alter the Taste of any simple Food, by adding one or more Ingredients: So you vary its Nature, fo that it becomes not only of another Tafte, but a quite different Operation : for this cause there ought to be great Caution and Difcretion used in Mixing of Food, or else you bring all into Confusion: We ought to understand the Nature of each Ingredient, and what Juices and Nourishment, two or more things conjoyn'd, will produce; for each particular makes some Variation, either for the better or the worse; for all Tasts in Food have the very same Original as Colours, and Cooks ought to be as skilful as Painters in their Mixtures, which, if well observ'd, most People would be free from desiring such Compounded Dishes, most Men, through ignorance of the Nature and Operation of things, imagining, that the more both mean and rich Ingredients are mix'd together, the greater and better the Nourishment: The contrary whereof is true, for fuch things do generally produce a Nourishment of a contrary Nature to most of the Ingredients, as is evident in Painting; for Example, take Indigo, Ultramarine, or any Blew, and mix it with White, and it makes a Skie to what degree you please; but then put a third, viz. mix a Pink Colour, and makes a Green, which is a fourth Colour, of a contrary Nature to both the first, second and third; also

mix Verdigrease and Pink, and it makes a Green; take Lake and Ultramarine, and it gives a deep Purple; mix Lake and White together and you have a Pink Colour; and if you would have the deepest Black, take the whitest Ivory you can get, and burn it, and the Ashes will perform your desire; so likewise Copporas, Gauls and Log-

wood dye a Black, though none of them are fo.

Furthermore, it is to be noted, that there are but Seven perfect Colours in the World, which have their Original from the feven Constellations, viz. Black, Red, Tellow, Blew, Lake, Green and White, each of which does contain the true Nature of all the Seven; but that Qurlity that predominates denominates the Colour, and all the other lie as it were hid or captivated; but when another or contrary Colour is mixt or incorporated therewith, then both those Colours lose their right in Nature, and thro' an inward strife and contention, there is a Third awakned, which before the mixture lay hid and captivated. and this third is of a contrary Nature to both the first; and so you may by continual Additions of other Colours, alter it into a fourth, a fifth, a fixth, and fo on: for from an apt Commixture of these seven Colours, an ingenious Artist in Parting can imitate and represent the Colours of all things in the whole Universe: The like is to be understood of Tastes and the nature of Food, mixing of two things of contrary Qualities, produces a third Juice different from each of them; and if you add a third Ingredient, that is in nature contrary to both the first, it will awaken another Nature; which lay hid or captivated; and fo their arises a fourth thing, and this it performs by Simile, making that property in Nature strong which was weak, and causing that to become manifest, that before did disappear. As in the before-mention'd Instance of mixing Blem and VV lite that produces a Sky-colour, which is one degree of Variation; but then mix Pink-colour with these two, and it makes a Green, which is quite contrary to both the first and fecond: Now before the Pink was so added, this same Green was effectially in both the Colours, but not manifest till the Piuk captivated both the 1st and 2d and made them disappear, and so brought to manifestation that Colour which before lay dormant. So great is the Power of Nature in altering, changing, and as it were new-making, where things of contrary Qualities are intermixt, and this is as strongly and really (though perhaps not altogether so

visibly ) in Foods as in Colours.

Hence the Wife men in all Ages have chiefly commended Simple Meats and Drinks, for they knew fomewhat of the fecret Powers and Operations of Nature, and were fenfible that there were but very few that had understanding rightly to compound Diversities of Provifions; this must be reckon'd one of the principal Reasons why People lived fo long of Old in perfect Health, because they us'd simple and innocent Meats and Drinks. But in our days there are but few that in their whole Lives do know the particular Operation of any one fort of Food, for they will not content themselves without various things mix'd together, many of which being of difagreeing Natures, are attended with very evil Confequences: And especially (with grief, shame and pity I speak it ) there are scarce any People in the World more guilty of Gluttony and improper mixtures of Food than the English Nation, who likewise are more guilty herein of late Years than ever heretofore; for they have not only a great number of various forts of Food in their own Country ( which are most agreeable to the Constitutions of the Inhabitants) but vast quantities of Fruits and Spices, Liquors, &c. that are brought from other Countries, and the remote Regions of the World, which ferve only to gratifie wanton and liquorish Pallats, and promote Gluttony and Excess.

And here I shall nominate some sorts of Food, which commonly are eaten, as Examples, to demonstrate with how improper Ingredients the same are Compounded, insomuch that Nature doth abominate them.

1. Observe the composition of Cakes, which are frequently eaten, and given especially to Children as Food? In them there

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there are commonly Flour, Butter, Eggs, Milk, Fruit, Spice, Sugar, Sack, Rofe Water and Sweet-Meats, as Citrons, or the like: Now here are Ten Ingredients, which are of so many several Natures and Operations, but being intermixt all in one Mass, the simple and natural Vertues of all and each of them are destroy'd, and changed into another Nature; fo that the predominant Quality of each of them fuffers Violence, and loseth its natural Power, and there it becomes a Confusion, and the simple Taste of each thing is fo intermingled and adulterated, that the Pallat cannot distinguish one from another, and the whole proves ungrateful to the Stomach, as appears in that, Should any Person be confin'd to such Cakes only, and make them his constant Food but for two or three Weeks, Nature would grow fick and out of order, and the Stomach and Pallat would naufeate and abominate them; and any two of the faid Ingredients make far better and wholfomer Food : For how long may a man live with Bread and Milk before Nature becomes weary? Divers have scarce us'd any other Diet for many Years together: So likwife Bread and Butter, Bread and Fggs, Bread and Fruit, Bread and Sack or other Wine, is very good Food, and a man may use any of them a long time without nauseating Nature. So that you fee here, that Ten rich Ingredients mix'd together do not make fo good, wholfom or natural Food, as One or Two of them; for if two things be mix'd together that bear a friendly Aspect to each other, fuch things make but a degree of Variation, and that for the better; for when the Ingredients are proper, and not too many, the inward or hidden Qualities in each thing are awakened and strengthn'd, fo that such Food becomes more agreeable: and gives better fatisfaction to Nature than any one fort of Food can do: As for Example ; Bread and Milk have a simile with each other. therefore a man may live a long time with it before Nature be cloy'd; the like may be faid of Eread and Butter, Bread and Cheefe, &c.

2 In some other compounded Foods the case is far worfs; for in Cake all the Ingredients have attain'd their full Ripenefs, Strength and Vertue: But in other cases raw unripe Fruits are compounded and made into Food, as green Goosberries and Sugar in Tarts, &c. where the Berries and the Sugar being both Extreams, such Food cannot therefore afford a proper Nourishment; and if a man should be confined soley thereunto for a Month, his Nature would neither be sustained nor satisfied, because such immature Fruits are too Crude and Phlegmy, and the use of them was first brought in by foolish Nice-pallated People and Gluttons. For no fort of Fruits nor Grains ought to be eaten till they have attained to some degree of Maturity, nor will they before afford any firm Nourishment, though they be never so artificially mix'd with Spices, Sugars, &c.

3. It is no ways proper to mix Fruits that grow in bot Climates, as Reasins, Currants and Sugar, with Flesh and Fish, as is done frequently in Pies, Sawces, and other forts of Food; for the same disagreeing in their Radixes, generally prove of ill Consequence to Health, and nothing is so good, so pleasant, and so wholsom to be boyl'd and eaten with Flesh, as our own Country Herbs and Roots: And it is also to be noted, That all Foreign Fruits are more agreeable when mixt with our Fruits, than with our Flesh, though we have little or no need of them with either.

4. It is an ill Custom among many to compound Food by mixing unprepared things with fuch as are already prepared; as for Example in those they call Bread-Puddings: Now Bread, when 'tis well bak'd, and other Circumstances performed to it, as they ought to be, is then prepared to its highest degree of use and excellency, being the most friendly Food that ever was invented, and whatfoever preparation or alteration it passes thro' afterwards, caufeth a fick faintness to attend it; for in its first preparation or digeftion its crude phlegmy, gross parts were dettroyed, and the gross Body open'd, by which the pure spirituous parts and balfamick Vertues become more volatile; to it Bread be put to a second preparation, or goes thro' another digestion, the estential Vertues thereof are as it were totally destroyed, and all such Food has a fainty or tickith

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fo prepare them together.

5. This is further manifest by all Broths, and Pottages that stand to be cold, and are beat again; when first made they are full of Life and Spirits, of a pleasant Smell and brisk Taste, grateful to the Stomach, and case of Concoction; but when they have been at the Fire the second time, the spirituous Qualities, that in the first preparation were fet at liberty, and rendr'd Volatile, are evaporated, and they become of a strong dull Taste and Smell. For all forts of Food over-prepared, or twice prepared, are hurtful: For this cause Water-Pap that is made of Bread is not an wholfom Food, and no way proper for fick People or Children; and so much the worse, when it is made fulfom and strong by the various Ingredients they add to it; The same may be said of sermented Liquors, as Beer, Wine, &c. if they be committed to the fire, they become of a dull, flat, heavy Nature, void of Spirit and Life; or if fuch be put into Food, and that fame Food afterwards prepared by fire, then also they lose all their pure Vertues, and there does only remain the strong original Quality; which is a Death rather than Life. This should be well noted by all House-Wives, and by Nurses especially among lick People, and not make them as much Pollet-drink of Broth as will ferve them twenty four Hours, and when occation is, heat it again and again, thereby defliving ak its pure spirituous Parts and Vertues, till it becomes as fick and fainty as those that are to cat and drink it; for fuch things are burthenfom to a well Stomach, and what then must shey be to those as are fick and out of order. whose Spirits are few, and those weak and languishing?

6. There is another Trick of Nurses, which even the learned do often advise, viz. when People are sick, to boyl their Drink with a Crust of Bread in't. Now both these have been prepar'd before, even to the highest degree; 10 that by this boyling them together again, as well the Drink as the Bread lose their Vertues, and the Drink becomes as flat and dull as Pond-Water in a hot Summer day; and then the Wife Nourse adds a lusty Quantity of Sugar to hide its gross dull fulsom Taste, which renders it still duller and heavier on the weak Stomach of the fick. Now all fuch Drinks are nauseous to Nature even in times of Health, fo that if a well man should drink constantly of fuch Perboyl'd dulcified stuff, it would disturb Nature, and fend dulling Fumes into the Head, destroy his Appetite, and cause an unpleasant heat in his Stomach, with a clammy Droughtiness, nor would it give Nature any satisfaction; And it its effect be such on the found, what mischief must it need do those that are already Diseased? If a fottish Ignorance did not possess many of them that pass in the World for Learned men, great Rabbies and profound Dollors, they would certainly never act so contrary to Reason and Nature as they do: Nor do I know any Reafon why good Ale or Beer should be esteem'd Ram, as 'tis by most, even Physicians themselves; has it not passed thro' feveral Digestions, as boyling by Fire and Fermentation, which are the highest Preparations it will admit of, so that neither Nature nor Art can advance it? For if fuch Liquors be committed to the fire a fecond time, the fpirituous parts do either evaporate, or are suffocated; they are so pure and volatile, and stand so external, that they will not endure any violent Motion or harsh Fire to touch them, without manifest Injury; therefore all common Beer and Ale well brew'd, and of a proper Age, being brisk and full of Life, is abundantly to be preferred before Drink again boyl'd, either by it felf or with a crust of Bread.

This may fomewhat be illustrated even in Common-Water, which is crude in comparison of Beer and Ale, and has never passed thro' any Digestion to unlock its spi-

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rituous parts; yet if you take fuch Water from the Spring, and boyl it, 'twill open the crude Body, and cause the pure spirituous parts to become so volatile that they will evaporate, fo that 'twill be good for little or nothing, if it be not used presently. If you would know whether it be true or no, do but walk into the House of Dame Experience, Take Common-Water, boyl it, put it into a good fweet Veffel or Barrel; then fill a like Barrel with Water from the same Spring unboyl'd, and keep them for further use, as Sea-faring men do for their Voyages; then observe what follows, The Water that was boyl'd will stink, and never be sweet again; but the other, tho' it stink, or rather ferment (as some Water will do twice or thrice) yet it will be good and sweet again for all Uses. Again, if you boyl Water in cold Weather or Frost, it will afterwards freeze sooner and be colder than fuch as has not been boyl'd. Now there must be some Reason for this, which is no other, than that the boy!'d Water has loft its inward spirituous or warming Nature, fo that 'tis become more Saturnine, cold and earthy, whence the Air has the greater Influence upon it, and eaufeth a quicker Congelation: So likewise it is to be obferv'd, that if you boyl Water an hour, or any confider. able time before you put in your Flesh, Herbs, or what else you would dress in it, such Food will not be so sweet nor wholfom as what is put into the Veffel as foon as the War ter boyls; or if you boyl Water an hour, and then let it stand till 'tis cold, and afterwards boyl any Food in it, it will give it a strong fulfom Smell and Taste, make it hard of Concoction, affording but a bad Nourishment. which shews, the Fire has power to open the body of the Water, causing the spirituous parts to become volatile, and makes them capable of being evaporated on a fecond boyling, much more than of Beer, Ale, O'c.

7. There are many other Improper A ixtures that first common in time of Sickness as well as Health, as mixing several forts of Syrups with their Drink, and making up Cordials with Syrups, which Nature deth loath; for no Syrups are so greateful to the Stomach as White Sugar, they

being naturally of a dull heavy, flat Quality; they are a broken body, the pure spirituous parts are suffocated, and to have not that briskness on the Pallat and Stomach as Sugar. For tho' Syrups be made of White Sugar, yet they are nothing fo good, being mix'd with any Drink or Food, inor fo grateful, as the fame Sugar; for every time Sugar es melted down, the spirituous parts are flattened, and it cannot attain its proper natural Goodness, except it be fured again, and fuch an order observed as follows in Reaning, for then there is a separation made, and it obtains purer and finer Body, which is not done in Syrups; and therefore if in Health you drink them in Ever or Wine, the Stomach doth not fo well like them, nor will they be so pleasant, especially if often drunk, much more nauseous must they needs be to the sick: And especially most burthensom to weak Natures are such Syrups, when mixt with improper Ingredients and Liquors, as with cold distilled Waters of various Herbs of disagreeing Natures, and then to add (as most do ) that which they call Epidemick Water, which makes a Cordial ficker than the Patient that takes it. I would have any moderate Person consider and judge, whether a man in good Health can without great violence to his Stomach, and diforder, sup off such Cordials, and other compounded Slip-flops as the Sick are forc'd continually to swallow down? And if so, what a deplorable condition are the Sick in, when most of the things both for Food and Phylick, that are ordered and prescribed by Physicians and Apothecaries, are generally naufeats to Nature? So that when we would describe a filthy abominable Taste, we say it tastes like Phyfick, or like a Medicine. 'Tis enough in all Conscience to make a well Person Heart-fick, to be confin'd but two or three Weeks to the Circumstances a fick Body is subjected unto by these Men of Method, and their Tutor'd Creatures the Nurses: For.

First, he must have all his Drink boyl'd forsooth, with a Crust of Bread in it: This too he must drink as hot as may be endured; and Mistress Nurse for pure Laziness will make at Once as much fulsom ship-slop as will serve a

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whole Day and Night; and fo the poor languishing Creature must take it heated again and again: Then Gaffer . Doctor enjoyns him every two hours a quantity of his fick Cordial: and to compleat the Tradedy of his Martyrdom, there must be a rouzing Fire in the Room, tho' it be at Midfummer, the Curtains must be drawn close, and a Cloth before the Windows, so that there can scarce come the least Breeze of Wind or pure Air into the Room; whence the imprisoned Air therein becomes fulpherous and fo noxious, that fuch Chambers fend forth fuch ftrong and fulfom Scents and Fumes as will diforder the most healthy, if they continue there but a while, These are some of the abominable (I had almost said Murderous) courses the poor sick are confined unto, which is much to be pitied, and deserves to be remedied .-And therefore tho' this Discourse may seem a Digression,

I am confident the Judicious will pardon it.

8. Another very improper Mixture, is, when People eat several forts of Flesh and Fish at one and the same Meal; for these two Creatures are of different Radixes, therefore being eaten together make an unwholfom Nuorishment in the Body of a contrary Nature to them both, especially when the various sorts of Sawces and Ingredients of that kind are intermingled. There are some foolish Epicures that stow so many various Kinds and Natures in their Paunches, as if they would eat up all the fraight of Noah's Ark at a Mouthful, and cannot Dine without as many different Ingredients as an Apothecary puts into the Composition of Mitbridate, which is said to confift of abovt Two Hundred. But so far were the Wife Antients from this extravagant Gluttony and Uncleanness, that such of them that did admit the eating of clean Flesh and Fish, would not use the same Vessels in preparing the one, as they did with the other, but had difinet Kittles and Platters for each, to keep them apart.

9. There is another fort of Food much eaten by the English, and more than by any other Nation, viz. Pies, which are many times compounded of Ten or Twenty feveral Jugredients, many of them of contrary Nat tres and

Radixes, as first, there is the finest Wheat-flour, the course or branny part ( which contains the most opening, cleansing, digestive faculty ) being unhappily taken away, and so curioufly seperated, that the fine Flour thereby becomes of a stopping glutinating (or glewing) Nature: 2dly, There is good store of Butter mixt with it. And 3dly, Flesh, and feveral forts of Spices and Spanish Fruits, and many other things, which are all bak'd together, and there they boyl in the deadly fulpherous Airs of the Ovens, without the Influences of the pure Air, and without fufficient Liquour to help Digestion, or cleanse and purific the groffness of such things, but they lie suffocated in their cwn Juices, the Good and Evil all jumbled together, whence the whole becomes Naught; the Nourishment fuch food yields is neither Proper nor wholfom; for the Inequality of the Ingredients have destroyed all the simple Vertues of each, fo that there is Confusion and Discord awaken'd, which in the Body irritate their Likeneffes,

and thence Diseases and Disorders follow.

Therefore the more Wife and well-minded Perfons in all Ages, whose defire was to know and fear the Lord, and affift his Hand-maid, Nature, have always chose the most simple innocent Meats and Drinks, knowing that such had near Affinity to Harmony, and had not power to beget or excite any quality or property in Nature, but what was like themselves, Peaceable and Harmless; for the nearer the Equaltity and Concord any fort of Food or Drink is, the greater Power it has to preserve the Body and Mind in the like fweet Temper and Unity, which cuts off all Diseases in the Bud, and prevents their very Seeds. For this cause Water throughout the World in Primitive Times, and in most Countries to this very day, has been, and is esteem'd the best Drink, for that it gives to fuch as drink it a full fatisfaction; whereas all other forts of Drinks, especially those that exceed in any particular quality; do leave some desire behind, after a man has drunk them, to drink more, (though perhaps already he hath exceeded in quantity;) the very fame is in superfluous Food, only men cannot eat so long, nor so lit . Ista house of any want winter st.

much as they can Drink, because Food is beavy and bard of Concoction, and requires time to digeft; whereas drink is thin and Spirituous, and therefore it quickly makes feparation, and finds many ways to pass away, which Food cannot do: Therefore over-charged Meals of sumptuous Food, do often prove more dangerous to the Health of the Body than a debauch of Drinking, tho' both are worse

than bruitish, and very bazardous.

But on the contrary, those that accustom themselves to simple Meats and Drinks, do not only highly fatisfie and gratifie Nature, and preserve themselves in perfect Health. which is the reward the Lord has ordained for the Temperate, but they cut off all Superfluities (the Seminaries of Difeases) in the very Bud; whereas the Gluttonous and Intemperate are liable to a thousand Snares and Inconveniencies, which makes their Bodies unhealthful and unferviceable, and beclouds their Minds and Intellectuals, fo that they can neither know themselves, nor their Creator in any other thing as they ought.

But still there are some forts of Food that may be properly Compounded, as bearing a Simile with each other : As

1. Bread, Butter, and Herbs either Boyled or Ram, as also feveral forts of Roots.

2. Bread and several forts of Fruits.

3. Bread and Milk, or Milk and Flour boyl'd together. with some Water and Oat-meal, and Milk and Water boyl'd.

4. Bread and Butter, Bread and Cheefe,

- 5. Milk and ripe Fruits, as Milk, and Apples, &c.
- 6. Butter and feveral kinds of Pulses boyl'd.
  - 7. Bread, with all forts of Flesh fit to be eaten,

8. Herbs and Fielb. 9. Roots and Flesh.

10. Bread and Eggs; but Butter is but an improper Ingredient with Eggs.

11. Bread and Fish.

12. Oyl and Fish; for Butter is not so good: Also Fish is wholfomer boyl'd in Water, than prepared any other on himmoo bill your tindt

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I could nominate many more Mixtures, but these are the most natural and agreeable to each other, and most of them have mutual and friendly Aspects from their Radixes; so that what variation these Ingredients do make, 'tis for the better, they advancing each others Vertues.

If People could be perswaded to be moderate in Quantity, and perfer fuch simple Viands and proper Mixtures in their food and drink, and observe to prepare their Meat according to the Rules before specified, most of those cruel Difeases now reigning and raging would be prevented. There is abundance more in the observation of these things, than the generality of People understand or imagin. All that I defire of the Reader, is, that he would be so friendly to himself to make Tryal; for no man can be truly sensible of the Evil of any thing, except he separate himself from his Errors, and tries the contrary. Butchers, Tallow-Chandlors, Poulterers, and many other offensive Trades perceive not those filthy Stinks and Fumes which Slaughter houses, Melting-houses, O'c. fend forth, except they seperate themselves for a while into a more pure and cleaner Air, and then they become capable of diffinguishing one from the other. For the like Reason, those that have accustom'd themselves to unnatural and improper mixtures of Food or bad Preparations, their Pallates and Stomachs are become One with fuch things, and they can as little diffinguish the pure natural Tafte and Scents of Food from the contrary, as the Trades-men afore faid can the noisom fumes of their own Shops and Work-houses. There are many Thousands of prave finical Dames in this Nation that are so curious in their Houses, and in whitening their Linnen, that they themselves can hardly tell what will please them; and yet after all, they lie on Deds that do really stink worse than Common Houses of Office, tho being us'd to them, they do not smell it, neither can they, so great is the power of the Evil Nature and Custom. And in these slinking Dungbills these delicate Madams spend two Thirds of their time, and furely then 'tis no marvel if they are afflicted with fo many Discases and Weaknesses; for if they did commit no

other Disorders or Intemperances, this alone were sufficient to destroy their Health, as I have at large demonstrated in my Discourse of the Generation of that pernicious Vermin called Buggs.

## aso of the CHAP: IX. It and make the out

The Reasons in Nature why Cities and great Towns are Jubject to the Pestilence and other Diseases; more than Country-Villages: The Excellency of Solitude, and Advantages of a retir'd Country-Life.

The Reasons are, t. That the Air, which is the Essential Life of all material Beings, is defiled by the Congregating of such Troops of People together, whose very Breath is enough to make the Air thick, hot and sulpherous.

2. The Closeness of the Streets and Houses, whereby the pleasant Influences and Salutiferous Breezes of Wind are obstructed, which does condense the Air, and render it thick and humid.

3. The abundance of Smoke that the multitude of Chimnies fend torth, which is of a keen sharp sulpherous Quality, that incorporating it felf with the Air encreases its dullness; and fills it more full of gross Humidity, whence proceeds Stoppages, and many Obstructions and Diseases of the Breast, and the Blood becomes tainted with a sharp salt Humour that causes the Scurvey and a wearifome Indisposition throughout the whole Body.

4. The great Number of Houses of Easement that breath and send forth their putrid Smells and Scents into the Air, together with the various Uncleannesses that otherwise proceed from both Healthy and Diseased People, together with the Washings and Cleansings of Houses, and the fulsom Liquors Flesh and Fish have been boyl'd in, mix'd with other loathsom and filthy Exerements, all which

disposed

which are continually expos'd in the open Air, and do wounderfully defile it, not forgetting the Smoke, Dust and Ashes of Sea-Coal, (where the same is used) which is of

a pernicious Nature.

5. The vast Number of various sorts of Beasts and other Creatures, that are by Droves daily slaughtered, and no care taken, but their Blood is expos'd to the open Air, and runs through the Kennels as if it were clean Water, and no more notice taken of it, whereas the same does not only send forth deadly Smells and prenicious Vapours, but fills the Air with Revengeful Spirits, which are inhal'd into the Bodies of Men, and there stir up Similies. Add to this the great Numbers of slinking Trades, which are in such places, as Tallow-Chandlers, Tanners, Dressers of

Leather, Soap-Boylers, &c.

All these gross Scents, Fumes and evil Vapours that Cities are subject to, especially great Cities and populous, fuch as London, Paris, &c. their Nature being Saturinine and Martial, proceeding from the gross fierce wrathful matter, as deriv'd from things wherein the pure Spirituous parts and Balfamick Vertues are deftroyed and totally suffocated, fo that there does remain nothing but the gross phlegmatick Body, and poysonous Spirits, whose Fumes incorporate themselves with their Similies in the Air, and all the Elements and Stars, where by a fecret and sympathetical power they awaken (by degrees) the wrathful and poyfonous Properties; for every particular Quality in Nature has a Key in its felf to open the Gates. of its own Principle, whence proceed Pestilential Airs, according to the degree of the awaken'd Poyfons and Wrath, there being a certain sympathy between the Terrestrial Bodies and the Calestial; for all things both in Heaven and in Earth, have but one only ground, and flow from the two grand Principles, viz. Good and Evil.

For this cause, when the original Poysons in Nature and wrathful Spirits, are by the occasions before mention'd, or any others, stirred up that they overcome the pure Vertues, they powerfully penetrate all Elements and Bodies, and wheresoever they find matter capable or

disposed

disposed to receive them, incorporate themselves, and with highest diligence endeavour to destroy the good Vertues, and thence arise evil Airs and various Diseases, which fuddenly feize the Bodies of Men. And this Nature doth not only in the Evil, but also in the Good, but not in a fensible way; but in a Natural, by Likenesses, where things agree in Number, Weight, and Measure, there they powerfully incorporate and rejoyce, and cast out their Contraries. A pergnant Example of this we have in Sounds; if two Instruments of one fort be turned to an equal pitch, strike one of the Strings, and the same String on the other Instrument will shake or tremble; this I have done my felf, and also seen it done by others, fo that there is no boudt to be made of the matter of fact. The very fame fympathetical Power have all other things, though in some it be more Occult. What man in the World would believe the attractive Inclination which the Loadstone has upon Iron, if it did not appear to his fight? All or most men of Reason believe that the Constellations, Signs and Elements have a particular, and also a general Influence on all Inferior Earthly Bodies, which is apparent to all our Senfes, varying Times and Seasons, Night and Day, making the Earth fruitful, and the contrary; and do not our Bodies alter as the Elements do? And as the Influences of the Sun vary, fo do all things under Heaven. How verdent and sprightly does our Mother Earth appear in fresh and rich Emdroideries, and all the Trees in new Perriwigs, and Flowers springing, and wanton Birds, with inimitable Harmony feem to welcom the approach of that great Eye of the World, when he begins to renew his Visits to us in the Spring, and all Creatures look blyth, and jolly, and the Blood capers in Uouthful Veins, and nothing appears in Natures univerfal Face but Smiles and Gallantry; On the contrary, when he with-draws his vivifying Beams, and retreats to the Chambers of the South, how dull and dejected does every thing become, and Field? and Trees stript of their Ornament and Beauty, languish like forfaken Lovers, and appear forlorn as hopeless Prisoners, and Melancholy as old Age? Nay,

Nay, if under the Protection of Truth we might Alarum lazy Tradition with a bold Paradox, without dreading Excommunication from the Vertuofo, for advancing Herefies in Philosophy, I would add, that Inferiors counter-act on Superiors, as well as Superiors on them; that all things in this lower World have the like Influences on the Coelestial Bodies and Elements, as the Coelestials have on Sublunaries and Terrestrials, and that this mutual Influx they have one upon the other by a certain natural Attraction and fympathetical Inclination. Thus the wonderful and wife Creator has endu'd every thing with an Attractive and Influential Vertne; and hence it often comes to pass that the Sons of Men by their Unclean Conversations do awaken and stir up the Wrath of the Coelestial Podies, and by a secret, and yet powerful Attraction, draws down the malignant Configurations. which sometimes cause Epidemical Dieases, at other times Wars, Famine, &c. all according to the Nature of the Evils or Property of Nature that was awaken'd. As for Example: If the People of any Town or City give way to Uncleannelles in Meats, Drinks, O'c. and addicted to the Impurities of Venus, as most fuch places are, then by mutual Inclination the like Property in the Coele-Itial Bodies and Elements are excited, and by degrees contaminate the whole Atmosphere ( or parts of the Air next the Earth ) with Pestilential Poysons, canfing Botches, Boils, Venerial Diseases, Fevers and Plagues, all according to the degree of the awaken'd Wrath, and the length or shortness of the time of its operation; for all Plagues and Pestilential Airs, caused by Uncleanness, do by degrees corrupt the pure Spirits or venerial Properties in the Body; for whenfoever this fweet Quality is violated, the Diftempers thence arising will for the most part manifest themselves in Botches, Boils, Scabs or Leprosies, and Spots in the Flesh, often accompanied with general Weakness, and a decay of the Radical Moisture.

But if the Properties of Saturn and Mars be fo violently stirred up or awakn'd, and the fierce Storms of Nature do predominate in the Hearts and Souls of Men, then

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follow Tumults, Wars, Burning of Towns and Cities, and fuch like Calamities and Devastations. For Mens evil Words and Works and Unmerciful Cruelties certainly awaken the Wrath of God in the Stars and Elements, and haften on Judgments. No Man or Nation can escape the great Law of Retaliation, which the Creator ordain'd in the beginning; for Moses's Law was the greatest and most excellent of all Laws, because it was built and had its Root in Nature; therefore whenfoever the Jews obferved it, they were fure of being bleffed; for Those that were obedient thereunto did preserve the Camp of the Lord from being defiled: The Camp of the Lord is Man, and if Man keep himself from being defiled he will not awaken the Wrath of God in the Stars and Elements, but as he keeps himself clean, and from doing Violence, and obeys the Voice of Wifdom, and follows the friendly Counsels of the devine Principle of God's eternal Love and Light, then 'tis most certain, that by a secret power he will awaken the benevolent Properties of the Colestial Bodies and Elements, and attract their propitious Influences. For the Lord promifed to fuch as were obedient, the Dew of Heaven; but when they became Rebellious, Unclean and Intemperate, then the Lord premitted the Evil Configurations and Influences of the Cælestial Bodies to take place, and many fore Evils and Calamities they endured: This the Scriptures of Truth do testifie, and indeed it cannot be otherwise; for it is the Eternal Law of God in Nature, That what soever Property or Principle Men do awaken and enter into with their free-will, whether it be good or evil, the same grows strong, and he is comprehended by it, and swallowed up in it, and made a subject unto that Kingdom; and this both in the particular and in general, as that Experience teaches; for whenfoever any particular Man gives way to any particular Evil that is a fin against God and his Law in Nature, and shall continue in the same, without Repentance, 'tis certain he will pull down the Judgments upon himfelf; but as Mens Sins and Transgressions are not alike, so meither their Rewards or Punishments.

This is further manifested by Mens Words and Works; doth not every word carry the Power of its Principle whence it had its birth? For that Property that was predominate it the Word, Sound or Tone, the fame, or the like Quality in does ftir up and awaken in those to whome the Words or Discourses are directed, whether it be good or evil; if the Words are formed by the Saturnine Property, then they awaken Envy, Contention, and a Morofe Dogged Humour: If they proceed from Mars, then the fierce wrathful Fires are excited, and fo of the rest. For if it were not fo, an Angry Word would not have any power to move them to Anger to whom it is directed; nor would Loving Speeches beget Love, or a Meek Answer (according, to Solomons Observation ) Turn away Wrath: But as one Man has power to stir up and awaken Love or Anger in another, by his Words and Works, the same is to be understood in all other things; for there is a proportionate fimilitude between Men and the Coelestial Bodies and Elements, Man being not only an Image and Likeness of God and Nature, but the Horizon of both Worlds, in which the Superiour and Inferiour Natures are conjoyned, and the Son of the Stars and Elements; fo that there is a power in Men to awaken and attract their good or evil Nature; as well as there is in the Coelestials to alter or change Mens Bodies and Minds. This many of the Philosophical Ancients have consented to, and most Astrologers are of the same Opinion; The Calculators of Nativities find by their daily Experience that Vitiousness and Intemperance in the Natives Life, not only cause a very malignant Configuration of the Cœlestial Bodies to take place and have its Effects, but also he that lives Intemperately is always in danger, and subject to the male Aspects of the Superiors: Whereas on the contrary it is most true, that a Wife Man (that is temperate, just and circumspect ) may rule his own Stars. But when Persons give themselves to Inordinate Living near or an bout fuch times as the Heavens threaten them with evil Aspects, Transits or Directions, then such disastrous Influences powerfully take place.

For

For this very reason Men are often infnared and drawn away to many Inconveniences before they are fensible of it; for the wrathful, unclean Nature having been by degrees awaken'd and ftrengthen'd by its simile, either in Meats, Drinks, Imployments or Communications (for every Property must have such Food as hath affinity therewith, or elfe it cannot increase, nor be brought into Manifestation, but without it, it languishes and becomes impotent in its Operation ) the Person so offending is thereby subjected to all the malignant Configurations of the Calestial and Terrestrial Bodies: Yet if such an one shall turn to the Lord by Prayer, and abstain from the Evil Courses of this Life, he presently destroys and weakens that threatning Malignity; and this fober and temperate Life will by fimpathy strengthen the Spirit of Wifdom and Understanding.

If this were well understoood, there would be more Care and Diligence used, both in particular and general, as to ontward and inward Cleanness than there is: For in great Cities and Towns especially, there are many Superfluities and Uncleannesses committed against God and Nature, and therefore such places above others do suffer many Inconveniences. The unclean Vapours and evil Spirits that do arise from Blood and other Excrements, do not only awaken the Wrath in the Elements and Stars. and draw down their evil Influences, but incorporate with the common Air and defile it, which being fo corrupted, nothing is more Injurious and Pernicious to the health of the Body, and also to the Mind; for outward Uncleannesses do naturally and powerfully attract the evil Power, both Externally and Internally, because all fuch pernicious Scents and Smells do arife and proceed from the poylonous Root, and so bear a near Affinity to the evil Angels and Spirits, and do naturally attract So when the Elements are diffurbed by malignant Configurations and Aspects, as in great Tempests of Thunder and Lightning, and the like, the evil Spirits and Angels are very bufie, and appear almost externally; for by those malignant Configurations the Wrath in the outward Nature is violently excited, and the same being predominant in the evil Angels, they at such times be-

come more apt and powerful to do mischief.

External Uncleanness does not only pollute the Body and Senses, but also the Soul and Spirits; for which cause some of the wife Ancients would not wear any Woolen Garments, because they are made of the Excrements of Beasts: And indeed all Hair and Wool does contain a gross fulsom impure Nature, but it lies so hidden that it cannot be perceived, unless it be set on Fire, and then it

manifelts it felf by its filthy offensive scent.

For the same Reason some of the Philosophers lived retir'd; nay, many of the Holy Men and Prophets of Old (as the Scriptures testifie) when the Spirit of the Lord was in a more than ordinary degree upon them, and pleafed to give them Visions, and make known his Will unto them, did with-draw themselves from Towns and Cities. and from the Multitudes of People into the open clear Air in Fields, Woods, Mountains, or by the most pleasant Rivers and Fountains of Water: And our bleffed Saviour, Christ himself did ofter practise such Retreats, when he made his earnest Supplication and Prayers to the Father. Few do understand or imagin the manifold Benefits unfrequented places and clean pure Airs. afford both to the Body and Mind, the Senses and Intellectuals of well disposed Men, being free from those Uncleannesses Cities and Towns are subject to, both External and Internal, for in those loansom places the common Air is pure, thin and clear, free from those tuliom Vapours, Scents and gross Smells which Cities are subject to, and free from those varieties of Cursing, Swearing, and Multitudes of vain and impious Difcourfes. which all places are liable unto, where Rabbles refide, and which wounderfully awakens the Internal Wrath, and gives many Advantages to the evil Angels and Spirits to work their vile Purpofes: But on the contrary, in open ferene Airs, as in Fields, Mountains, and by River-fides and Woods, there is no fuch Tumults, no ftabbing of Heaven with dreadful Oathes, horrid Curses and frightful Execuations;

Execrations; no banishing of Temperance with drunken Healths and roaring Huzza's; no fulfom tumes of Tobacco, nor viler Steams of detestable Brothel-houses, to infect the chaste Air; no Plays or vain Games, no Mistressing nor Revelling to spend precious time; no clattering of Coaches Drums, Fools, Fidlers, &c. that make fuch a continual Din, that a Man can hardly call his Ears his own. But on the contrary, all is fedate and ferene, still as the voice of good Spirits, and quiet as the Birth of Flowers; no noise to be heard but the ravishing Harmony of the Wood-Musitians, and the innocent Lowings of Coms, and Neightings of Horses, and Bleating of the pretty Lambs, or the like natural Tones, wherein their is nothing of distur-bance or danger, because nothing of Evil, but every thing praising the Creator according to the Capacity and Nature of each. Here it was, in these and the like places that the good Angels of the Lord appear'd unto the Sons of Wisdom, and taught them the true Knowledge of God and the Nature of things, and shewed them what should come to pass in future times. And whoever will obtain the true apprehension of God, of Nature, and of himfelf, must be separated; and chuse sometimes to sequester himself from the Tumults, Confusions and Distractions of the publick World, and Crowds of the chaffering and buffing Rabble.

Besides all this, Cities for the Reasons aforesaid, are more liable to contagious Diseases: And because the Nature of Insestion, and how it is spread, and how to be avoided, is very little, or scarce at all understood, we shall in the next place address our selves to discourse

thereof.

CHAP.

Executions , no bandings of Temperance with drunner

## CHAP. X. bar and Tolly for

Of Infection, or catching Diseases, and how they are transferred from one to another, and that all Diseases are Catching.

THE learned Mofes, whom the Lord inspired with divine and humane Wifdom, commanded, that none should sit on the Saddles, lie on the Bed, nor wear the Clothes of the distemper'd, which if any did, they fhould be pronounced Unclean, and must pass through Purification. Now if there were no possibility of Catching the Disease and Uncleanness that the Sick was infected with, wherefore should this great Philosopher and Illuminate of his Age, who faw with divine Eyes into the Secrets of Nature, command his People to observe so many Circumstances, which were not only difficult, but chargable to them? Certainly if it had not been some real benefit to them, it would have been the greatest Folly to command them fo punctually, and punish them for not observing and obeying those Rules. But far be it from us (whatever the foolish World may dream) to harbour fuch thoughts of the Law of God and his holy Prophet, That Law had its Foundation from the Center of Nature, and to demonstrate the same, we must treat of the Punishment of Uncleanness, and on the other side, of the Excellency of Cleannels and Purity, the handling of which will give fatisfaction touching the things proposed, to be discussed in this Chapter.

Mineral Kingdoms, do proceed from One only ground; and though the multitude and variety of them be beyond any human Number or Comprehension, yet each and every one of them doth in one degree or other contain the true Nature and Property of the whole, but more effectally the bumane Nature, for every Property has a Cen-

Properties and Qualities are not in each Man alike, but varied; in some, one quality of Nature is strong, in others another; whence proceeds the difference of Mans Inclinations. Dispositions, Love and Hate; and that Property which is strongest in the Radix, oversways and governs the whole Life: Yet even that which is meakest in that human Nature, is capable by the accession and assistance of its Similies to be made and grow very strong; and on the contrary, strong Inclinations and Properties are made weak, all according to Time, Place, Imployments and Communications, or a Mans joyning himself

with this or the other thing.

For this cause the Philosophical Ancients made distinction of things, some being Clean, others Unclean, betwixt which they commanded a separation should be made; but few in this blind Age do understand or regard the fame, though there be scarce any fort of Learning more necessary: For those secret conveyances of Vertue and Vice, Cleanness or Uncleanness, or the transferring of Distempers from one to another, is done after an hidden imperceptible manner by way of Spirits, Glances and Rays: The natural Spirits in Men being so subtle and penetrating, as they powerfully fearch into all things, fo that a Man cannot touch any thing, though it be never for Impassible or hard, as Iron, Stone, or the like, but these nimble Scouts do not only penetrate it, but are more or. less retained thereon; if it were not so, the Dog would not find the Stone his Master throws among many others, nor follow him (unfeen) by his Foot-steps; nor could the deep-mouth'd Hounds trace the light-heel'd Hare in all her doubles and windings, and tho' she run so swift as if the scarce toucht the surface of the Grass, yet the leaves real Effluorums and Impressions enough to betray her to those persuing Enemies. Nothing can hold or withstand the Spirits, they are so thin, quick and piercing; no Iron, Stone or Wood can relift them, but they penetrate and fearch the depth of all things, and also will incorporate with those hard Substances; and if so, how much must they

they be imbib'd by Beds, where People lie warm and fireet, and where the Air cannot come with its refreshing Influences to cleanse and purific those grosser Excrements, the Vehicles (or Lodgings) of malignant Spirits, that are continually breath'd forth by all Infirm Perfons, which are so much the more retain'd therein, because all Feathers are of an hot fulpherous unclean Nature, and therefore more disposed to entertain and wellcome such unclean fulfom Vapours, which are presently awaken'd when others come to lie in such Beds, and readily enter and penetrate all parts of their Bodies, even to the very Center; and especially if it happen (as often it does) that fuch Perfons proceed to lie in fuch Beds, as have but weak Heats and few Spirits, and under the Dominion of theirs who lodg'd there before; then those pernicious Vapours and Spirits more violently seize them, and incorporate with their Similes, and quickly awaken the fleeping Poysons, and infect the whole Mass of Blood, and thence flow Diseases, the most dangerous of all others, because they weaken and cramp Nature by degrees, stealing on gently, and mildly, destroying the Health before People are fentible; for when once any begin to feel them, then commonly they are grown incurable; neither do the Physitians know what to administer, because they do not know whence such Distempers proceeded.

But on the contrary, those People that have strong Spirits and natural Heats, and who have Dominion over the Spirits of such diseased Persons, as they shall lie with or after, or whose predominant Qualities in their Radix are of a contrary Nature, are nothing so subject to catch or receive Injuries this way, because they resist and repel such ill Vapours and Spirits, that they cannot enter or wound them. For as Diseases are received by Simile, and being weak under the dominion of the distemper defens, so on the other side may those ill Rays be withstood by Antipathy, so as they cannot enter the Center of Life, by which means the Radical Moisture and Balsanick Vertues are preserved: Hence many do commit great Uncleannesses, and lie in all manner of Beds, and with People that are in-

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fected with loathsom Diseases, and yet are not sensibly toucht; but as we use to say, The Pitcher never goes so of to the Well, but it comes home crackt at last. So even these VIGOROUS Constitutions must expect by degrees to be debiliated, and at last become liable to the like Im-

preffions as well as others.

I am not ignorant that many People will be very incredulous in these matters; 'tis true, they believe that the Plague, Small-Pox, the Itch, and other Mangy and Leprous Distempers are catching, because the Effects immediately follow, and they fee them externally in the Flesh; therefore most Persons do both fear and shun communicating and lying with fuch; but as to all inward Difeafes of various Kinds and Natures, few or none either fear or regard them, not imagining that there is any danger of Contracting those Diftempers by conversing or lying with or after those that are so internally diseased. But I must be free to tell them, that all inward Difeases, as Consumptions, Ptylicks, &c. are of a far more dangerous consequence as to Health, than Itchy or Leprous Distempers, the one being outward, the other inward; the one hid and hard to be discover'd till it is too late, but the other manifest and more easily cured. And Nature has the same power to receive inward Distempers as outward; but whereas the latter are in the external parts of the Body, as the Flesh, or at deepest in the Blood ( as all Itchy and Leprous Distempers are ) fuch as catch them, have them in the same parts. But on the contrary, when the Difeases are inward, and hid in the Body, it frequently happens that fuch as are infected therewith, find not the ill effects in the very fame parts, but elsewhere, yet rising from the same cause. Nor do Difeases thus transferr'd, use to make People sick in the beginning, but steal on by degrees, so that there are very rarely any Remedies apply'd till it be too late.

And as strong Constitutions many times keep off the Assaults of contagious Diseases; so neither are all weak-spirited People liable to receive Injuries and Diseases this way; for there are many who have naturally weak impotent Spirits, and consequently seeble Bodies, who as

yet are as free from catching Difeases as any others, because they are clean and found, so that the Rays and pernicious Vapours, and bad Airs have no power to feize on them, wanting a Friend or Confederate Traytor within to let them in, nor can they incorporate themselves by reason of the antipathy of Nature: For as every thing or Spirit is received by its Simile, so on the contrary it is withstood and resisted by its opposite; for this cause one is in danger of receiving Injuries this way, and another not, and contagious Airs are not fatal to all, but in the greatest Sicknesses or Epidemical Pestilences many all the while continue found and well, and thefe, as well weakly People as those that are strong and healthy; nay, many weakly People continue found whilst those that are much more strong and healthy are feized and die: For the Air being unclean, and corrupted by the humid poyfonous Vapours and Species, penetrates all parts of the Body; and where-ever it finds matter of its own kind, or capable to receive its Influences, then it powerfully ftirs and awakens the inward or central Poylons of Nature, which before lay hid or captivated in the Embraces of the freet Oyl, and thence presently follow violent burning Fevers, which in few days cut off the thread of Life; For every Life in its Root stands in the highest Persons, so that there is matter in every man, if it be kindled, able to destroy the Life in a moment: And therefore we often fee by experience, a man found and well one day, and the next near the Grave, or the whole Mass of Blood corrupted, as in the Small Pox, or the like: For when the inward central Poylons are awakn'd, they are fo ftrong, that they can, and do often convert the whole Body and Flux of Humors into their own Property, viz. into a Povionous and Leprous Matter.

Tis vulgarly believed, that Distempers do oft-times feize the Body thro' Fear, which is true in a Sense; but first it is to be noted, That the Spirit was wounded by some Gleam or Ray, and the Poysons awakn'd beforehand; for all fear and dread doth arise from the Spirits.

which

which are often wounded before a man can be fensible; hence arises that which we call a Pannick Fear, that is, a Dread, Consternation or Astonishment, which we can give no Reason for; also the Spirits are often hurt by a Voice, or hearing a Word spoken from the Mouth of another. The very Air conveys the Speeches of difeafed People, more especially if there be fit and prepared matter for Diseases, for then 'tis done in a moments time infentibly; for as foon as those dreadful Vapours incorporate with, and awaken the Poyfons in the Body, prefently the Phantalie and imaginative Faculty of Nature is filled with fear and dread, more or less, according to the degrees of those Poysons and strength or weakness of the Natural Spirits and Radical Moisture.

It is further to be consider'd, that sometimes the state of the Body is fuch, and the Spirit so weak, that every fmall Intemperance, Uncleanness, ill Air, &c. will easily feize the Spirits and wound the Health; the true Caufes of which are known but to few, as when Coelestial and Terrestrial Influences do concur, then wery little Accident indangers Nature; For there are many fecret Reafons why Difeases are more apt to seize the Body and Spirits at one time than at another; and on the contrary, a man may commit extream Outrages and Intemperance at some times of his Life, and yet continue his Health; tho' every Intemperance fows fome Seeds of Diseases, if Abstinence and Cleanness dully observed afterwards do not root them out; for these, if fowolled, will cleanfe and purifie Nature, and digest all such Superfluities as diforders have contracted.

For these Reasons a Man ought never to be over confident, or think himfelf fecure from Sickness, which often furprizes us when least we expect it, which happens for want of the presents of, and being governed by the good Genius; for though Diftempers for the most part proceed from irregular Lives, and other Accidents of the like Nature, yet it must be acknowledged, that many cruel Difedfes are occasion'd by Rays, Glems, Surprizes, Fears, Joy, Sornow, &c. which seize the pure

Spirits.

Spirits, and cause a suffocation of them, so that in a Moments time the Radical Moisture and Balfamick Vertues turn eager, a loathing and weariness ensues, and Nature having loft her way, the Stomach grows fick and indifposed, and its Action ceaseth, because the same chiefly depends on the strength and goodness of the Volatile Spirits and Radical Moisture; then also the Pallat forfeits its property of distinguishing, whence most sich People complain they cannot taste the natural Sweetness of Meats and Drinks: If it were not fo, People would not be able to live ten, twenty, or thirty days in Fevers, and other Sicknesses, with such small quantities of Sustenance. But what they take in fuch Sicknelles affords but little Nourishment, and that which it does is very impure; for Nature is then in strife, and contends with her Enemy, using her utmost effects to vanquish him. At this time a skillful Physitian is very useful, and of as great an advantage to Nature as Auxiliary Recruits coming in to the Relief of an Army

engag'd in a doubtful Battle.

It is most manifest that what Food is agreeable to one. is not to another, and so of all other things; and therefore 'tis fortish Ignorance to argue, that because one man does not receive harm by lying in, or with fuch a Bed or Person, therefore another shall not: For this is no Rule, as we have sufficiently demonstrated and shew'd the Reaions thereof. Nor must you forget that all fost warm Feather-Beds do not only help to transfer Difeates from one to another, but also they are Unwholsom and Unhealthy in themselves, as is before-mention'd. And indeed next to Temperance in Food, nothing is more Healthy than Jweet burd Reds, and to lie single, or more than Two at most in a Bed, especially young People; for lying alone cools the Body, and keeps it in an equal Temperature, and procures quieter Rest, and makes People more lively and brisk, preventing many Difeases and butthensom Inconveniencies .- But here I must be silent, lest the Ladies be offended. However if good Council may procure my Pardon, I doubt not but to recover their good Opinion as foon as they shall have read over the following Chapter? CHAP.

## But the trace this agonomy XI, or XI of A HO de line line of the Properties of Macure, the Element of first seven of

kind of Agony, and trembles during the Fit, which i

Of WOMEN, their Natures, Complexions and Intemperatures; as also of their Children; Together with an account of the Generation of the Windy Diseases.

HE Nature and Complexion of Women doth differ and vary, even as Mens, some being more Sanguin, others more Cholerick, &c. But generally they are more Sanguin than Men, of weaker Heats and fewer Spirits, therefore cannot endure any Inequality or Intemperances without great danger to their Health, whether it be in Meats, Drinks, Exercises or Passions of the Mind. Their predominant Quality doth stand in and proceed from the Element of Water; therefore are of a finer, softer, yielding Temper than Men, and their Love doth exceed that of the other Sex; and indeed all kind of Passions do both sooner and deeper wound their Spirits. Therefore all sudden surprizes of Love or Hate, Joy or Sorrow, are apter to destroy the Health of Women, and suffocate their Spirits, stopping the Circulation of the Blood, and causing the Body to swell, and then abundance of Wind is generated, which stops all the Passages, so that People, in this condition can hardly breath.

Now the Original of all such Diseases, which are called Vapours or Wind, come thro' the weakness of the natural Heat, and because the Spirits of most Women are so Volatile, that every sudden Accident or Inequality doth either evaporate or suffocate them, during which time the whole Operation and Circulation both of the Blood and Spirits is hinder'd; and so the Life seems to be in danger, which causeth a Commotion of the inward parts, as if they did arise out of their natural places, which is nothing else but certain Stoppages and Swellings of the Vellels that the Breath or Air cannot pass, and then the Body is in a kind

kind of Agony, and trembles during the Fit, which is never long, for if it were, the Life could not continue: But thro' this agonous condition and strugling strife of the Properties of Nature, the Element of Fire is awakn'd, which is of a quick powerful active Quality, and doth penetrate all parts of the Body, and breaks open all the Passages, which sets Nature into a great Heat throughout all the Body, like a Fever, and then this taciturn Contraction and suffocation of the Spirits does begin to cease: but great dry Ardors do remain a considerable time after, and by their violence do awaken the Element of Water, which causes a breathing Sweat to succeed, that is very beneficial to Nature, and gives ease, and so

the worst seems to be over for the present.

Now all those Diseases that cause Nature to shake and tremble, as Agues, Vapours, and the like, are caused thro' the fuffocation of the Spirits, which does first awaken the Original Quality, viz. the astringent tacitum twitching Property, that does forcibly draw and contract all the inward parts, and particularly the Veilels of the Stomach. and in a moment stops all the Passages, which Nature cannot endure and live, and therefore uses her utmoss efforts to get rid of those Chains, by which contention the bitter Quality is awaken'd; for that Quality above all others cannot brook Confinement, but breaks open all the barricado'd Passages with its fiery and rapid Motion, and awakens the bot Property, which prefently fets Nature into fuch a Flame, as should it continue, would soon confume her; but thefe Heats do fo violently hunger after and draw the Airy Quality, as its true Life, that it rouzes the Watry Element, and thereby quenches the Combustion, whereby Nature receives Relief and Nourishment. But the Original Cause of all at the first, is the wounding the Volatile Spirit, which in Women is quickly done, but Men are very rarely troubled with this Diftemper of Vapours, and the like, because their Nature stands in and proceeds from the Root of the Fire, and the Properties of Saturn and Mars are more predominant in them, and therefore their natural or central Heats, are greater and Itronger than

than Womens, and confequently are of better Judgments and Abilities, both for the doing and governing of all things: For Man was made first, and hath in himself the strong might and tincture of the Fire, which is furious and forth-driving, very defirous to manifest it felf. But the Tincture of the Female is from the Water, viz. from Venus. Therefore the Males of all forts of Creatures are far hotter, and of stronger and greater Spirits, and more defirous of Copulation, or more unchast than the Females, not subject to those Uncleannesses, but fit for Generation at all Times and Seasons, which Women are not: And hence it is, and always was accounted a greater Sin and Shame for a Woman to be unchaste, than for a Man, though it is not excusable in either: And for the same Reason, Women were never allowed those Priviledges of Polygamy as men among the Ancients. For the unchastity of Women destroys the Generation of Mankind in the Root, and brings Confusion and Disolation to Families; so that Wantonness in Women is a Sin against God and against Nature: For the Creator in the beginning hath implanted Modesty, and given the Bridge of Chastity unto Women, and indeed unto the Females of all Creatures, by enduing them with a cold meek Temper, derived from the Element of Water, which doth allay and cool them, and therefore they are naturally more moderate, and not fo hot and desirous of Copulation as Men; and when once they have Conceived, are fatisfied till fuch time as they have brought forth, fetting afide the Confequences proceeding from a debauched Imagination, or the wanton Provocations that happen between Men and Women, which force and strain Nature; but as for pure natural Inclinations they cease, and are as free from them as Sheep, or the Females of any other Creatures. These are the wonderful Works of the great Creator; for if it were not fo, all Generation would be defiroyed and corrupted, even in the very Root, as sometimes it comes to pals among Lascivious and Petulent Men and Women, through various forts of Uncleanne ffes, which are against God's Law and the Right of Nature. Do not all the Beafts of the Field observe their Times and Seasons? And And after Conception, do they not strictly withstand their Males, & not suffer them to touch them till after they have brought forth, and also brought up their young Ones, and made them capable to shift for themselves? All which time they remain without Inclination, because the end of Nature is answered; and this is according to the first Law of God, which all Creatures have kept (especially the Females) unviolated, EXCEPT WOMEN.

But though I said, that Womens natural Inclinations to the Sports of Venus do cease after Conception; yet it is not so to be understood, but that Nature in Women does remain in a possibility of being awaken'd, as by the radent desires of the Mind, which if kindled, can easily stir up the sleeping Powers of Nature, and by many other wanton ways, which are used to provoke Nature beyond the proper degree, or what is Natural, which is not only a Sin, but tends to Corrupting of mankind in the Root.

Which VV antonnesses and Unnatural Courses of Life, are much furthered by fundry forts of Meats and Drinks, exciting Nature to her damage, and corrupt the Seed, as the great number of grofs adulterated Foods, and frange Mixture of Flesh, Fish, Herbs, Fruits, &c. and the too frequent drinking of VVine and strong Drinks, which heats the Seed, and pervokes Nature, and make her lofe her way, which is very pernicious and dangerous to all forts of People, but more especially to WOMEN; and therefore the Ancients did direct those of that Sex, to observe an higher degree of Temperance and Order than they prefcribed to Men, as knowing that the whole Wellfare and Preservation of Mankind did chiefly depend on their good or ill Constitution: The Food therefore appointed to them was simple and Natural, as various forts of Herbs. Fruits, Grains, and pure VVater for Drink, which are endu'd with simple and equal Natures, and have Affinity with the Feminine Nature, having no manifest Quality that does too violently predominate, therefore have no unequal Operation, but do administer both dry and moist Nourishment, far beyond all high prepared Foods and Brong Drinks. For all forts of Meats and Drinks do beget their Likeneffes,

Likenesses, and for that Reason mean simple things have in all Ages been Commendable, especially for

WOMEN.

What we have faid of Diet, the fame is to be understood of Exercises, and therefore the Philosphical Ancients, did not count it proper or fuiting their Nature, to put Women ordinarily upon any share or care of the Government or bard Labours, because of their weak Spirits and Heats; for on all occasions of Difficulty, Labour and Trouble, they are subject to be either too Cholerick or too Sanguine which their Nature cannnot bear; for all Inequality, be it what it will, proves Injurious to them and Children: Beside, it is very unseemly to see Women dirty, and imployed in hard flavish Drudgery, and such of them as are forced there unto through the bad Husbandry of their Parents or Husbands, do they not by following fuch robustick Labours become bold, rude and uncivil, and feem to have put off the Womanish Nature both in Words and Works? Now this Rudeness is bad in the Males, but an Hundred times worse in the Females : For if their sweet courteous friendly Tempers and Natures be destroyed and wounded, the Generation of Mankind is thereby corrupted in the Root. Therefore Men ought not to Put Women to fuch robust Imployments and hard Labours as many do, except pure Mecessity compels them to it.

It is a common Opinion, That WOMEN are more Salacious and Unchast than Men; but the same is a great mistake, and built only on this Ground, because many Women are found easily to comply with MensInsinuations and Temptations, which does not proceed from any natural desires of Lust or Unchastity, but from their friendly Tempers and sweet Sanguine Dispositions, many of them being naturally so Sanguine, that the very shew of Love and Friendship will presently awaken the Love-Principle in them, even before they themselves are sensible of it; so that if a Man do but carry himself fair, courteous and kindly to them, he may command them beyond what is convenient, which many wicked Fellows knowing, make it their Business to betray them, which

proves

proves the Ruin of many. Now Men finding them thus to comply they being ignorant of their Natures, and also of themselves, judge that of Women which they find true in themselves. And to this Scandal some vile Women have also given a further occasion by prostituting themselves to all Unchastity; but those Abominations do not proceed from their simple natural Inclinations and Dispositions, but through their deprav'd Free-wills and lend Customs, whereby they have forc'd Nature out of her simple way, and then such become worse and far more detestably Impudent then the most debauch'd of Men. But still Women as Women, and according to their simple natural Dispositions, ought by all Men to be highly esteem'd and bonour'd; and if they themselves were but in the least sensible of, or understood the noble Excellency of their own Complexions, Natures and Compositions, they would fcorn any fuch base Actions, and loath themselves for their deprav'd state and condition, especially some of 'em, who have precipated then felves into all kinds of Intemperances and Superfluous Courses and evil Customs, whereby they have abus'd their Natures, destroy'd their Healths, and intail'd Diseases and many Miseries to Posterity, which is much to be pitied.

## But to descend to more particular Directions touching Women.

too much nor too little, but according to the Rules in our Chapter of Preparations; for Food well prepar'd is not only of easier Concoction, but breeds better Blood and finer Spirits, than which nothing brings more advantage to Females, by reason of their weak Hearts; also such good Blood breeds most excellent Milk.

2. They ought to eat and drink fo moderately, that the natural Heat of the Stomach may overcome and digest it without any difficulty, so that there may no fupersinous Dregs remain, as are always wont to do, where Nature is over-charg'd, which fills the Vessels full of

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sharp crude matter of a griping Nature; for a small quantity of Meat and Drink, when well concocted, affords not only a better Nourishment, but also greater Strength, than abundance gorged down more than Nature can manage. It being a gross Error for People to imagin, that a great quantity must be thrust into the Belly, or else they cannot subsist, never consulting the strength of the natural Heat: Nothing destroys the Health, and breeds evil Juices in the Body more than this Intemperance, which most People are subject to more or less; and from hence are generated Windy Diseases, and Griping Pains in the Stomach, and Fumes in the Head, which miserably afflict many of these Gluttinous People.

3. They ought, as much as in them lies, to forbear all forts of rich fat Foods, that do consist of various Natures, and disagreeing among themselves; all such Foods are heavy of Concoction, sur the Passages, dull the edge of the Appetite, and breed bad Blood: But on the contrary, all simple innocent Foods, which, for the most part, are easie, and light on the Stomach, are most agreeable to the Fæminine Constitution, and also for their Children, as Bread, Butter, a little Cheese, Milk, Herbs variously order'd; Flesh, but in its proper Seasons, and

4. But much Flesh, and the frequent eating thereof, does prove injurious to Women, especially those of gross Phlegmatick Complexions, whose Heats are so weak, that they are not able to make a perfect Concoction or Separation; for such Food is apt to sur the Passages, and breed abundance of evil Juices, which fills the whole with gross Phlegmatick Humours, that makes it dull,

heavy, and indifpos'd.

imply and well prepar'd.

s. Women ought not to drink Wine or strong Drink, which are bad for Men, but an bundred fold worse for Women, especially Brandy, and all distill'd Liquors and Spirits; for all such Drinks do not only destroy the natural Heat, causing the Stomach to become cold, and attended with a sick qualmishness, but also send Fumes into the Head, weaken the whole Body, and give occasion for the Genera-

Generation of Windy Difeases and Vapours; and indeed all strong Drinks, if not very sparingly taken, destroy the Health of the Female Sex, being contrary to their Tempars; for their Heats being weak (in comparifon of Mens ) and their Spirits few; therefore every inquality is harmful to them and their Children. Besides. they are subject to various Diseases, which cannot happen to Men; and of all these, strong Liquor is an efpecial promoter; and therefore the Philosophical Ancients alotted only Water for Womens drink. And if our Women were but sensible of the ill Consequences of their frequent Sipping of strong Drinks, they would be as far from doing it as these in other Countries, there being hardly any Women in the known World that are such great Drinkers and lovers of strong Liquors as the English; neither are any fo turbulent, fiery and Masculine Spirited, as accordingly they are troubled with various Difeafes, to which the Women in other Countries are strangers.

Furthermore, firong Drinks (if not sparingly taken) heat the Blood, causing sharp falt Humours to possessit, which also makes their Milk hot and windy, very prejudicial to Children; for whatever Inconveniences the Mother suffers, the Child partakes thereof, both in the time of Pregnancy (or breeding) and whilst it sucks. Therefore Moderation and Temperance, both in quantity and quality, is highly necessary, for them, because the whole preservation of mankind does in an especial man-

ner depend on their prudent living.

6. If Women regard to their own Health, and the Preservation of their Children, they ought not to eat any Food hotter than their Blood; but after their Food is prepared, let it stand open, that the siery sulpherous Vapours may freely pass and sly away; for those Steems are very prejudicial to all Peoples Heath, but more especially to the Females: And this ought to be observed in Flesh above all other Food, and also in Puddings, and the like things that are of a gross strong Quality, and so have the greater power to tetain those steems, which are of an hot griping windy Nature.

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and canfing a Mank or Scurvy in the Blood, and makes the Milk windy and sharp, which violently gripes the poor young tender Babe that fucks it. 'Tis true, Use not only Familiarizes the most unnatural things, but renders them as it were Natural, and in some respects almost Necessary (witness Tobacco-smoaking, to such as are befotted to it) fo that often times the leaving off those ill Habits do prove very hard and difficult; nay, fometimes the abrupt leaving them is as dangerous as the Evils that flow from the constant use of them, so easily is Nature deprav'd, and turn out of her simple way : Thus, fuch as have long us'd themselves to hot Foods, if at any time they miss them, and are forc'd to make shift with cold, then their Stomach feems empty and unfatisfy'd, only because 'tis deprav'd, and for want of a little Custom of eating cold. Hence many believe that there is good Nourishment and Vertue in hot Food, viz. better than in the fame Food cold, or as warm as the Blood; nay, many are so fond of this very sulpherous Steam, or pernicious Vapour, that the good Dame will be angry with her Maid, if by any neglect she let this precious Steam fly away, calling all the Family to come quickly, lest the Meat be cold, and (as she calls it) good for nothing : Whereas in truth it will be then much the more wholiom; for those pernicious sulpherous Fumes ought to be separated from the Meat, before it be receiv'd into the Body. And a little use of eating cold Food would remove all fuch ill Habits, and make cold Meats and Drinks more friendly and fatisfactory to Nature, and help to prevent the Generation of all windy Diseases,

Furthermore, as cold Food does sharpen the Appetite, so neither will the same quantity thereof swell the Body, or indispose Nature so much as the like quantity of hot Victuals will, and the Body will feel it self more airy and lightsomer. Tis true, hot Food will heat the Body, especially all the external parts, but then it is an unnatural heat, which is more burthensome than pleafant; for the siery sulpherous Steems that remain in Food after 'tis prepar'd, are of the very same Nature

and Operation, as the heat of Charcoal; and so Experience will teach you, that 'tis very unwholsom to hold ones Head over the Steems that proceed either from boyl'd or bak'd Foods, or over Furnaces, or Pots, or which proceed from Ovens; for they take away the Complexion, and make People look Fale and Weakly; now if their Operation's externally have such a visible ill effect, How much more Prejudicial will they be when Internally receiv'd, and with the Food swallow'd into the Body? Possibly in some strong Constitutions, those Inconveniences may not be felt till Age comes on, but sew then are free from them, tho' insensibly from what causes they proceed.

Also, it is to be noted, that this siery heat Food does retain after 'tis prepar'd, is contrary unto the natural Heat, both of the Food and the Stomach too, and will no longer remain than whil'st 'tis forc'd by the constant heat of the Fire, and then of its own accord will separate and sly away as soon as 'tis remov'd from the Fire in an humid Vapour, which Fumes if they be stopt by covering such Foods, so that they cannot separate and sly away, then they will re-enter, and cause the Meat to eat strong and sulsom. In a word, 'tis nothing but Custom that makes hot Foods easie and agreeable; but all the Custom in the World can never make them so na-

tural and friendly as Cold, after a little ufe.

9. They ought to accustom themselves to moderate Exercises in open Airs, which is profitable for all People, but especially for those of the fair Sex, for it hardens and strengthens Nature, begets a good Appetite, prevents Obstructions, breeds good blood and pure Spirits, which renders the whole Body lightsom and pleasant; nothing next Temperance in Meats and Drinks being more profitable than moderate Motion, and Airy Huses and Rooms, and not to pen up themselves (as many do) in close bot Rooms with great Fires, which prevents the most pleasant and friendly Element, the Air, that it cannot have its free Influences; and so what Air does remain in such places, like standing Water in a Pond

Pond in the heat of Summer, corrupts and becomes thick and humid, which dulls the edge of the Appetite, weakens the natural heat and the functions of the Stomach; belides, much litting by Fires and in hot Rooms, draws forth and destroys the pure thin moist Vapours and Volatile Spirits, opens the Pores, and makes all the Body tender; so that such People do not only become uneasie and indisposed, but subject to the Inconveniencies of catching Colds, it

they do but step into the open Air.

Likewise, moderate Cloathing is very commendable as to Health; for much or thick Cloaths are apt to heat and tire Nature, and either hinder Exercises, or make them burthensom, put the external parts into an unpleasant Heat, and hinder the cool refreshing Vapours from penetrating into and relieving the Body: Therefore those that use themselves a mean in Cloathing, have better Appetites, and longer Breath'd, stronger, and not so apt to receive Injuries by every small accident, as those that inure themselves to very warm Cloathes, bot Houses, an idle soft Life, and the like Effeminacies.

8. Women ought not to lie too long in Bed, as most of them that are of any Quality or Ability do; their Beds being for the most part of Feathers, which are soft, how and sulpherous, with Curtains drawn close before the Windows and about the Bed, whereby the Imprison dair, hindred from its free Circulation, stagnates or cortupts; and this too is very Prejudicial to their young Children, whose Heats are weak, and Spirits tender, of ten causing Fevers and Convulsions, especially when other

Intemperances concur.

Besides, this soaking so long in your Bed, weakens all the Members, especially the Back, which is a principal part, and the Body being kept hot, and lying long without Motion, hinders the Actions of the Stomach, impairing so much its due Heat, that Nature wants Fire for Kitchinwork, I mean, is not able to make a profitable concoction or separation of the Food, so that great part of it turns to gross Phlegmatick Juices, for which very

cause many Women are stupid, weak, feeble, and presently tir'd, and out of Breath, if they do but use any kind of Exercises, and hereby their Travel in Childbearing is tend-fold more burthensom than otherwise it would be, witness many ordinary Country People, who have nothing the trouble at such times as our fine lazy

Suggabed Dames.

Besides, (as I have already observed elsewhere) Feather Beds are ponderous close Substances, in their own Nature unclean, and lying feveral Years in Corners, or the closest parts of Rooms, seldom expos'd to the open Air, they contract abundance of gross humidity, and the various diseased People which lie, and sometimes dye on them, leave behind contagious Effluviums and venomous Particles, lurking perhaps for an Age, and not drawn forth till a Person happens to lie on them, whose Similies awaken them; for Beds are continu'd from Generation to Generation, and not throughly cleans'd once in twenty or thirty Years, and fo become very prejudicial to all forts of People, but especially to Women, who spend two thirds of their time in them; and also to their Children, whose Natures are weak and tender, and consequently apt to receive every evil Scent and Vapour, which such Beds do plentifully send forth, which in many Constitutions, by way of the Pores, penetrate all parts, and wound the Spirits, and by degrees weaken and desiroy the Health: If Women were sensible of the Mischiefs attending their indulging themselves thus in their stinking Nests every day almost till Noon, they would furely be asham'd of, and detest their own Sloth and Folly therein.

9. Women in time of their Month or Lying-in, are for the most part through hard Travail, and many natural Weaknesses and other Diseases brought very low, and their Spirits weak and but sew: Now in this low condition, their Nurses do as it were force such great quantities of sweet strong Suppings on them, even against Nature, or more than Nature can bear; for the Nurse and Mistress do both foolishly imagin, that there

disorder'd

is no other way for Nature to be restor'd, but by great quantities of strong virtuous Food, never remembring the Rule-That Nature ought always to be stronger than the Food; and not the Food stronger than Nature: Also, they make them drink and eat fuch Foods as hot as poffibly they can crying, Mistress, if you do not eat it whilst'tis bot, twill be worth nothing: Also, many of them will boyl Ale or Beer, with Oat-meal and Spice till it becomes thick, and then add store of Sugar, which ought not to be because no fermented Liquor will endure a second preparation, without a total destruction to the pure Spirits and balfamick Vertues, as I have demonstrated at large in another place. Therefore the Oat-meal and Water ought to be boyl'd first and briskly, not too long, and then add a little quantity of Beer, Ale or Wine, as you please, and set it on the Fire, and let it be made boylinghot, but not boyl, and then take it off the Fire, and fcum the grofs Phlegmy part off which fwims on the top, and let it frand till it be about as warm as your Blood, and then you may drink it with fafety; but always remember, that the quantity be not too great, nor the quality too strong for Nature; your best time to put in your Spice is with your Ale, Beer or Wine, but let it be bruifed, and make but a little at a time, fo that you may have it fresh and fresh; for heating such Foods, and most others, a fecond or third time does destroy the brisk lively spirituous parts, and renders them dull, heavy, hard of Concoction, and not so pleasant to the Pallat.

their Food and Drinks with so many forreign Ingredients, as do not only make them too rich, and consequently generate too much Nourishment, but also intice the Pallat to receive more than is needful, whereby the natural Heat and Stomach is over-charg'd, and the Vessels stretcht beyond their proper and natural Proportions; so the Body swells and becomes uneasie, and Wind in abundance generated. Nor do such after eating and drinking find themselves Refreshed, which is the Intention of Food, but on the contrary, are more

disorder'd through fullness, than they were before with hunger: Therefore it concerns all, especially such as have but weak Spirits and Heats, not to exceed either in quantity or quality, but administer proportionable Food, that the natural Heat and Stomach be not put to any difficulty to digeft and concoct it; fo the pure Spirits shall thereby be preserv'd free from Oppressions: For all Health and Joy confift in the goodness of the natural Spirits, it being a grand Miftake in most, who think to recover lost strength by over-rich Food, strong Cordial Drinks, and great quantities; for they but add a fecond charge and inconveniency to Nature; for the Spirits that were weak before, by these Intemperances are made weaker. Likewise, all Women in this time of their Lying-in, should be advis'd not to drink too freely of any forts of Liquor, especially such as are apt to breed much Milk, for fear of fore Breafts and Fevers; let'em beware of strong Drinks, because they heat the Blood and Body beyond Mediocrity, evaporate the Volatile Spirits, and awaken the Central Fires, which ought not by any means to be stirr'd up.

it. Cleanness in Women is a most sublime Vertue, and to be had in the highest Esteem and Veneration, because of the manifold benefits which do thence proceed, it preferves Mankind in the very Root, which the great Prophet Moses well understood, whence arose his Laws of Cleanness and Separation. Many of the Ancients did not count it lawful to know a Woman after known Conception: 1st. Because then the End of Nature is anfwer'd, and also God's Law: 2dly. Because then the Inclinations to Copulation in all Females ceafeth, except in fome depraved Natures, and through wanton finful Provocations, as is before mention'd. Now this being none of the least Intemperances and Uncleannesses, ought to be confider'd by all People, the rather for that it strikes at the Root, and corrupts Mankind in the very Radix; But on the contrary, there is nothing more preferves the Fruit found and healthful, than

Cleannels and Separation.

Also, if Men did separate themselves from Women all those proper times and seasons which Nature forbids them, and did fometimes lie alone, and keep themselves Chafte, it would render them more healthy, ftrong and full of lively Spirits, and more Masculine, it being an Effeminating thing for Men and Women to lie always together, making no distinction of Uncleannesses, or of Sickness, there being scarce any particular Intemperance or Uncleanness that destroys more Men, Women and Children than this; besides, it enfeebles the Courage, and makes Men low Spirited, and also lessens their Affections, except in some few dulling Natures; in a word, it debilitates all the parts, and brings an infinit number of Diseases: How many thousands of poor Children are yearly deltroy'd by the Effects of the before-mention'd Intemperances, fome by Leprous Scabby Difeafes, Boils and running Sores, and the Disease vulgarly call'd, The KING's Evil (but to speak Truth, it is the Mother and Father's Evil) others with weak Joynts and Ricketty Distempers, and many other Calamities, as Confumptions, Stoppages, Convulsions and windy Diseases.

But here I am apprehensive, that I shall offend the Women, by telling them the truth, and which any of them might know to be truth, if they would but look into themselves, and examire things. It being a gross Error for any to imagin that Man in the beginning was made, as to his outward Man, more corrupt, or subject to Diftempers than the Beafts of the Field, all forts of which are now an hundred-fold more Healthy than Mankind; yet both they and Man, as to the Elements of the Body, are compounded of one and the fame matter: And as the Creator has endu'd Man with Wisdom, Reafon, and Understanding above and beyond all other Creatures visible, so on the other side, there is not a Creature under Heaven of a founder and more healthy Constitution than Man in his Original; nay, 'tis certain, Man is naturally the most compleat; for the Holy Angels have always appeared in Humane shapes: Likewise, Man, according to his bigness, is not only strong, but of a great Spirit, full of Vigour, and the soundness of his Primitive Constitution appears by his long Life in the first Ages: Therefore it is not through the Imbecillity of his natural Frame and Composition (as some would have it) that he is afflicted with such a number of Discases, from and by the means of his Intemperance and Uncleannesses, in which two Evils Men do surpass all other Creatures, and consequently are more discased than any of them:

But had Man lived in obedience to the divine and natural Law of God, he would as much have surpassed the Beafts in Health as now they do him, and Children would be as found and free from Difeases as the young Ones of other Creatures are, had not their Parents corrupted themselves by their Intemperances in their Radix, and trained their Children up in the like Inconveniences; and this is the true cause of Man's Imbecillities, whereby he is become inferiour unto the very Beafts as to Health: Not that he was made so in his Creation, for we do read that the Ancients were fickly, and subject to this and the other Disease, nor of the immature Death or Sickness, either of their Women, or especially of their Children, whence we may conclude, that they were found, and not liable to fo many burtheniom Diseases, as we and our Children are subject to; and this we may be the rather confirmed in, because the Scriptures do testifie, That the days of Mankind were shortned because of their Intemperances, as Gen. 6. The Violences and Intemperances of Man had corrupted the whole Earth, and all things therein, which was the grand cause of infinite Distempers, and the shortning of Life; an example of this we have in many of the Beafts, who are expos'd to the unmercifulness of Men, and more especially in Horses, who in their Radixes are one of the most healthy forts of Creatures, of strong hardy hot Conffitutions and Natures; nevertheless, through the hard usage and strain their cruel Drivers force them unto, they become the most diseased of all others.

Moreover these inhumane Vutrages, Uncleannesses and

Intem-

Intemperances, do awaken God's Wrath in the Constellations and outward Elements, and powerfully, as by Simile, draw down malignant Influences, whence proceed particular and univerfal Calamities. Whereas if Mankind did live in the observation of God's Law in Nature, and contented himfelf with what was needful and fuitable to his Nature, the same would not only lay a sure Foundation for Health, both of Body and Mind, but Magnetically attract the benevolent Influxes of the Cœlestial Bodies, and make even this lower Life a kind of Paradife both

for Innocency and pure unfullied Pleasures.

12. All Women and Nurses ought to be careful that they do not swathe or bind their young Infants too hard, which many are guilty of; for the delicate tender Nerves and small Bones of Childran cannot endure such usage without great Inconveniency, by awakening the Internal heat, which spreads through all the Body, and makes the external parts glow with an unnatural heat, which makes the Child fret and cry, and that spends its strength, and puts its whole Body into diforder: And after they have thus pinion'd up the poor Infant, and wrapt it in fo many Coverings, they then cover it up again in a Cradle or Bed (but the best of the two is a Cradle) where, for the most part, they are kept over hot, and the pleafant Air prevented of having its free Influences upon them, whereby their pure Spirits are fuffocated and rendred impure, the Circalation of their Blood obstructed, which occasions many Infirmities, as loss of Apperite, stoppages of the Breast, and Generation of that univerfal Disease the Wind, which is a mortal Enemy to Children: Also this hard binding does often deform the Body, and destroy the Proportions of the Limbs and Joynts, which are easily forced out of due place in those tender Years, which brings a great deal of uneafiness and torture to them, and proves of very evil consequence as to Health, as many of our fine-Citizens Wives, and others may know by woful Experience.

Indeed

Indeed these preposterous ways are so contrary and disagreeing to Nature, that thereby is destroyed the chief pleasure and delight of young Children; but to make them amends for such their hard Usage and Deformities, if they happen with difficulty to out-live Childhood, their Parents being much concern'd at the crookedness and disproportions of their Children, which themselves have chiefly occasion'd, must needs send for the Iron, or Steel-Bodice-maker, which rarely doth any good, but generally the contrary, putting Youth to unspeakable Misery to no purpose; and this conceited Remedy proves of as dangerous consequence to many as the first Original Evil: Therefore these Courses ought to be avoided, for they bring many Distempers on the Body, which Nature is never able to out-grow, especially in weak Constitutions, for they enfeeble the whole Body, cause the Contusion of the Breast, lay Foundations for Confumptions, and cause many to have pale thin Complexions, weak Joynts, &c.

## Of Food fit for Children, and the contrary: Also of Quantity and Quality.

The best Food for young Children, next their Mothers Milk, is good Coms Milk raw, with some crumbs of Bread in it, always observing that it first stand till it be cold, after tis Milkt, before you give it them: For tis a great Error in Physicians and others, to advise Confumptive People to drink Milk hot from the Cow, for that heat is of a Windy Quality that swells the Body, and sends Fumes into the Head, and is harder of concoction than the same Milk is when 'tis cold. Touching which, I desire not that any Body should take my bare Word in opposition to the Learned, but it being so easie and familiar a thing, let them try, and then they shall know by Experience.

Therefore I say, in Summer your Children may eat it Cold, but in the Winter you may warm it as hot as

your Blood, or if you have a desire to alter it, the best way is to boyl it, adding some Water to it with a little Flour, and sometimes Oat-meal; but remember that it do not boyl too long, nor too thick, for that makes it of a grosser Nature, and harder of Digestion, and breeds thicker Blood, which is of ill consequence to Children.

I know Mistress Nurse will be offended that I talk of giving Children Raw Milk: But I must tell her, that properly the same ought not to be called Ram, because it hath passed through several Digestions and Fermentations, even to the highest degree, so that it is not inferior to Womens Milk, and much better than most of theirs, because of their Infirmities and improper Foods and Drinks. And Womens Milk may as properly be counted Raw as the Cows, to whom I know no Creature comparable for Sweetness, Cleanness and Wholsomness; their breathing is an excellent Perfume, and their very Excrement is little less, and yet our good Dames would think it a fad bufiness, if they should give their Children unboyl'd Milk; whereas the boyling thereof destroys the Wheyey part of it, and fixes it, and makes it thicker and harder of Concoction; but on the contrary, Ram Milk, as they call it, that is, unboyl'd, is of a cleanfing Quality, easie of Digestion, carries away downwards all windy matter out of the Stomach and Veffels, and caufeth it to pass away freely, there being no fort of Food or Physick like it, so that 'tis an excellent Remedy to prevent all Convulsions and griping Pains of the Stomach, attending windy Difeases in Children.

And when Children begin to be capable to eat harder Food, then Bread and Eutter, and Bread and Cheefe will be good Food for them; (provided that the Cheefe be not too old, nor too stale and strong, for such Cheefe is very injurious to Children, heating the Blood, and causing too great a Drought.) But most Foods that are in use in this wanton supersluous Age, are improper for Children, one of which is much in use among the Richest fort, and indeed most People now-a-days feed their Children.

dren with it, viz. Water-Pap, that is, Bread and Water fuppoling that fort of Food to be light of Concoction, which is a great miltake; for Bread, the chief Ingredient therein, has already passed through the highest Preparation it is capable of; for the first preparation in all forts of Food does digeft and destroy the crude Body of Phlegm, and fets the spirituous parts at liberty, which by a fecond Preparation must be destroy'd; and then fuch Foods and Drinks become dull and heavy, and lie hard upon the Stomach, yielding but a bad Nourishment, breeding thick groß Blood, whence proceed Stoppages, and many Infirmities of the Breaft; and are fo contrary to Nature, that those who do prepare any fort of Food a second time, are forced to add some predominating strong Ingredients that are rich, as Sugar, Spice, and Spanish Fruits to hide the Qualities of the first and grand Ingredients; For who could indure to eat Bread and Water boyled together alone, or Bread and Ale, or Bread and Wine? And yet all these in themfelves, and without any alteration, are very pleafant and wholfom.

Furthermore, all fat Flesh is very hurtful to Children, for it furs and oyls the Stomach and Passages, and in some Children, whose retentive and digestive Faculties are weak, and the Expulsive strong, it quickly slips out of the Stomach into the Bowels, and loosens the Belly too violently, causing griping Pains, especially when Flesh is not good, and at some certain seasons of the Year.

Likewise, all kinds of strong Drinks are an Abomination unto the Natures of Children, it drys and heats them, infects the Blood with sharp mangy Humours and Difeases, evaporates the pure volatile Spirits, &c. But of all sorts of Drinks, the most fit and proper for Children is Water; the next is small Beer that is well brew'd.

All kind of melted Butter and fry'd Foood, be they what they will, are hurtful to the Health of all People, if not very sparingly taken, but more especially to Children; for Butter has passed through several Digesti-

ons and Fermentations that have open'd the gross body, and made the spirituous parts flying or volatile, and therefore if Butter stand open a little while in the Air, it destroys the goodness and pure brisk taste of it; but if it be committed to the Fire, then the pure Vertue is immediately suffocated or evaporated, and then it turns into a gross strong Oyl, which is very offensive to Nature; but many, to prevent its running into Oyl, will add Water to it, and keep it in Motion, and so by the help of the Water, the Motion and the Air, the Spirituous parts are kept living, which indeed is the best way of melting of Butter: Nevertheless, even this is grosser on the Stomach, and oyls, furs and obstructs the Passages more than Butter eaten on Bread, which is the best and most natural way of using it.

The truth hereof is further manifested by this; take Butter, Flour and Water, and make it into Paste, as they do for Pies, and then bake it, and let any of those which love those things best, be confined to live on it for two or three Weeks, and confine another to Bread and Butter and see which will be tir'd first; 'tis certain he that eats the baked Bread and Butter shall presently loath it, but he that lives or the common Bread and Butter may continue to live thereon, and be well fuftain'd, without being weary of it for many Years, and yet all is but Bread and Butter, only the preparation makes the difference. For you may observe, that all kinds of Food made of fine Flur and Butter, and Baked, is of a close heavy substance, hard of Digestion, that foules and makes the Blood thick and gross, and being first invented for Wantonnels and State, are continu'd to gratifie the fame Properties, and therefore ought to be banish'd.

## Of the Quantity of Childrens Food.

There are but few Mothers or Nurses but do err in Quantity as much, and more often than in the Quality of the Victuals which they take themselves or give their Children.

Children. Now over-charging of Nature is more dangerous than Food that is of a contrary Quality, or made fo by improper Mixtures and Preparation, tho' both are very bad, 'Tis hardly to be imagin'd how little in Quantity and mean in Quality will gratifie and maintain Children in perfect Health and Liveliness, and therefore we should consider how difficult a point it is, even for People of mature Age, to be Temperate in eating and drinking, more especially when Meats and Drinks are made by Spices, Sugars, foreign Fruits, and other mixtures, enticing to the Pallate, the pleasure of which you must note, does always continue many degrees beyond the necessity of the Stomach, which is one of the chief causes of Gluttony. Now if it be so hard and difficult a thing for Men and Women to be Temperate, and abstain from Excess who have Experienc'd the Dangers, Indispositions, Relapses and the like evil Confequences thereof, How then can we expect that Childien should understand when they have enough, that is, fufficient to fustain Nature, and no more? 'Tis certain all healthy Children will eat and drink to the end of the Pleasure of their Pallates, and till their Stomachs loath it, more especially where such Food or Dade enticing, as of late Years most are: And therefore it may be truly faid, that all or most Children, are as it were taught and trained up to Gluttony from their Infancy, which has many evil Confequences.

Drinks, does suffocate their pure volatile Spirits, which

in them are very tender.

2dly, It stupisses all the Senses, causing dull heavy Indispositions to attend the whole Body, awakening the central Fire, which spreads its felf, and causeth an unkindly heat through all the external parts, and in some weakly Constitutions brights an inward Fover that consumes the very Flesh off the Bones.

3dly, It furs and stops the Passages, breeds thick gross Blood and evil Juices, which fall down upon the Joynts and makes them feebe, and dilating the Vessels

of the Stomach, do fo impair the natural heat and digestive faculty, that most of that excessive Food is turned into Phlegmatick groß watry or windy Humours, which afcend into the Head, and caufeth it to grow great, and as it were swell, being heavy and sottish, which Distemper is usually called, The Rickets, which generally proceeds from Intemperance, and the indifcreet management of Mothers and Nurses; for Superfluity does not only contract malignant Diseases, but makes all forts of Children ( as well the strong and healthy, as such as are weak) fo uneafie, that thereby they are apt on all occafions to fret and cry; it likewife makes them nafty, and of an unpleasant, dull sottish Humour, requiring double the Tendance which otherwise they would need. And when by over-gorging they have made them thus froward, then to quiet them, they presently clap more Victuals or Drink into their Mouths, and thus force them even against their Delires, as well as beyond the Necesfities of Nature, more than their Stomach can bear, which continues and encreases their Disorders; nay, they Feed them till they sputter out of their Mouths, and also cast it up, which latter, many filly Women count a good fign of Health; whereas in truth, this Puking (as they call it) is a fure token indeed that fuch Children have ftrong Stomachs, but withal that their Stomachs are overcharg'd and diforder'd with too much Food; for no healthy Stomach, either Young or Old, will cast its Food up when in Health, if such Foods be eaten moderately, and be not too much in quantity, or of a contrary quality.

Also, sometimes when the Stomach is too moist, and full of watry Humours, such Children and others ought to fast a while, and then eat some drying Food. But on the contrary, those Children that have weak Heats and Stomachs, tho' over-charg'd, will seldom cast it up again, but if they do, it makes them very sick and dis-

order'd.

All which Evils are not by any means to be prevent-

to give Children Meats and Deats according to Reason; and not according to the Childrens desire; much less ought they to force them when their Stomachs loath it, which wounds Nature in the very bud, destroying the airy lively Spirits, which Children, as all other young Creatures, are most endu'd withal. Observe likewise, not to give your Children Food too often, that is, not before the former is digested, which many Women do, and so destroy the poor Childrens Health, and lay Foundations for Diseases.

Add to these Mischiess of Intemperance in Children, that it dulls the Wit, clouds the Fancy, and darkens the Apprehension, and so renders them more uncapable of all kind of Learning; For Temperance and Cleaness do not only make the Body sound, healthy, light and pleasant, but strengthens the Intellect, makes the Spirits brisk and lively, helps the Memory, and gives a penetrating Understanding, and sits one for all Imployments both of the Body and Mind, and lays a hopeful Foundation for Health, Strength, and long life.

To conclude, Cleanness and good Tendence in Children is very profitable, and their Beds ought to be clean, sweet, bard, and in airy Rooms, for their Spirits are so tender, that any gross thick Air suffocates them: And as their Coverings ought not to be too thick or beavy, so also should their Dry-Garments be moderate, easie and cool, nor should they be forc'd to Sleep, as the Custom of some is, but to go to sleep as Nature inclines them: Also, they must not sit or lie too long without Motion; for 'tis that gives Spirit and Life to all young Creatures.

It is to be noted also, that Womens Distempers, as to Windiness, and many other Weaknesses, are much encreased by their straight Garments and Lacings, which do press
and wound the strength of that part, it being one main
Reason of their shortness of Breath, contracting the Passages and Vessels of the Stomach, which causeth also Sickness, with pricking pains in the sides, and often sends
Fumes into the Head, nothing being more Injurious to
them than those Bodice and Stays, which are as stiff and

hard as Boards, which makes the Stomach, Waste and Back so feeble, that many when they leave them off, they feel themselves so weak that they are forced to continue them, neither can they hardly turn themselves in their Beds, but seem as if they were unjoynted, which causeth many other Inconveniences, as growing deform'd, and makes Labour and Exercises burthensom.

If these Rules be followed and observed by any, they will find great benefit thereby, and be eas'd of much Trouble, and prevent a great Number of Diseases, and lay Foundations for an healthy sound Generation.

## CHAP. XII.

The Cause of SURFEITS, and how to prevent them and keep the Body in Health. As also of large Drinking after Meals; and of eating of Suppers.

When any one finds himself much wearied or very hot through some violent Action, or fainty through Labour, or long fasting, or any other Accidents of the like Nature, which may have wasted the Radical Moisture, and spent the pure Spirits, whereby the whole Body becomes heavy, dull and indisposed. Then to recover Nature and the Spirits, and yet at the same time prevent the Diseases called Surfeits, these following Rules are absolutely necessary for every one to observe:

1. Before eating or drinking you ought to rest by, sitting still and silent, or taking a small nap of sleep, or if conveniency will permit, go to Bed and keep your self warm for an hour, or two, or three, according to the greatness of the occasion, which will recover the Spirits and strengthen the natural Heat, and sharpen the Appetite, refreshing the whole Body, and chearing all the Senses, so that you shall not only eat and drink with tenfold more pleasure and delight, but with much more

fafety,

fafety, as to Health. For no Meats or Drinks (though of the highest Preparation ) have such Power to recover and restore the Spirits, and make the sweet Oyl in the Body burn clear, as Rest hath; for which cause a man can falt longer from Food, and with less prejudice to his Health, than from Rest or Sleep. Nevertheless in some of these times of Weariness there is necessity of present eating or drinking, but then it ought to be done sparingly, and such Food as is easie of Digestion, as thin brisk Gruels, Pottages, and the like, and that in a small Quantity; for when the Spirits are spent by any of the foremention'd Accidents, the natural Heat of the Stomach is fo weakn'd, that it cannot bear any great Quantity of Meats or Drinks, nor such Foods as are too strong in Quality, without manifest danger to the Health. All Inequality in this state is very perilous: for when the Radical Moisture is wasted, the natural Spirits are dull and impure, which cannot be restor'd but only by Rest; for the quickness and sharpness of the Stomach and digestive Faculty does chiefly consist in the Goodness and Quantity of the Radical Ascisture and pure Spirits: And for this cause those that are tired with Labour, a less Quantity of strong Drink or Food will overcome them: Alfo, those that are endu'd with strong Spirits, and whose Radical Moiltures are pure and free from Obstructions, have good and sharp Appetities, and can eat and drink greater Quantities without prejudice to their Health; but on the contrary, fuch as have but weak Heats and few Spirits, have but little Stomachs, and faint defires to eat, their Stomachs being full before their Bellies; and the same is to be understood when the Spirits and Natural Heat are impar'd and made impotent by Accidents, Therefore Rest after any kind of Weariness (be it what it will) is a most safe means to preserve Health, and prevent the generation of Diseases.

2. It is to be noted, that Surfeits and Obstructions are not (as many suppose) contracted at the first and second Inconveniency (except the Accident or Disorder be very great) but by degrees, every Excess sows some seeds for

Dileales.

Diseases, which would be prevented, if care were taken, and Nature not overcharged, especially at the foremention'd times, viz. when the Spirits are awakn'd or spent, for then the sweet Oyl, and Radical Moisture immediately turns sourish, and then follows an unnatural Heat and Disorder through the whole Body, with a dizzines in the Head; for the Volatile Spirit is the true Life and

Being of every thing.

Many lively Instances might be given to demonstrate this, as we see in all the Vegetations of the Earth, if the spirituous parts be any way destroyed or suffocated, that Herb, Seed or Grain decays and becomes of no use or vertue; which is likewise manifest in all Spirituous Liquers, as Beer, Ale, Syder, VVine, &c. if by long keeping or other accidents the spirituous parts be wasted or evaporated, immediately the sweet Quality (as it were) dieth, and then the bitter sour astringent Properties predominate, and appear in their own Forms, which whilst the spirituous and sweet Qualities were strong, and not violated, did lie hid, being therein incorporated. So that were it possible for Man by any Art to retain the Volatile Spirit in any Liquors or other thing, then such things would continue firm and good in all their parts for ever.

The fame is to be conceived in the Humane Nature, and therefore all People ought to consider the danger the Spirit is in on all Diforders and Superfluities; for prefently the Appetite is dulled and the Pallate cannot talte or diftinguish the pure Relish of any fort of Food. For where the Spirits are weak all the Properties of Nature become unequal in their operation, and rife up with a kind of violence or hunger after the fweet Oyl, with eagerness to devour it, which is the true Life, Pleasure and Moderator of all the other Properties and Qualities; and therefore when once the fame is wounded, the whole System of Nature is disorder'd, and all her Occonomy diffurbed. And this is really the very Root of all Distemperatures both of the Body and Mind; which if every one did understand, and take care that Nature were not overcharged, might eafily be prevented. Bur

P 2

though

though Nature doth frequently complain, fight, groan and languish under many such Inconveniences and burdens, yet few there be that ever think or confider the cause from whence such Indispositions proceed, but for the most part, through Ignorance, take wrong meafures; for if any find themselves weak, fainty, weary, and the like, they prefently think to supply this defect of Nature by giving her good ftore of rich Food and Cordial Drinks, which for the most part do but add a second burthen to her, and proves of a more hazardous confequence to the Health, than the first Disorder, since these Indispositions generally come not for want of Nourishment, but rather the contrary, and for want of due Rest after too violent Actions or over-long continuance at them, and for lack of giving Nature proportionable Meats and Drinks, whereby the Spirits and Radical Moifture are wasted, as aforesaid; tho' it must be confessed, That Health and Strength cannot be maintain'd, but by a constant supply of Meats and Drinks, yet the main thing is in the due and proper Timing thereof. Therefore weak-natur'd People at all times, and others, whenever by Labour, Travel or Fasting they are brought into a weak and fainty state, should then be more than ordinarily careful that their Meats and Drinks be not too strong, nor too much in quantity, nor of a contrary quality, but proportionable to the present strength of their Natural Heat.

Meals of Flesh and Fish, (most of them being of disagreeing Natures one to the other) do often wound the health; and that constitution is rarely known that they do not prove of evil and dangerous consequence unto; which many of the richest fort of People in this Nation might know by woful experience, especially in London, who do yearly spend many hundreds, (I think I may say thousands) of Pounds on their ungody Paunches. Many of whom may save themselves that charge and trouble they are usually at in learning of Monsieur Nimble-heels, the Dancing-Master, how to go upright, for their Bellies are swelled up to their Chins, which forces them to behold the

Skie.

Skie, but not for Contemplation-sake you may be sure, but out of pure necessity, and without any more Impressions of Reverence towards the Almighty All-wise Creator, than their Fellow Bruits; for their Brains are sunk into their Bellies; Injection and Ejection is the business of their Life, and all their precious hours are spent between the Platter and the Glass, and the Close-stool and Piss-pot. Are not these sine Fellows to call themselves Christians and

Right Worshipfuls?

The natural Heat being overcharg'd by too great a Quantity of rich Food, that contains overmuch Nourishment, stops the Passages, arrests the Spirits, and makes the Stomach violently attract unto it felf from all parts of the Body, the pleasant moist Vapours, to help and affist her to overcome and digest that load of Victuals which they have ingoraged, that often puts Nature very hard to it in her internal Laboratory, causing a kind of suffocation of the pure Spirits, drying and confuming the Radical Moisture and thin refreshing Vapours. Therefore after such Epicurean Meals, there is always an Indisposition through the whole Body, with dulling Fumes in the Head, and drouziness, that generally continues, four, five or fix hours, more or lefs, according to the strength of each mans Constitution, and the quantity of Food. During which time the Pallages of the Spirits are obstructed, the Pores stopt, fo that the thin pleasant Vapours of the Air from without cannot penetrate, and thence the Blood is heated, and its Circulation hindred; and all this by grofs phlegmatick thices arising from Superflui-. ties, which impede the Pallages and fre Course of Nature. But after some hours, when Nature hath strugl'd with these Besiegers, and slung off their Chains, and overcome her Enemy, and forced her way, and made a feparation, then the Road of the Spirits is again laid open, and the Pores are unlockt to let in the refreshing Breezes, and the Man grows brisk and lively, and fit for business .- And so indeed he might have been all this while, if to pamper a liquorish Pallate, and gratishe an catravagant Humour and Cultom, he had not willfully Ingurgitated

Ingurgitated fo much Food, as thus oppressed Nature for the prefent; and tho' he think now all's over, and is ready the very next day to attack her again with a like Debauch, yet he shall shortly find, the Dregs remain, there is a Morbifick matter left, and continually encrerfed, which at length being ripened into Act by some proper Aspect of the Heavens, or fimilary Accident on Earth, breaks forth into a most grievous Surfeit or violent Fever, and the Man is all on fire, and fighs, and languishes, and dies. And who shall pity him? since if he would in time have hearkened to the Voice of Reason or Experience, either of them would have told him, That the fole Intention of Nature in eating and drinking is purely to support and refresh her, and not burden her; and therefore he ought to have chosen simple Food, and the quantity not too great for the natural Heat, and then he would have found, after fuch eating and drinking, a certain pleafant and refreshing Joy spread through the whole Body, from the Center to the Circumference, being more brisk, lively, active and useful than before.

But still, many there are, that be not content to 0ver-cram Nature with too great a quantity of Food, but they will needs drown her too, with a Deluge of Drink, pouring in such vast quantities of Wine and strong Liquors into their foolish Hogsheads, as if they design'd to make their Souls immediately swim out out of their Bodies. This fecond Charge, especially when it comes immediately upon, or foon after the first, wounds Dame Nature to the very Heart, and fets her on Fire, confuming the [weet Oyl and Radical A oisture by whole-fale, suffocates the purer Spirits, and puts the Blood (their limpid and natural Habitation) all into a combustion; and the first and greatest Sufferer is this Hurlyburly is the pure Volatile Spirit, Balfamick Body and pure Oyl, which is of a friendly Nature, fo meek and gentle, that it cannot, without manifest danger to the Health, endure any fuch harfh fires or churlish motions. And whenever violence is offer'd to this benign quality, Nature falls into a languishing, which makes the Functions of the Stomach to cease, and the Salt's spirit looleth looseth its savour, if the Disorder happen near the Center of Life: But if only the pure Spirits and sweet Oyl of any Member be hurt, then it often falls out that the Evil and Defect remains only in that Member, and the Stomach and Center continue well; and in such cases the

Life is feldom in danger.

But many Physitians, mistaken in Nature, do conclude, That the cause of such defests proceed from some ill habit or vitiated Tone of the Stomach, and more Central parts; and therefore they will give ftrong Potions of harsh Medicines, both Purging and Vomiting, which for the most part hurt Nature, weaken the Center, help to weaken and destroy the Balsamick Vertues, and the Limb or Member afflicted grows worse; for when in any Member the wrathful Saturnal and Mercurial Poyfons and fulpherous Heats of Mars are stirr'd up and awaken'd, they will in a little time envenom the whole, and make it burn like Fire with Pains, whence Swellings and Putrifactions proceed. Did People rightly understand this, they would be afraid to commit fuch excess, loading Nature beyond what the can bear, by adding Intemperance to Intemperance, as first to over-gorge themselves with too much, as well as too rich Food, and then to drink fuch great quantities of Strong drink after it; these two Superfluities Nature cannot bear at one time, without great Injury to Health.

And therefore since some Men are such Swine as to delight to overcharge Nature with too much Drink, their safest way is to drink when their Stomachs are rather empty than sull; for hard drinking doth not very often surfeit, when the Stomach is free from Fulness (except men drink to a very excessive Pitch, and of various forts of Drink, or such as is bad in its kind) especially whed men are at mature Age, or rather old than young; for indeed all strong drinks are absolutely against the Health of young People, by reason their blood is more by, which being encreased fets Nature on Fire, and

precipitates them into Furt, Luft and Madnefs.

But it may be observ'd, that more People do Surfeit themselves and destroy their Health by Gluttony and Superfuous Eating, than by Overdrinking (tho perhaps the Sin of Drunkenness makes more noise in the World) for Gluttony is hid in the Bud, and little or no notice taken of it, but is indeed committed by all forts of People, both Male and Female, Young and Old, but more especially Young People and Children. And the Reasons hereof are, because Food is of a very gross Nature, and hard of Concoction, and requires time for Digestion, so that Nature cannot so easily rid her self of it; but Drink doth pass through several Digestions and Fermentations, by which the spiritous parts are already become volatile, that the Stomach and Natural Heat have no such difficulty to separate it, for that is done almost as soon as it comes into the Stomach, the Spirituous parts incorporating themselves with their Similies, viz. with the natural Heat, as every man is sensible of, presently after the drinking of strong Drinks, which set the whole Body into an heat, if such quantity be drunk as causeth an evaporation of the natural Spirit, and the phlegmatick part thereof falleth down into the Ureters; in that the' it must be confessed, That superfluity in drinking is very injurious to Nature, yet being of a thin spirituous quality, it finds many quick ways of evacuation and transpirations; therefore not fo dangerous as over-much eating; but both are bad against Health, and great sins against God and Nature. Besides, those that are inclin'd to Drink, are manifest to all men, and so their Irregularities often restrained through shame, and respect to their Credit; whereas the other gormandize publickly, and without the least Reflection, so general and customary is that Vice become.

4. The Eating of Suppers is profitable but to few, except young People, whose Imployments are hard, and in the Fields or open Air, or such as do not make Dinners, and whose Food and Drinks are mean; for such People may cat Suppers without prejudice, as also such om themselves to cat in the morning and fast till night;

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also they that be of House-imployments. But for all forts of People that live fedentary Lives, and are of easie Imployments, more especially those that are of mature Age, as Gentlemen and Citizens, &c. who use themselves to lie long in Bed in the Morning, and to great Dinners and rich Cordial Drinks, whose Tables are so adorn'd and fet forth, not only with fuch great store of rich Food, but also with other Circumstances of great Charge, so that a fober man would not imagin that fo great Cost, Pains and time should be spent thereon, except such Dinners would continue and fustain Nature several years; but alas! the fame is all swallowed and devoured in one hour, and all the pleasure of it gone, and for real use an honest piece of Bread and Cheese should do a man three times more good than all this variety of Dainties, whose best service is to make work for the Dostors and Apothecaries, and they to provide Imployment for the Sextons; or if they escape the Wooden Tenement and Flannel, all they have to shew in Memory of these chargable Treats, is an empty Purse, a disorder'd Mind, a loathsomely sullid Soul, and an indisposed distempered Body, as full of Diseases as an Hospital.

To this fort of People it is most injurious to make Suppers; neither indeed are they good for any who live calle, and eat Dinners, because the space between Dinner and Supper is not sufficient to make a perfect Concoction, especially with those that eat much Flesh and Fish, or Food that is Fat; for after fuch Food men ought to fast at the least eight or ten hours, because the oily substance furs the Passages, and dulls the Natural Heat and Action of the Stomach, and confequently requires a longer time for Concoction than Herbs, Seeds, Fruits or Grains. Besides, Flesh is of a grosser substance, and more Phlegmatick, therefore apt to generate Obstructions, thicker Blood, and more impure Spirits, and therefore those that Feed thereon, ought to fast a considerable time after it (b) which means the natural Heat of the Stomach may the better digest the supersuous gross matter) before fre h Food be taken into the Stomach again.

Therefore the best times for eating, are about eight or nine in the Morning, and five in the Asternoon; for nothing gives greater advantages to the Stomach to cleanse it self from all gross supersuous matter, than time and sorbearance of eating or drinking for a sit space, which makes the edg of the Appetite sharp, and Pallate

the perfect.

Moreover, Suppers (except to young People, and fuch as have prepared their Stomachs by large Fastings and Labours ) fill the Body full of Wind, and cause it to glow with an unnatural heat and unfound fleep. And yet fome there are, who (through a diforderly Life, their Natures being deprayed) are so troubled with windy Diseases, that they are forced to eat Suppers to prevent the burdenfom pains of the V/ind, and yet all will not do. But the most considerable thing why Suppers prove burdensom and unhealthy to Nature, is, because in the Night and Body is without Motion, and feems to cease from Action, and the Rooms are made close, and the whole Body kept much hotter than in the day, all which doth drevent the pure thin vapours of the Air from penetrating the Body; but in the day the body being kept cooler than in the night, it is fuller of motion cauling a more perfect Concoction.

Therefore the most natural and approved way to Health, is to make but two Meals in 24 hours, one (as I said) in the Morning, the other about 4 or 5 in the Afternoon. And it is to be observed, that the strongest Food and greatest quantity ought to be eaten in the Morning, and the smaller quantity, and such as is easiest of Concoction in the Asternoon, viz. Milk-Pottage, Milk and Flour, Milk as it comes from the Cow, after 'tis cold, eaten with Bread, VV ater-Gruels, &c. Now the Reason of this is, because in the Morning, the Spirits, thro' Rest, are restored fresh and brisk, and the Sun is not come to the Meridian, but by that time it arrives there, the Food is pretty well digested; for you must note, that when the Sun comes to the Meridian, it doth more or less exhale or cause some Evaporations of the natural Spirits, espe-

cially in hot Seasons; and therefore Nature is then more indisposed, dull and heavy than at other times. Also, the fore-part of the day hath spent the Spirits by Lahour, Excreise, &c. For this cause most People do find them-

felves dull and heavy after Dinner,

There is nothing that does more help Concoction than the cool refreshing Influences of the Air; for it strengthens the natural Heat, and makes it more central; for which cause People in cold Weather have greater and stronger Appetites, and more Spirits than in hot; and therefore are able to endure more Action; so likewise fuch as are bread in cold Countries, are harder, stronger, and for the most part longer liv'd than those that inhabit in over-hot Regions; for Heat dries up the thin spirituous Vapours and Radical Moisture in the Body, and causes the internal Heat and Moisture ( which should ferve for the help of Concoction ) to spread it self into all the external parts of the Body; for all outward Heat does by fimile draw forth the internal heat, and caufes the pure Spirits to evaporate. For this very Reason mens defires are much after Drink in hot Seasons, and on the contrary for Food in cold; thus likewise the heat of Beds, where most People wrap themselves up very warm, takes away the Appetite; for let a man go to Bed fome-what hungry, yet after he has flept, his Stomach shall feem dull, and his defire of eating gone, till his motion for a while in the Air does recal it; and the same quantity of Food eaten for a Supper, which proves burdenfom to him that goes to Bed, shall be most pleasant and lightfom to one that fits up all night, fo great is the power of Air and Motion. Therefore all hot foft Feather-Beds, with thick Coverings, which most People use themfelves to, with Curtains drawn, &c. fo that their Chambers are in the next degree to Bagneo's or Hot-Houses, are very inconvenient; for they weaken the Back and Joynts, destroy the Appetite, and render the whole Body fo delicate and tender, that every little Inconveniency is felt, and fuch People can fcarce endure the fresh Air to blow upon them, without some prejudice to their Health,

which doth increase stoppages and all Windy Diseases; but on the contrary, open fresh Airs, Rooms that have large Windows and fair Prospects, and the Bed open, hard and clean, so that the refreshing Instruences of the Air may pass freely, will strengthen the whole Body, beget and increase Appetite, and make the spirits powerful, whereby Nature does avoid many Inconveniences and Diseases.

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Of Windy Diseases, the Reason thereof in Nature, and why English People, especially Women are so much troubled therewith; Also an Account of the Inconveniency of eating and drinking between Meals.

THE Generation of VV indy Difeases in the Body arise from many Causes, but chiefly from Three, viz. 1. From eating and drinking of too great quantities of various forts of gross fat Food and strong Drinks, of disagreeing Natures; which stretch the Vessels of the Stomach beyond what is natural and generate evil Juices of a fower keen quality, and sharp griping Nature; for it is not purely Wind, or an airy quality, that doth so gripe and pain the Body, and fend up fuch Fumes and Vapours into the Head; for if it were so, Nature would find some way to discharge it, which perhaps might make a noise, but not to be fo painful. But this windy fubltance is mixed with a fharp fower thin poylonous matter that runs out of one place into another, and caufeth griping pains; and all this chiefly proceeds from Repletion, and too much Nourilhment, and unconcocted matter. For when Meats and Drinks are taken, that are either ill prepar'd, or too much in quantity, or of a contrary quality to the Conditution, then the natural Heat of the Stomach and digellive Faculty cannot concoct fuch Foods, nor make any perfect feparation, nor cast out those evil Juices and Venoms, which all forts of fuch Food doth contain, but efpecially Flesh and fat strong Meats, which are apt to lodge in Vessels, and cause Pains and Swellings; for what part or Member foever of the Body is by any Accident made weak, these evil Humours will flow unto, and seize that part in an especial manner; thus, If the Brain be weak, it causeth a violent Head-Ach to continue for several days together, with a dizziness; but if the more central parts, as the Breaft and Passages be impotent, then you shall find all the Faculties of the Stomach debilitated, and its retentive Property fo impair'd, that it cannot retain the Food, whence proceeds loathings and vomitings; but on the contrary, if the Center be well fortify'd with a powerful natural Heat, then the Stomach eafily flings them off, and they disperse themselves into the Members and more external parts, which caufeth fwellings and grievous pains in the Hips, Legs and Arms, or where-else it happens, often shifting from one part to another, which some call the Windy Gout, a Disease, tho' very painful, yet not so dangerous as when it lies and centers it felf near the Heart and vital Parts; for when they lodge about the Stomach, such People are not well either full or falting; for after eating this Humour doth fo fower the Food, that it makes the Stomach fick, & fubject to fower belchings, & the whole body to fwell, and fickish Qualms to arise: And this enticeth many to take a dram of Brandy, or other strong spirituous Drink to help Concoction, which feems to give some ease for the prefent, but in a little time the fame Inconveniency will return, and then again, away they run to their Doctor Brandy-Bottle, and thus come to accustom themselves to such strong fiery Liquors, whereby they yet more and more weaken the Stomach, and cause the before-mention'd VV indy Difeases to encrease, so that in a little time they shall not be able to eat any Food without a Dram after it; nay, it will come to that at last, that they will not be able to digest their Food either with it or without it. the Liquor will make fuch a Prey of Nature, causing the Head never to be free from dulling Fumes and Vapours. NOIA

Now these Discases are very rarely cured by any of the Medicines that are appropriated to them, because most People do more or less continue the same Disorders which were the first canse thereof. For no Medicines have fuch Power either to prevent or remedy these Disorders in the Body, as Temperance, Cleanness and good Order; for they have an inward Power and certain Efficacy for that purpose; and if Temperance be continu'd, it will augment the Radical Moisture and pure Spirits, and by degrees strengthens the natural Heat of the Stomach, which only hath the Power to draw all fuch windy groß sharp matter from all parts of the body, and fo cast it out, if thro' length of time it be not become too central; for the natural Heat hath a magnetick Vertue, that forcibly attracts all fuch matter as burdens Nature, even from the most inward Cavities and furthest Circumference unto it felf, and there digefts and throws it off, both upwards and downwards, if a proper degree of Temperance be observed both in quantity and quality, and fresh supplies of Food and Drink come not too often. For fo powerful is this attractive Faculty of the Stomach, that it will draw the very Flesh off the Bones, as is most manifest both by men and beafts, if the Stomach be not supplied with convenient quantities of Meats and Drinks; for this Heat which ferves for concoction and separation is never idle, but always continues its motion and action, fo long as the Spirits are lively, and that there doth remain any Oyl in the Lamp. For this cause moderate Fasting hath been commended by all wife men, and a clean well prepared Diet hath great Power, not only to prevent Difeafes, both of the Body and Mind, but also to root them out, especially when the cause of fuch Discases (as generally it happens) have arisen from over-charging of Nature with too great quantities of Flesh and Fish, and the more because People make no distinction between Clean and Unclean, nor of the Seasons of the Year, of the Surfeits or Diseases the Cattle are subject unto, whose Flesh they eat, nor regard the improper Mixtures of fuch Food, O'c.

2. The second cause of Windy Diseases, I assign to be the frequent eating and drinking of Hot Foods, I do not mean fuch as are hot in their own nature and operation, but fuch as having been prepared by Fire, are eaten before those fiery fulpherous Steems are evaporated; for they are of a very prenicious venomous quality, and altogether of a contrary Nature to the genuine Heat of Nature, and particularly of the Stomach also; for this fiery heat will no longer incorporate it felf with fuch Foods, Broths, &c. than it is forced by the constant heat of the fire; for as foon as they are taken from thence, this fulpherous Steem or humid Vapour will hastily seprate of its own accord, which does manifest that this Heat is an Alien, and that Nature casts it out as an Enemy; for indeed it contains three venemous qualities, that are absolutely prenicious to Health, viz.

ture, of a keen sharp fretting operation, which dulls the pure Spirits, and infects the Blood with a Maingy itching

Humour:

adly. It contrins a gross deadly poysonous Water, or humid quality, that does incorporate it self with the grossest parts of the Air, and siy away in a steem or vapour; and if Food be eaten before those fiery evil vapours be separated and evaporated, it swells the body and hurts the natural Heat of the Stomach, and insensibly, but certainly generates both Windy and Watery Diseases, filling the inward Vessels of the Body with evil and venomous Juices, sending Fumes into the Head, and disordering the whole body, and this more especially in Women and Children, who, as we have shewed you before, are by Nature much more liable to Windy Diseases than men.

3 dly. If this furious Steem be by any Vessel that covers the Meat, after 'tis taken out of the Pot, or off from the Spir, so that it cannot sly away, but is stopp and turned back, or confined to stay with such Food, after 'tis prepared, then it will resenter into it, and make it slat and heavy, and alter the Taste of it, so that it will be strong and gross on the Pallate, and heavy on the Stomach.

It is also to be noted, that the common eating of Hot Foods does posses the Blood with a falt sharp fretting Humour, like a Mainge; and if Children were not accustomed to such things from their Mothers Breast, it would more sensibly break out upon them in that kind: For this very Reason, in Dogs and many other Creatures, if such hot Broths or Food be given them, it will cause the Mainge in their Blood; and the very same it occasions in the human Nature, but not externally so manifest, because

render'd more familiar by use.

3. The Third Cause, not only of VVindy Diseases, but of many others, is, Peoples eating and drinking too often: Nothing more burdens Nature, or generates more crude tharp Humors; for when fresh Food is thrust into the Stomach before the former is digested, it mixeth with the half-concocted Food, which does furprize Nature, and difturb her Work, and fouls the Stomach, caufeth fower Belching, makes the Vessels to swell, and in some Constitutions is attended with griping Pains and Indifpolitions through the whole Body, &c. for the natural heat is to oppressed with these continual supplies of Food, before it calls, or is ready for them, that it cannot make any perfect Separation, which is a main cause of VV indy Diseases, filling the Vessels with unconcocted Juices, which powerfully obstruct the due Functions of Nature, and hinders the Circulation of the Blood and Spirits; which is the reason, that when such People do travel or labour. and oft-times only upon the Change of Weather, they are indisposed and presently tired, and out of Breath, and troubled with an inward heat and drought, continually calling for Supplies of Drink, which does but promote Diforder, and fwell the Body, and make the Exercise more burthensom.

For indeed drinking between Meals, is very Injurious to all forts of People, except to those that labour hard, and sweat much; for such may drink, but very moderately; or else they may quickly out-do Nature; but for others, that live easie Lives, and do not sweat, to be sipping, or rather pouring down strong Drink and Wine between Meals,

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does prove of very evil Consequence; for it destroys the edge of the Appetite, and makes the Stomach diforder'd, always feeming as if it wanted fomething; and in fome Constitutions, an hot heavy dulness; for all strong Drinks, receiv'd in a greater quantity than the Stomach can conveniently mafter, leave a fowr, heavy, stinking Matter behind them in the Body, which furrs the Paffages with a flimy Substance, and which causeth loss of Appetite fhortness of Breath, Rhenms, with sharp tickling Matter that first ascends into the Head, and offends it, and then falls back again into the Breast, and upon the Lungs, whence Coughs and Consumptions proceed. Alfo, in some People it begets a kind of unnatural hunger, or craving in the Scomach, or a sharp gnawing Pain, which causeth many to eat, but they are never the better fatisfy'd nor eas'd, but rather increase the Pain thereby. I am confident, abundance of People can witness this to be true, from their own Experience, and yet will not consider or regard the true Reason or Causes of it: For it is a gross Mistake, when any shall feel their Stomachs gnaw or gripe in this manner, to run presently to the Cupbord, and think thereby to cure that defect; which, for the most part, does but increase it, and no longer gives ease than the Food or Drink is in the Mouth; for this evil habit of the Stomach does not proceed from want of Food or Nourishment, but through sharp, crude, superfluous Matter, which dulls and difables the Natural Heat, that it cannot perform its due Office of Digeftion; for, where Food is thus too frequently cramm'd in, the digestive Faculty has not power to make separation; which does, as it were, suffocate the pure Spirits, and then presently the fweet Oyl, or Juices of fuch Food, turns either of a keen, fower, or bitter Quality, according to the disorder or nature of each Man's Stomach and Constitution; which depraved Juices disperse themselves into feveral parts of the Body, enfeebling the Joynts and Members, wounding the Spirits, and making room for outward Colds, and the like Accidents to take place; for Colds do rarely seize any part of the Body, (provided the Accident be not too extream,) except first there be some inward defect or weakness; as may appear by those that are troubled with stoppages of the Breast, whom every petty Accident, nay, even the alteration of the Air shall sensibly afflict.

But as Nature abhors all Extreams; fo, on the other fide, over-long Falting does help to generate windy Difeafes, especially in infirm People, whose natural Heats are weak, and Spirits few; for they will foon grow fainty, and Fumes and Vapors will be apt to fly up into their Heads, and when they come to eat, a finall matter makes them fick; for too long failing does spend and evaporate the Spirits, and waste the Radical Moisture, and hurt the digestive Faculty; fo that after eating and drinking, the Senfes feem to be stupified, and the whole Body fleepy and indifpos'd; and befides, after fuch long Fasting, People are apt to strain Nature, by taking more Meat and Drink than the can bear. Therefore a Mean is fafelt in all things; for if any refrain from Food too long, the Action of the Stomach is fo vigorous, and its attractive Faculty fo powerful, that it preys on the natural Spirits and radical Moilture, fo that you shall then find a very imperfect Appetite; whence comes that common Saying --- I have out-fasted my self; or, My Stomach is gone. For the thrength and perfection of the Palate and Stomach confifts in the strength and vigor of the Spirits and radical Moisture; therefore both superfluous eating and drinking, and also immoderate fasting, do generate Diseases, and cause Indispositions both in the Body and Mind: Therefore it is not so commendable, nor so hearthy to make but one Meal in 24 hours, as to make two moderate Meals in that space; for otherwise there is apt to be too great an Emptiness, and too eager an Hunger, which makes People give themselves such a freedom of eating, as thereby the Vessels are stretched by the great quantities of Food, which makes fuch liave great Bellies, and prove fat and gross: But though they

they will cat but once a day, yet many of them that are able to come by it, do give themselves the liberty of drinking lusty Evening-draughts, which do so stupishe the Senses, and heat the Blood, and furr the Passages; so that it is no wonder that they are not prepar'd for a Breakfast.

In a word, there is nothing so safe, nothing so pleafant as Temperance, and to observe proper times and seasons for eating and drinking, and keeping within the bounds of what is necessary, both in quantity and quality: And this we must aver, That as the World goes, sew there are that hurt their Health with Fasting, in comparison of those Multitudes that destroy themselves by Superfluities: nor is it so dangerous a consequence, if

any competent care be taken.

It is also to be observ'd, That all kinds of Food ill prepar'd, is hurtful, and apt to forward those VVindy distempers; for any Food that is too much or too little drest, or under or over-prepar'd is prejudicial to the Health; but over-prepared is the more hurtful of the two (unless where it is very much too little done;) for over-preparation, be it of what you wil, does in a great measure destroy the brisk, lively Spirits, which renders fuch Food of a heavy, dull, gross Nature and Operation; fo that it cannot administer such proper Nourishment, nor can the natural heat of the Stomach draw fuch pure Spirits from it, as otherwise it would yield (for it cannot give what it has not.) 'Tis therefore a great Error, as to Health, to over-prepare Food, as the custom of some is, viz. to Boil Flish so long, till 'tis ready to fall to pieces; which many do, because the Broth should draw forth all the strength and vertue; also, they Boil it in but finall quantity of Water, with the Pot or Vessel cover'd, by which means the Broth lofeth its proper and natura! Complexion, and becomes of a dull reddiff Colour, mixt with black, which is very pernicions both to those that are in health, and fuch as are already fickly; but especially, for weak Consumptive People, whom Q 2

whom Phylicians generally order to eat of fuch Pottages: the for their natural Heats being weak, and Spirits low, these unnatural Preparations, and groß Foods do further the growth of their Diftempers; for all fuch Pottages have | ht lost their pure spiritous parts, and volatile vertues in the mo preparation, and are loathfom to Nature, especially to weak people, because, by the small quantity of Water, long boiling, and the grofness of such Flesh, the lively to Vertues and Tinctures are destroy'd; and therefore we fuch Goods lofe their natural Colour, and fragrant Sent, of and become strong and fulsom; for no preparation or ought to be continu'd any longer than the crude body be open'd, and the gross matter digested; for if it be continu'd any longer then the pure ipirituous parts will w evaporate. The Intention of kinds of Preparation, is, to digest the Phlegmatick gross Parts, that thereby the ipiritual Vertues may be fet at liberty; but then, if the Preparation be continu'd, your Fire will ferve you as the Celestial Fire, viz. the Sun and Elements, do the Husbandman, when he makes his Hay, or the Malster his Malt; for first, the Sun exhales the gross Body, and Phlegmatick Parts of the Grass or Herbs, and sets the Spirit at liberty, which perfumes the whole Field with most delectable Odors; but if this Hay be continu'd too long in the Sun and open Air, its spirituous Quality will also be exhaled; and then it will become like Salt that hath lost its favour, good for little but the Dungbil. The very fame is to be understood in all Preparations of Food; for it hath rarely been known that any fuch groß, over-prepar'd Broths ever did any good to fuch confumptive People, but rather the contrary; for all Flesh ought to be boyl'd in plenty of good Water, (and River-VV ater is best, ) and quickly done, even to a point, and the Broth ought to be thin, with a brisk pleasant smell and taste, and the Flesh of a whitish co-Jour; fuch Broths, if well prepar'd, and the Flesh be good, will perfume the whole Room where they are, The very same is to be understood in all other Boil'd Foods, as Herbs, Roots, or Grains, be they of what fort

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they will, being thus naturally order'd, they will, in their kind, be brisk and acceptable to the Stomach, easie of Concoction, and breed good Blood, and pure Spirits; but the common Food, and ways of Preparation, which most prescribe for fick or weakly People, are so fulsome, and firong, that the frequent eating of them is enough to make well-people fick; it being no unufual thing for Physicians, and others, to order such Food for weak or lickly People, as they themselves, or any others that are in perfect Health, cannot endure to eat or drink; fo that the change is much for the worfe: which is much to be pitied, That Ignorance and Blindnefs should so possess Peoples Hearts. This I speak and write from that Understanding which the Lord of all things have given me, in discharge of my Duty to my Brethren and Fellow-Creatures.

## e isemsta bom Of Fatness.

Fatness is very comely in Men and Women, when it doth not exceed the Medium, nor proceed from Idleness and Intemperance in Meats, Drinks, or Exercises. Some Men are from their natural Constitutions more apt to be Fat than others; especially those in whom the fiveet Quality is strong; such as are the Sanguine-Plegmatick, Sanguine-Cholerick, Sanguine-Melancholy, and who are of pleafant, merry Dispositions, much inclin'd to Delights, but not fo much to Action, as those that have the astringent, or bitter Qualities predominant; nor are their Spirits fo vigorous, or Natural Heats fo sharp; and therefore their Meats and Drinks make more Humours, because the Action of the Stoma h is not so Brong; neither is its attractive Faculty fo powerful, fo that a finaller quantity of Food does fultain them, than does others. But as these fort of People are apt to increase in Flesh and Fatness, so also do their Inclinations increase to Drink, which feems more grateful to them than others, because their Heats are not so strong to concoct Food as other Men's are; but Drink being

of an easie concoction, and of a pleasant, chearing Quality, which such People delight in, having a Simile with their Natures, they take more delight in drinking, than in eating; especially after they are arriv'd to a mature Age; and also they are very inclinable to Laughter and Merriment, by reason of the abundance

of fweet Oyl in their Constitution.

But fat People do much differ; some are more lively, strong, active, and long-liv'd than others; for where the Phlegmatick Property of Nature is strong, and joyn'd in the Government with the Sanguine, or Sweet Quality, they are apt to grow very fat and corpulent, being slow of motion, and of dull, heavy disposition, inclin'd to an easie, soft Life, and to drink much; their Fires, and natural Heats being but weak, there is not a perfect Concoction made of the Food and Drinks, but every thing tends to generate abundance of gross Phlegmatick Juices, which swell all the Body, and Members thereof.

If the bitter Quality be powerful, and share in Dominion with the Sanguine, it makes Persons merry and brisk; but not so cumbersomly Fat and Phlegmy as the former; because here the Natural Heats are stronger, consequently they have greater Stomachs, better Appeties, and are given more to Action, esteem'd good jolly Companions; many of them will speak well, and boldly: they are of strong Constitutions, but great Drinkers, which oft-times wounds their Health.

When the Astringent Quality is Co-partner with the Sweet, it gives People full-bodied, and fleshy, but not fat; of healthy Constitutions, but not so pleasant-humour'd, or merry as the former: Many of this fort, are both great Drinkers and Eaters too, being inclin'd

to Intemperances.

But if Temperance, Cleanness, and proper Exercises were observed, with due Food and Drinks, there would be but very sew People over-sat, let them be of what Constitution or Complexion they will; it being an case Matter in the beginning, to prevent it;

but after Persons are grown very fat, it is more difficult to contract Nature, and the Veilels; yet it may well be done, but not without some Trouble. The best way to prevent Fatness in the beginning, and also to abate it, are, 1. Instead of Morning-Draughts of strong Drink, to drink or eat a Pint or more of thin, brisk VVater-Grewel, light-boyl'd, or fuch as fome call balf-boyl'd, with only a little Butter, Bread and Salt, but not too much Butter; and then to walk, or use some proper Exercise for several hours. 2. Be sure let your Dinner be moderate; not to gratifie the pleafure of the Palate. 3. Such People ought not to drink between Meals. 4. Then at Night, return again to your VVater-Grewel. 5. Instead of your strong Drink and VVine, let your Drink at Meils be no stronger than Nine Shillings Beer. 6. They ought to exercife themselves in the open cold Air, which will wonderfully sharpen the Appetite, and shrengthen the Stomach, and extend the Pallages thereof, which in most fat People, are too narrow; for through the abundance of gross Phlegm, they are apt to be furr'd and stopp'd: Therefore fat People cannot eat fuch Quantities as lean will do: They are also more short-breath'd, and fooner fweat, and are tird; for where there is fuch superfluity of Flesh, the Spirit becomes weak, and more impure; beside, so much Flesh is of it self heavy, and burthensome.

For all which Inconveniencies, overmuch Fatness is to be avoided as much as in one lies; which is best, and indeed can only be done by these Rules of Temperance, just now recited. Suppose a Man were to seek for Fat Men and VVomen, would be go into Country Villages, and poor small Towns, among Plough-men and Shepherds? Seoggin sought more wisely, when he look'd for an Hare on the top o'th house. No, no, such a Man's Errand would lie in great Cities, and Market-Towns, where there is store of strong Liquors and Idleness, This all sat People ought to consider, and not to excuse themselves, as many of them do, by saying, 'Tis all one,

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me may eat, drink, and do what we will, we shall be fat; and such like silly Tattle; having no more understanding of themselves, or the Nature of things, than Swine have, who are bathing themselves in the Mire, and eating themselves sat in the Sty.

## CHAP. XIV.

Of Flesh, and its operation on the Body and Mind; That the common cating thereof, does awaken the wrathful Nature in Mankind, &c.

Hough we have before in feveral places of this Treatife, occasionally mention'd Flesh, and that vulgar eating thereof is prejudicial, yet we esteem it a matter of fuch Importance, as deserves to be particularly and diltinctly treated of in a Chapter by it felf. For there is greater Evil and Mifery attends Mankind, by killing, hurrying, and oppressing his Fellow-Creatures, and eating their Flesh, and that without distinction, than is generally apprehended or imagin'd. Man's strong Inclinations after Flish, and his making so light and small a matter of killing and oppressing the inferior Creatures, does manifest what Principle has got the Dominion in him; for had Man continu'd in the pure Law of God, and lived in the power of the humane Nature, and followed the Voice and Dictates of the Divine Principle, which he was created to live in, he would have been far from or prefing; killing, or eating the Flesh and Blood of the Perfect which was not allowed him in the beginning; for Man was created to be obedient, and to live in the power of the Divine Principle; and therefore was put into a Garden amongst innocent Herbs, Fruits, and Grains, which were intended and ordained for his Food; and was forbidden that Fruit in which was manifest Good and Evil, which should not have been Marine of the territory awaken'd

awaken'd and made manifest in Man; for all Hurrying, Hunting, Oppressing and Killing, be it in what kind you will, arises from one only Ground, viz. from the wrathful Powers of Nature. Now, Herbs, &c. have an innocent Original, and no Power to awaken, or kindle any other Properties but what are like themselves; but the Beafts are equally indu'd with Wrath, Revenge, Hate, Envy, Love, and indeed with all the wrathful and fenfual Paffions: For which cause their Flesh, (especially when unclean, ) and Blood was to strictly forbidden by the holy Ancients; for the humane Nature ought not to have incorporated it felf with the bestial; otherwise God would indulged man the freedom of eating of Flesh in his first cstate, since he loves it so well; but on the contrary, the Diet prescrib'd him, was this, ---- Every green Herb shall be unto thee for Meat: There was no

mention made, or thoughts of Flesh.

2. It should be consider'd, That Flesh and Fish cannot be eaten without violence, and doing that which a man would not be done unto, and making distruction of God's Greatures, which are generally more profitable living than dead, (as Cows and Sheep, which are the Creatures most eaten.) Now killing, not only of those of our ewn kind, but also of any other Creatures, came in with the Transgression; for Man was not made to be a Tyrant to the rest of God's Creatures, nor to live in the wrathful, bestial Nature; but in love and meekness, to have dominion over all things for their good, and to maintain Unity and Concord; which can never be done, unless he live in the Spirit of Love, and Meekness; whence ariseth that noble Vertue Compassion; which opposeth all Violence, as much as the Night doth the Day This all the wife Ancients understood; but more en cially the most learned and illuminate Prophet Mofes, who did use all possible Means, both Natural and Divine, to bring the Children of Ifrael off from eating of Flesh; as appears first in their forty years Travel in the Wilderness, during which, they were not commonly admitted to eat Flesh; as appears by their Murmurings after

after the Flesh-pots of Egypt; which, when the Lord heard, he faid unto Moses, Give them Numb. 11. Flesh. Moses answers, Shall we kill our 4, 18, 22. Flocks and Herds, or where shall we have Flesh to feed this Multitude? Which shews. they did not use to kill and eat the Beasts in their March towards the Holy Land; for if they did, why then do they complain for want of it? 'Tis true, the Lord gave them Flesh; but it was in his Wrath. and to their Destruction ! For they had awakened the Center of Wrath, which provoked the Lord; (for Flesh cannot be otherwise procured; ) but this they ought not to have done: for the Lord had brought them out of Egypt by his mighty Power; that is, out

of the Vanity, Violence and Oppression; for so Egypt rightly fignifics; and the Wilderness does intimate the Path and Way of Regeneration, that leads all that perfevere in Self-denial, to the Holy Eternal Land of Peace, that flows with Milk and Honey: Therefore none ought.

to look back or murmur, that are once got through the Red Sea, lest they fall, as the Children of Ifrael did, and become like Lot's Wife, Monuments of Ven-

geance.

3. All kind of Violence, whether towards our own kind, or upon inferior Creatures, and whether little or much, does wholly arise from the awakened Wrath of God in Nature; and from the very fame Root does proceed all Back-biting, Envy, Strife, Rancor, and Contention, and whatever elfo a Man can think of, that is of that Nature; there being but one only Foundation that does generate Discord and Inequality amongst all Creatures; and whenever any man does hurt, oppress, kill, or speak evil of any other Creature, it proceeds from this original Spring of Wrath, On the other side, from the Divine Principle of God's e ernal Light and Lave, doth arise and flow, as from an inexhaustible Fountain, all Friendly Qualities, Love, Good Will, Meek, innocent Compassion, courteous Dispofitions and Inclinations, and whatever can be called, or

deserves the Name of Good. No Man did ever strike, oppress, use violence to, or kill either Man or Beast from the excitement and power of this friendly Principle; for all Contention, Strife and Cruelty, is as contrary to the Nature and Operation of this Principle, as Light is to Darkness; but from this Divine Fountain in Man, does proceed that great Law of doing unto all Creatures, as a man would be done unto; which cannot therefore admit, that any Violences or Injuries should be done unto

God's Creatures, either superior or inferior.

This our great and bleffed Law-giver, Jesus Christ, did demonstrate, whilst he was in the human Property; for all his Practices, Examples, Discourses and Preachings unto Mankind, were tending to lead them into Peace, Meekness and Unity; and therefore he faid unto Peter, Put up thy Sword, for my Kingdom is not of this World; that is, My Kingdom does not confift in Wrath, Enmity, Oppression, Cutting off of Ears, and Killing; but in Peace, Love and Concord : So likewise have all the Holy and Enlightned Men in all Ages, both by speaking and writing, declared against Violence, and endeavoured all that in them lay, to draw all Men to Unity; which was the first State of Man, and which he lost by suffering his Will and Desire to enter into Violence and Inequality, viz. into dark Wrath; which prefently canieth uneven Operations in the Soul, which our Saviour Christ came to feek and to fave, that is, to draw the Soul of Man back again out of Egypt, through the Red Sea, and Wilderness, into the Land of Promise, a State of Innocency and Unity. For except Man do again depart from all Violence, and from under the Government of the Spirit of Oppression, and comes to know somewhat of the Operation of the Divine Principle, he cannot be happy in this World, nor in that which is to come. This some of the Indian and Ethnick Philosophers seem to have been sensible of, when they used all pains and diligence to bring those Savages from Cruelties and Inhumanities, viz. from all Violence.

Violence, and Killing the inferior Beafts of the Field, and prohibiting them from eating their Flesh and Blood; for Man being more highly graduated than any of the Beafts, as being indued with divine and humane Wifdom, and the Nature of all things, viz. with the Treasures both of Time and Eternity, ought not by any means enter with his Defires and Will into the favage Nature of wild Beafts; neither should the depraved Property of Beafts be awakened in Man; for whatfoever he joyns himfelf unto, or communicates with, whether it be Meats, Drinks, Employments, or Communications, that very thing, be it what it will, shall powerfully impose the true property of its Spirit on the Man, by way of Simile. Were not this fo, the wife Ancients would not have made fach diffinctions between clean and unclean Creatures : neither would they so strictly have commanded, That the Blood should be destroyed by Fire, or buried in the Earth, neither would the Apostle Paul have faid, That evil Communications corrupts good Manners; that is, evil Company, or the evil Spirit in ill Men, does awaken and strengthen its Likeness in the good Man, and canses the Divine Principle and Voice of Wildom to withdraw, or become captivated.

And it feems our Fore-Fathers, even in this Nation, have in some degree considered the great force and power of the wrathful, favage Nature of the Beafts. and that Men by accustomed violence towards them, and their Communications amongst Slaughter'd Animals, were rendered rash, precipitate fierce and cruel, and as it were, destitute of Humanity; and therefore by our ancient Laws, and the immemorial Customs of this Realm, Butchers, and fuch People as are of Killing-Employments, and not to be Jury-men, as being esteemed neither fit nor capable Judges of Life and Death: And in the common Proverb, if a Man be herce, cruel, and subjected to the Spirit of Violence, we lay, Such a one is like a Butchen. Nor can we but observe from daily experience, that all sorts of People that are of rude, robustick Employments, and

Bear-wards, Hostlers, Drovers, and the like, are generally headstrong, rash, sierce, surly People, and appear evidently to participate of the brutish Nature of those Animals with whom they converse. And as the Sheep is one of the most innocent of Beasts, so Shepherds have in all Ages been celebrated for the most harmless and best-humour'd of Men; and therefore Governors, both Temporal and Spiritual, are recommended unto us under the Name of Pastors or

Shepherds of the People.

4. That killing, and eating the Flesh and Blood of both clean and unclean Beafts, was not in use from the beginning is clear from the Second Chapter of Genefis; therefore we should consider when, and by whom the same was introduced. And first, we must note, That the first Bealts that were killed, were not Coms and Sheep, and the like useful Creatures, whose Lives are far more profitable than their Deaths; but wild favage Beafts, and Birds of Prey, the countenance of whose Lives was prejudicial unto Mankind, and the rest of the Creatures; nor were they hunted and flain to be earen; but to free Man and other Creatures from danger. But after a little use and cultom of Killing, the Spirit of Wrath and Fierceness, by the herce Action in the Killer, and the revengeful Spirits proceeding from the Creature kill'd, both concurring, was fo powerfully stirred, awaken'd, and strengthen'd, that Killing became as familiar as gathering of Fruit; and the unclean brutish Nature encreasing, they could not only kill without remofe, but began to count it a delight and pleasure, and then they could eat the Hesh, and dap up the Blood of their Fellow-Creatures, which they had flanghtered, as freely, and as greedily as Doys and Liens, or any other wild Bealts could do it for by continual ate of Killing and Violence, the very time Savage, wild Mature of those cruel Bealts of Prey were become predominant in Men ; to that now, ther could not only butcher, and eat the Flesh of Beasts with pleasure and delight; but they could also, without remorse, torture and slay those of their own kind; and in some parts proceeded to eat them too, as the Canibals, who feed on Human Flesh, and will most savourly gnaw a Shoulder of a Man, a Breast of a Woman, or the Haunches of a Child, and think it altogether as sweet and wholsome as my Lord does his Venison, or

my Lady her Partridg.

5. It is to be noted, That if Mankind had continued in its primitive State of Innocency and Unity, there would have been no Hatred, Strife, Oppression, Fighting, or Killing one another, no Slaughtering of Beafts, Fish, or Birds, nor Eating their Flesh and Blood; for that was not permitted until Man had immerfed his Will into the warful, favage, unclean Nature of the worst of Beafts: For there is no Creature in the World that has any defire to eat Flesh and Blood, and tear the Creatures to pieces with violence, except those in whom the fierce, wrathful, favage Nature does predominate. And therefore after Man had awakened the Wrath, and entred into the cruel Spirit of Killing, the wife Prophets imposed special Commands not to eat the Flesh and Blood of such Creatures; as, Swine, Dogs, Bears, Wolves, &c. But can we believe that Man was at first made like those favage, unclean Beafts of Pray, or indeed worse? For so now he is. and does exceed in Uncleanness and Cruelty the worst of Beafts, as much as a Spar-Hawk exceeds a Titmouse; for indeed Man is indued with all Properties and Qualities; but the Wrath, and evil, unclean Nature ought not to have been manifested; but the divine and human Nature should have governed his Life; but instead thereof, the same are now, as it were, hid in Man, and the cruel, fierce Spirit does predominate; which makes him to near affinity with all wild Beafts, and Birds of Pray, and to defire fuch Food as they do; for that Nature that is chief in the Government of any Creature's Life, be it either good

or evil, clean and unclean, will stir up defires of Food fuitable and correspondent therewith. This is plain in feveral forts of Beafts, as those in whom the simple, harmless, clean Nature claims Dominion, delight in a like clean and harmless Food, and their Natures are fatisfied therewith; not but that there is an unclean Nature, and fierce Quality in the cleanest and best of Beafts, capable in some degree of being awaken'd; for 'tis not impossible by degrees and use, to teach and bring Sheep, Cows, Horses, and many other Creatures, to eat Flesh, and drink VVine, and strong Drinks; and after a little custom, those unclean, sierce Qualities will grow to powerful, that they will not only cat and drink fuch things, but also defire them; for all Creatures have one only foundation; and each Particular contains the true Nature of the whole, only the Qualities and Properties of Nature do differ; fo in one, one Quality is strong, in another, the contrary; which makes that great Variation which we fee and admire amongst the Creatures, as to their Dispositions, Shapes, Forms, Tones, Sounds, &c. And hence proceeds the possibility of altering, changing, strengthening, and awakening of Dispositions, Inclinations, and Qualities in each Creature. This was the grand cause in the beginning, why Man was prohibited the eating of Flesh, and Killing, and why Moses in the Wilderness did not permit the Children of Israel to kill and eat Flesh, during their forty years Travel; for the Wilderness represents this World, which all must pass through, and deny themselves the Vanities, oppression, and Violences thereof, or else they cannot enter the Holy Land, but must fall in the Wilderness; for those that have, through the divine Power of the Lord, escaped the hands of the Egyptians, and are got clear of the Land of Bondage, and have left Pharaoh and his Hoft swallowed up in the Red Sea, ought not to long or luft after the Violences and Flesh Pots of the Land of Vanity, but to continue in the Spirit of Mecknefs, Love, Humanity, Self-denial, 2330

and to do unto all Creatures as a Man would be done unto bimself; which is the true Path of the New Life, and leads into the right-hand-way, and goes to the heavenly

City.

For those wife Philosophical Seers into the divine and humane Mysteries, were sensible of the manifold Evils that attended Mankind by his joyning himfelf with the unclean Beafts, and by killing, and eating their Flesh, which did fo powerfully awaken and strengthen the inhumane Properties in Man, that he by degrees became delighted in all kind of violent, cruel, bloody Actions, not only to the inferiour Creatures, but also to those of his own kind; whence Cruelties, and Murthers have been fo mightily encouraged, that scarce any have been counted of Noble Birth and Blood, but fuch as have been famous Man-flayers, and destroyed many of their own Species. Some of the Eastern Sages, from a true understanding of the Law of God in Nature, declared against these Inhumanities, and fanguinary Customs; as Pythagoras and his Followers, to this day, in some Parts of the East-Indies; who, by their good Examples, and innocent Lives, do draw off many of the Savage People from the iame, to a more pure and peaceable course of Life: For, First, They taught them the ill Consequences of Oppression, Violences, Killing, and Eating the Flesh of their Inferiours, and making themselves the Sepulchres of the dead Bodies of Beafts: And when they had done this, then it followed, that they would not strike, barm, oppress, or kill those of their own kind; for he that does scruple to use violence unto, or kill a Sheep or Gom, will, to be fure, be far from hurting or murthering a Man. And thus for many Ages have they led peaceable and harmless Lives, in Unity and Amity with the whole Creation; shewing all kind of Friendship and Equality, not only to those of their own Species but to all other Creatures, harring or enflaving none, but allowing them all thole Privileges and Freedoms that the Creator had given to all the Inhabitants of the World, nor cutting off the Thred of their Lives before their appointed time: And it has been been observed, that these Men, since their time of Love and Clemency to the Creatures, have not only been bless'd with the Goods of this World, and Dew of Heaven, far above these wild, savage Neighbours; but also were never known to contend, oppress, fight, kill, or commit Man-slaughter; but have lived these many hundred Years in Peace and Concord with all the Creation; whereas before they were convinced that it was an Evil to destroy, and eat the Flesh and Blood of Beasts, they made no more of killing, and oppressing Men, than a Wolf doth of devouring a Sheep, or one of our Butchers

of knocking down a Cow.

The very fame, and far greater Advantages would come to pass amongst Christians, if they would cease from Contention, Oppression, and (what tends and difposes them thereunto,) the killing of Beafts, and eating their Flesh and Blood; and in a short time humane murthers, and devilish feuds and cruelties among each other, would abate, and perhaps scarce have a being amongst them. For Separation has greater power than most imagine, whether it be from evil or good; for whatfoever any Man feparates himfelf from, that Property in him is prefently weakned. As suppose a Man separate himself from any kind of Intemperance, Violence, or Uncleanness, and joyn himself to Vertue, then presently the wrathful, unclean Nature is weakned, and grows faint for want of its proper Food; but on the contrary, the Humane and Divine Principle grows itrong.

Likewise, Separation does wonderfully dispel the dark Clouds of Ignorance, and makes the Understanding able to distinguish between the good and evil Principles, first in himself, and then in all other things proportionably; but so long as Men live under the power of all kind of Uncleanness, Violence, and Oppression, they cannot see any Evil therein, because the Humane and Divine Principles are so weak, seedle, and as it were dead, because their Counsels are continually disobey'd, and instead thereof, the Spirit of Er-

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rour is follow'd. For this cause, those that do not separate themselves from Uncleanness, Oppression, and the like Evils, but are contented to follow the Multitude in the Left-hand-way, and resolve to continue the Religion of their Forefathers, though thereby they do but mean Custom, the greatest of Tyrants. 'Tis, I say, impossible for such People ever to understand or know any thing truly, either of Divine or Humane Mysteries, nor can any Man penetrate thereinto, except he first separate himself from all evil and unclean Ways of the Multitude, and their Customs; for 'tis the departing from Evil, and the practice of Good that crowns a Man with Wisdom, Vertue, and Understanding, and renders him capable to put the right intrinsick Value upon things, and reckon them at their true price; for it is generally acknowledg'd amongst Men, the highest folly to judge of those things which they have never known, nor been experienc'd in: Who would ask an honest Tarpawlin-Seaman's Advice in a Law-Case, expect a Plough-man should relish the Delicacies of an excellent Lesson of Musick; or think a Cobler fit to value some curious Master-piece of Vandike, or Lilly's Painting? So improbable it is, that Men should have judgment in any Science, Art, or common Trade, if they had not separated themselves from other Matters, and apply'd themselves some time to such Crasts or Sciences. yet fo vain are most Men, as to suppose themselves capable to judge of Divine and Humane Mysteries, though they are still hurry'd with the Violences, and wallow in the Uncleannesses of the Multitude, and hardly have had once in their whole Lives a ferious thought about these fublime Matters, or ever apply'd themselves to the Pra-Etice of them.

6. By what hath been faid, it may fufficiently appear, That all things are mov'd by Simile, and every particular Property of Nature, both in the Evil and Good, does eagerly hunger after such Food as is proper to maintain and nourish its own Body; from which ground it comes to pass, that the evil and wicked Bestiality of a Nation,

or particular Man, does fensibly move the Wrath of God in the outward Elements by the same way of Simile, and strengthens it powerfully, and, as it were, naturally kindling and drawing down the corrupt Nature in the Stars and Elements; whence proceed both publick and private Calamites: On the other fide, Juflice, Clemency, Ceafing from Violence and Cruelty, and walking in the friendly Way of Righteousness, Temperance and Purity, does awaken and corroborate the benevolent Influences of the Celestial Bodies, and attract Blessings and Prosperity: As witness the Jews, when they lived in the Laws of God and Nature, they were bleffed with the Dew of Heaven, and the Fatness of the Earth, and with Health, and all other Benefits; but when they broke his Commands, and eat polluted things, then was kindled the Wrath of God and Nature, and many Calamities were shower'd down upon them. Hence also the Holy Scriptures testifie, That the Prayers of the ungodly are an abomination: God doth not hear or answer them, because they proceed from the wrathful Fountain, and have no Sympathy with the Divine Principle. But on the contrary, the Prayers and Defires of those that live in the fear of the Lord, and are guided by that Divine Principle of his eternal Love and Light, are as sweet Incense in his Nostrils, and he will answer them from his Holy Hill; for by way of Simile, they open the everlasting Doors of the Palace of Glory, and draw down, and are strengtheed with the pleasant Fruits of Paradife.

Thus every thing moveth towards its own Center, and powerfully attracts Matter out of all things, to nourish and maintain its own Body; and this was the cause why the Ancients made distinctions between clean and unclean Creatures, Meats, and Communications, knowing that all things that a Man doth touch, have power to make him either better or

worfe.

7. Our blessed Saviour Jesus Christ saich, That Man shall answer for every idle Word: Which saying does

does contain a great Mystery: So likewise we read in the Revelations, That Bleffed are they that die in the Lord, they cease from their Labours, and their Works follow them. Both these Places are to be understood alike: First. Every idle Word, and also every good Word and Work do respectively proceed from two grand Fountains or Principles in Man. Now all idle and evil Thoughts. Words, Inclinations, and Dispositions, as, Envy, Hatred, Back-biting, Violence, Oppression, Fighting, and Killing one another, do all proceed from the wrathful, fierce Principle, and by it are comprehended and received, as fimilary thereunto: On the other fide, all good Words and Works arise from the Light and Grace of God, viz. from the divine Principle, which does therefore likewile receive and comprehend them. He that calleth his Brother a Fool, shall be in danger (faith the Scripture,) of Hell fire: The Reason is, Because every Word or Work that is framed or created from the Wrath in Man, and received by its Likenesses, if not repented of, does endanger the Soul, and is apt to precipitate the Man into the Hellish Nature; for every Root will greedily embrace its own Fruits; and every Word has a Key in it self to open the Gate of its own Prin iple, and to awaken and strengthen its own Property; as is manifest from every Moment's Experience: Doth not the angry Words and Looks of one Man awaken the fierce Wrath in others, to whom they are directed? The very same good Words and Works will do: A soft Answer ( says the Wife-Man ) pacifies VVrath: Every Word carries the Power of that Property or Principle that was predominant in it, or from whence it was generated; and therefore wherefoever its Sound or Voice enters and meets its Simile, they immediately incorporate and Joyn Forces, strengthening and increasing the same. If this were not so, the Apostle Paul would not have faid, That Evil Communication corrupts good Manners; nor David have avouched, With the Froward those shalt learn Frowardness. Therefore 'tis absolutely mccessary for People to know formewhat of themselves, elfe else they cannot understand from what Property or Principle each Thought, Imagination, and Word does proceed, and guard themselves accordingly. 'Tis the true knowledge of God in a Man's self, that teaches Wisdom, and gives understanding of Good and Evil.

8. But there are many Thousands that hardly ever in their whole Lives do fo much as enquire after that true Knowledge, which dwells effentially in Man, or mind that internal Oracle, where in Difficulties they may and ought to enquire, as the worthy Prophet David faid, I will hear what the Lord will say in me: Therefore as for those that have hearkned to the Voice of Wisdom in themselves, and obtain'd any true Knowledge of God, they contend not about outward Forms and Modes of Religion; for they have a more fure word of Prophecy, shining as a Light in a dark place, to which you do well to give heed; being a guide that teacheth all Vertues, and condemneth all Vice: But on the other fide, those that never turn their Eyes inward, nor regard the Voice of Wisdom, that cries in the Gate of their City, (as the Wife Man loves to speak, ) but look abroad, and bearken after other Voices, fuch cannot stand alone; they are meer Adjectives in Religion, Philosophy and Reason; and are forced continually to lean on the Shoulders of others, and remain Darkness in themfelves, as though the Lord had not given them any Salt to favour their Ways; there being no end (and 'twere well there had been no beginning) of Man's running after other Gods, and of worshipping of Idols; but where the true Knowledge of God is not first attain'd in a Man's felf, there neither can any man be fatisfied with what another Man knows, because it cannot be essential to him, but may be either true or false; because such Ear-Knowledge does not arise from the Light of a Man's Life, but is a thing accidental, foreign, and at a distance.

This folding up of a Man's own Gifts and Talents, (which the Lord hath given every Man to profit himfelf withal) in Napkins of a supine and careless R 3

Negligence, and hiding them in the Earth, has been the chief cause of Men's running to and fro, and contending about other Mens God's, esteeming the setting up Signs, and meer Shadows, and neglecting the true Substance; what Aristotle held, what Galen taught, what Hippocrates, or St. Augustin, or Tho. Aquinas, or twenty such noted Men have said of such or such a matter, they can tell; but now the thing is in it felf, they themselves are as blind as Bats; and the Reason is, they are like the Old Hagg that Seneca fomewhere mentions, who never put her Eyes into her Head but when she went abroad. Thus some of our filly Travellers will tell you forty Stories of France, Spain, and Italy; but of the Rarities, the Commodities, the Manufactures, the Laws and Frivileges of England, their Native Country, they are utterly ignorant. What a Madness is it for me, with toil and hazard to ramble to the Ends of the Earth, to dig in the Mines of Potofi, or pick up the glittering Dirt of Guinea, when God hath furnish'd me at home with a Soil that yields me precious Oar, much more noble and useful?

Now that these Hear-fay-Men, or Book-Philosophers. called, The Learned, are as ignorant as any (nay commonly more than any others ) of the true knowledge of God in themselves, appears undeniably, by their walking centrary to the Ways of Vertue, by their compelling and forcing others to their Self-invented Belly-Forms, that are utterly destitute of the Life of Truth, who do commit the greatest Outrages against God; and against his People; but chiefly the Learned ? It is they that fet the Rabble on to torment the innocent and simple-hearted, and all such as are of contrary forms to themselves: All which are the Effects of the awaken'd herce Wrath, and does declare that the Devil and Fellish Fowers do predominate in their hearts, and that Love, Mercy, Meeknels, and doing as a Man nould be done un'o, have no being in them; and it will be so as long as Men prefer Vanity, Tradition, and their Ielly; before the Man that told the Woman of

Samaria all things that ever she did; which is Jesus Christ, the true Light, that enlightneth every Man that cometh into the World.

It was not therefore without deep Understanding, that the more prudent in all Ages did esteem the knowledge of themselves before all other Attainments, and recommended it as a thing principally necellary to every Man, for all that do know the Power of God in themselves, and are guided by the Voice of Wisdom, and live in the friendly Love of God, have abandoned, and utterly exiled all Hatred, Pride, Malice, Back-biting, Fighting, Killing, Violence, and Oppression whatsoever, either of Man or Beast, and in them meek, innocent Dispositions and Inclinations do reign, using and doing unto all Creatures as one would be used and done unto; for Violence, and all kind of Cruelty and Oppression is as contrary to such Natures, as Darkness to Light. And we may affirm, That never any Men have barmed, oppressed, killed, or used any kind of violence to any innocent Creature from the excitement or power of this Divine Principle. Therefore let every one consider this; they that find Hatred, Envy, the Spirit of Oppression and Violence to dwell in them, may certainly conclude themselves in the fierce wrath of God; for all fuch Dispositions and Inclinations do proceed from that dark Root of Ritterness, which is all contrary to the Spirit of Jesus Christ.

Great is the whole Mystery of Godliness; but especially Christ manifest in the Flesh, viz. That the eternal Love and Light of God should dwell essentially in man; for after Man suffered his Will and Desires to enter into Vanity and Bestiality, the Lord said, It is not good nor safe for Man to be alone; but promised him, the Seed of the Woman, the holy Principle of divine Light and Love, which will bruise the head of the Serpent in all that adhere to, and sollow its Counsel; that is, it will destroy the works of the Devil, and then all Violence and Oppression departs from that Man; and that Saying is sulfilled, The Lord is my Strength,

my Safeguard, and Portion: And every Man thus qualified, is taught of God; Jehovah is his Tutor, and his Guide, the mighty Counsellor; fo that he will no longer run after other Gods, nor contend for any thing but Truth and Righteousness, and to live a sober, harmless, innocent Life in the fight of God and Man, and doing unto all as he would be done unto. And fuch purified Souls amidst all the Hurries, (the Storms and Agitations of the World round about them, ) do fecurely ride at Anchor in a blissful Calm, and are satisfied with their Portions, and know their Centre, and to them all contention ceaseth, and there is Peace on Earth as in Heaven.

9. There is no necessity for Mankind to oppress burry, and kill the Beasts, and eat their Flesh and Blood, as many ignorantly affirm; crying out, What shall we do with them? They will over-run us, and eat us up, if we do not kill and eat them. But I answer; That there is no fort of Cattel but is otherwise of use besides to be eaten; and Harfes are not eaten, and yet what Nation complains of having too many of them? But some will say, Many of them are killed by Violence and Oppression; which is confessed: But if there were no Horses destroyed that way, but used moderately and gently; yet there would be no fear of having too many of them: the like may be faid

of other innocent Creatures.

10. The eating of 116th, and killing of Creatures for that purpose, was never begun, nor is now continn'd for want or necessity, or for the Maintenance of Health; but chiefly because the high, lofty Spirit of Wrath and Senfuality had gotten the Dominion in Man, over the meek Love, and innocent, harmless Nature, and being fo rampant, could not be fatisfied, except it had a proportionable Food; and of all others, High has the greatest assimity, as is mention'd before. And if all Men-would refrain eating of Flesh, there would be no cause for them to complain for want of Food; for the Almighty has in all particulars been gracious and bountiful unto all Creatures; but more especially unto Mankind, for whom he hath spread a plentiful

plentiful Table; furnishing the whole Earth with a great multitude of variety of Herbs, Fruits, Grains, and Seeds fit for Food, which do afford a Nourishment of a most excellent Substance, and far beyond Flesh; as it doth appear by all that have applied themselves to such harmless, innocent Foods, especially in decay'd Natures, and Sick, as all with one voice confent, as well the Learned (as they call them) as the Simple: For when People are ill, and Nature weakned with Diftempers, they all advise them to Pottages, Grewels, and various forts of Foods made of Herbs, Fruits and Grains; but no Flesh must come near them during their Weakness. Now if these Vegetables and Fruits do afford such an excellent nourishment, and have fuch a natural and secret Power to help and recover Nature, and restore lost Health and Strength, How much more then shall they

maintain and preferve it when it is restor'd?

But Flesh was never desir'd, because Men found any defect in the nourishment of Vegetables, and the like; but because it hath a Simile with that unclean Nature, and fierce Wrath that now became predominant in Man. And for that Reason, the wife Ancients us'd fo much diligence to perswade the common People from the frequent eating of it; especially without distinction, as well because it cannot be procur'd without Violence, nor be eaten without being more or less infected with the Senfual and Bestial Nature; for those fierce, revengeful Spirits that proceed from the Creature, when the painful Agonies of Death are upon it, tho they make no noise, nor can externally be seen, heard or felt; yet they fail not to accompany the Flesh, and especially the Blood, and have their internal operation, and leave their impressions on those that eat it, by a fecret hidden way of Simile, the same whereby the Loadstone draws Iron; there being naturally a most attractive Faculty of Vertue in each thing, especially the Animal Life, to feek out, and incorporate with its Simile. This being God's way in Nature, to move all things by Sympathy and Antipathy; the one by its attractive power draws all things that have any Affinity with it felf; and the other dislipates all things by a contrary opposite will. And thus Men are (not seldom) drawn into feveral Inconveniencies before they are fenfible of it; for Nature leaveth the Ways of Sense and Understanding, and goes on in her common Course: there is no confideration whether it be good or bad; but every one of her Qualities and Properties does its own work, and keeps its own way; so that into whatsoever Quality Man does immerfe his Will and Defires, that Form or Property is prefently awakened, and does forcibly draw all things that have Affinity with its Nature; by which it becomes through use and practice, very strong and powerful: As, those that fear the Lord, and live foberly and temperately, draw Vertue and Goodness out of all things, which does wonderfully strengthen and support them; and on the contrary, those that give their Wills up unto Ungodliness, attract Poyson out of all things, which does also increase and strengthen the evil Nature in them. These are the two Tinctures that have power to open all Bodies, whether Vegetable, Mineral, or Animal, and to transmute and draw all things into their own Property respectively.

Did Men understand or consider this Power of Nature, they would not so much desire Flesh without distinction, nor make it their common Food; but rather, with the wise Ancients, would have Herbs, Seeds, and Grains in high reputation; not only for that they maintain Men in health, strength, and agility of Body and Mind, and attribute to long Life, far beyond all Flesh; but also, because such things have a true innocent Original, being endu'd with neither Love, Hate, Fear, Joy, nor Sorrow, but void of all Passions, Sense, and Perturbations; and therefore not capable of enkindling any such thing in Man, or awaking ought but what is like themselves: Thus in their own kind they are harmless and innocent; but Flesh is altogether the contrary, and cannot be procur'd without oppressing the Way of God

in Nature, and causing the Creatures to sigh, groan, and cry to be delivered into the glorious Liberty of the Sons of God; and this keeps the sierce Wrath in motion, and causeth it to break forth upon them in many and

great Calamities.

11. When the Scribes and Pharifees, Mat. 15. 17. accused the Disciples for eating of Bread with unwashen hands, our Saviour Christ tells them, It is not that which goeth into the Mouth defileth a Man; but that which proceedeth out of the Heart. This the Disciples did not under-Itand; and therefore ask'd Jesus, What it did mean? Who answers, Out of the Heart proceed evil Thoughts, Murthers, Adulteries, and all kind of Intemperances. Now if the Fountain be bitter, the Streams cannot be fweet; if the Heart be defiled, then all the Thoughts, Words and Works are also defiled; but if the Heart be clean, then the Cogitations and Defires are fo also: for every man becomes either clean or unclean, as he confents to, or fuffers his Will to enter into the good or evil Princeple in himself. Therefore no Meats, Drinks, Words or Works have any power to defile a Man, fo long as his Heart, that is, his Thoughts and Defires are clean; for then from thence can proceed no inclination, or disposition to any outward thing, but what is like it self; for if the Divine Power and Humanity do predominate in a man's Heart, it attracteth such matter out of all things, as is capable to increase and nourish its own Body: for no man ever did, or can observe the Rules of Cleanness, Sobriety and Temperance, before there was an inward Work and Reformation in the Heart; for all Men are first defiled in Imaginations and Desires, before they bring it forth into Action. Gluttony, Drunkenness, and all kinds of Superfluity proceed from a contaminated Heart; which, if it were clean, then Thoughts, Words, Meats or Drinks, Quantity, or Quality would not fully him; because his Defires would be bounded, and contented with what was needful; but when a man is corrupted within, there is no end of wanton, vain, superfluous thoughts, and 1000 018 31976

and defires after those things that are needful, nor in-

There is a two-fold manner of Defilement; 1st. By Imagination and Desires. 2ly. The putting those Thoughts and Desires into Action; which is ten-fold a greater E-vil than the first. All good Men that have desir'd to live in Self-denial, know this to be true; for though evil Thoughts and Desires will frequently obtrude themselves; yet if a Man stands upon his Guard, they are easily cut off in the Bud, because they are not yet grown up to a Substance, and therefore do not bring the Soul into such a horror as attends her when a Man pursues his evil thoughts, and brings them into action.

In Man are the two grand Fountains, viz. Good and Evil: and the Scripture faith, The Right-hand-way, and the Left. Now which-soever of these two Principles do carry the uppermost dominion in the Heart of Man, from thence are generated, and do proceed the predominant Thoughts, Defires, VVords and VVorks, This is clearly manifested in all other Creatures, as well as in Man: (though in a more especial manner, in the humane Nature : ) For do we not fee, that according to the prevailing Property in each Beaft, fuitable are their Inclinations: it it be the Sanguine, Friendly Property of Nature, then fuch Beafts are tame, and easily tractable, of friendly Dispositions, and pleasant Forms and Shapes: and all fuch Beafts were by the old Seers, and Men of God, pronounc'd clean: and they defire not, nor incline to any other fort of Food but what is clean, innocent, and of a proportionable Nature to themselves? On the other fide, those Beasts in whom the unclean, fierce, wrathful, inhumane Nature has dominion, their very Shapes and Forms shew Fierceness, their Countenances are terrible and frightful to behold, and their Inclinations are both cruel and unclean: they are not fatisfy'd with innocent Food, as other Beafts are: because such harmless things have little or no Simile with the Ferocity of their Nature, which prompts them to tear and hurry their Fellow-Creatures, and eat their Elesh and Blood: as

Dogs, Cats, Swine, Bears, Lions, Tigers, Foxes, and many others; divers of which our Saviour likened Men unto, because he saw that the same sierce, unclean, favage Nature of fuch Beafts did rule in them; and thence the faid Men were more fierce, ravenous and hungry after Blood, and all other Uncleannesses, than the very Beafts of Prey themselves; so greately mischievous is the depraved Nature of Mankind, when he suffers his Will and Desires to enter into, and live in the power of the Wrath of God in Nature. But to eat Bread, or other Food with unwalhen hands, (provided the Food be clean, and not too much in Quantity, nor of a contrary Quality,) is no manner of Uncleanness, but a vain Superstition in the Pharifees, who did love to make clean the Outside of the Cup, but did not matter the In-fide; whereas the Work of Christ was to clean the Inward Man from every unclean Thought , Defire , and Inclination. And when this cleanfing state can be witnessed by any Man, then no Meats, Drinks, nor other unclean thing can enter into him, fo as to defile him; because his Desires thereunto are cut off in the Bud and utterly Mortify'd; for no Man ever did commit any Uncleanness or Intemperance, but first the contrivance thereof was in the Heart; nay, when Men first think to commit an Uncleanness or Violence there does oft-times happen in the Heart great controversie or struggling between the Divine Principle. and the Wrath; and which of these two does prevail and get the dominion, accordingly the Man acts, or forbears, and sometimes it comes to pass, that in this inward contest, the evil Imaginations are cut off in the Bud, that is, when the divine Principle prevails, and will not fuffer them to proceed into act, and attain unto a Substance; but when the wrathful Nature gets the Day, then every unclean Thought and defire is accomplish'd, and becomes a substantial Evil.

Thus you fee the grand Root and Cause of all kinds of Vertue and Vice, is inward, not outward; each Man's

Fruits

Fruits manifest from what Principle they derive their Birth: The external Cleanness & Vertue is only a manifestation of what Property does reign in the Soul: Therefore the first step to Vertue, Cleanness, Sobriety & Temperance, is to turn the eye of the Understanding inward. and there examine and try what kind of Spirit rules in the Heart. This Knowledge of a Man's felf, and to distinguish between the good and evil Principle of Nature in himself, is of absolute necessity to every person; for he that cannot diffinguish the two Seeds, viz. that of the Woman, and that of the Serpent within, can never be able to judge of Good or Evil, Clean, and the contrary without. A true inward Knowledge goes before Self-denial: he that cannot diffinguish the Properties of his own Nature, cannot know what to deny himself of, or what to embrace: But happy is the Man that getteth

Wisdom, and findeth Understanding.

12. We read in the Acts of the Apostles, chap. 10. That the Apostle Peter had a Vision; in which appear'd before him all manner of Beasts, Fowls, and Creeping Things, both clean and unclean; and the Lord faid unto him, Arife Peter, kill and eat: Who answer'd, Lord, I have not at any time eaten any thing that is common and unclean. And the Lord said, What I have cleansed, call thou not unclean: Then Peter arose, and said, Of a Truth, the Lord is no respecter of Persons, neither to Jew, nor Gentiles; Bond, nor Free, but every one that feareth God, and worketh Righteousness, is respected and accepted of him. This Vision was intended not so much to shew the lawfulness of eating clean Flesh, or the contrary; but to convince Peter, and to take off the Scruple he had touching preaching the Gospel to the Uncircumcifed, or Gentiles; for in the Vision was represented to him all kinds of Creatures, as well poysonous creeping Vermin, as clean and unclean Beafts; which was a true Figure of the unregenerate state of Mankind, and how the bestial, herce Wrath of the clean and unclean Beafts does reign in him; and also, that the poysonous Qualities of all forts of creeping Creatures and Vermin, have a being and rule

in Men. This is a great Figure, which did shew our depraved state, and that the Creator did not respect one more than another, but every one that should receive the Counsel of the Divine Light, and through the good power and vertue thereof, purge and cleanse themselves from the unclean, bestial, and poysonous Nature, should be accepted of him, and that Peter should preach the Gospel freely both to Jew and Gentile: Therefore who loever shall interpret this Text otherwise, are mistaken, as is apparent; because, as I said but now, there were reprefented in the Sheet poysonous creeping things, and Vermin, never known to be eaten by any Nation or Sect; but which did aptly denote the unclean state of Man, and that poyfonous, unclean Property of all forts of unclean Beafts and Vermin, that does rule in, and defile his Heart and Soul; whence proceed those brutish Inclinations and Dispositions to Oppression, and all kind of Evil; as also, Intemperances, Superfluities, Gluttony, and the defire after unclean Food; which evil Nature and venomous Contagion Jesus Christ, the Cleanser and Purger of Souls, came to destroy; which Peter's Vision did manifest, in that he was commanded to preach unto all Men the glad Tidings. viz. That Christ the Redeemer was come to feek and to fave that which was lost, viz. the Soul of Man captivated under every inferiour, bestial, and unclean Power, which Christ by his holy Grace, and divine Power does destroy, if its Counsel be obeyed; for no sooner does it come to have dominion in the Heart, but all those Beafts of Prey, viz. Pride, Revenge, Ambition, and Cruelty; and those creeping venomous Vermin, Lust, Treachery, &c. are overcome, and their Principle fo awaken'd, that in a little time they will find no place in the Soul; for there is the same possibility and energy in the divine Principle in Man, as there is the wrathful, cruel Principle; if the Will and Defires adhere unto, and follow the first, then that grows strong, and gets the dominion. and purgeth out of the Heart Violence and Oppression. and destroys all Senfuality: But if the Counsel of the herce, wrathful, bitter Root prevail, then the Man's Mind Mind becomes a Cage of unclean Birds, and is filled with Bestiality and poysonous Inclinations; whereby Men come to exceed all the Savages of the Desart in Cruelty and Uncleanness; and most of them that have Power, live upon the spoil of others Labours, and by killing and oppressing as well those of their own Kind, as all other Creatures. Hence, because Man that was originally formed the Image of God, and the Rival of Angels, had now so far degenerated and depraved himself, as to engross all the worst Qualities of even the worst of Beasts: The holy Sages are wont to liken some Men to Dogs, for their snarling and contention; others to Wolves, for their ravenous Cruelty; others to Swine, for their sottish Sensuality; and our Saviour calls the Scribes and Pharisees a Generation of Vipers, for their venomous Qualities.

Farthermore, this Vision of Peter does declare, That this evil, bestial, cruel, unclean Nature, that had gotten the dominion in Man, should be destroyed through the divine Power; for the Lord faid, Arife, Peter, kill, and eat; That is, Mortifie the bestial Properties, and let the unclean Thoughts, Words, and Works be cut off in the Bud by the Sword of the Spirit. the poylonous Vermin, and violent, unclean Nature within, which the Lord would have destroyed and killed, not the Beafts without; for Man's most deadly Fnemies are those of his own Houshold; inward, not outward: and accordingly the chief work of every good Man is internal; and if the Heart and Soul be clean, then the Thoughts, Words, Works, Meats, Drinks, and all other things belonging to the whole Life, are also clean; for where the divine Principle has the Ascendent, all the Thoughts and Defires are generated from the fame, and relish of their Original, which does attract the pure Vertue out of all things, because it has an Unity and Agreement with its own Nature.

13. It is a grand Mistake of People in this Age, to say or suppose, That Flesh affords not only a stronger Nourishmene, but also more and better than Herbs, Grains, &c. For the truth is, it does yield more Nourishment,

but not of fo firm a Substance, nor so good as that which proceeds from the other Food; for Flesh has more Matter for Corruption, and nothing fo foon turns to Putrifaction. Now 'tis certain, fuch forts of Food as are fubject to putrifie before they are eaten are also liable to the fame afterwards: Belides, Flesh is of so soft, moist, gross, phlegmy Quality, and generates a Nourishment of a like Nature: Alfo Flesh heats the Body, and causeth a Drought: Likewise, Flesh does breed great store of noxious Humours: And it must be considered, that all forts of Bealts, and other living Creatures, are subject to Difeases, and many other Inconveniences and Uncleannelles, Surfeits, Over-driving, Abuses of cruel Butchers, &c. Which renders their Flesh still more unwholfom: But on the contrary, all forts of dry Foods, as Bread, Cheefe, and many Preparations of Milk, Pulfe, Grains and Fruits; as their Original is more clean, fo being of a found, firm Nature, they afford a more excellent Nourishment, and more easie of Concoction; for that if a Man should exceed in quantity, the Health will not thereby be brought into fuch danger, as by the fuperfluous eating of Flesh.

Add to this, That all kind of Vegetatives being well prepar'd, and the Mixtures proper made, are abundantly more pleasant and delightful to an undeprav'd Palate, and also to the Stomach than Flein, as they are also much more pleasant to look upon. What an ill and ungrateful fight is it to behold dead Carcaffes and pieces of bloody raw Flesh? It would undoubtedly appear dreadful, and no Man but would abhor to think of putting it in his Mouth had not Use and Custom from Generation to Generation, familiariz'd it to us; which is fo prevalent, that we read, in some Countries the Mode is, to eat the Bodies of their dead Parents and Friends, thinking they can no way afford them a more noble Sepulchre than their own Bowels; and because 'tis usual, they do it with a little regret, or naufcoufness, as others have when they fall aboard the Leg of a Rabbit, or

the Wing of a Lark. Suppose a Person were bred up in a place where it was not a Custom to kill and eat Flesh, and should come into our Leaden-Hall-Market, or view our Slaughter-houses, and see the communication we have with dead Bodies, and how blithe and merry we are at their Funerals, and what honourable Sepulchres we bury the dead Carcasses of Beasts in; nay, their very Guts and Entrals; Would he not be fill'd with assonishment and horror? Would he not count us cruel Monsters, and say, That we were brutified, and performed the part of Beasts of Fray, to live thus on the Spoils of our Fellow-Creatures?

Thus Custom has awakened the inhuman fierce Nature, which makes killing, handling, and feeding upon Flesh and Blood, without distinction, so casie and familiar unto Mankind: And the same is to be understood of Men, killing and oppressing those of their own kind: For do we not fee that a Souldier, who is trained up in the Wars of bloody-minded Princes, shall kill an hundred Men without any trouble or regret of Spirit, and fuch who have given him no more offence than a Sheep has given the Butcher that cuts her Throat. If Men have but Power and Custom on their side, they think all is well; whence one that was going to be a Soldier, being ask'd what he was going to do? Nimbly answer'd, I am going to break one of God's Commandments by the Authority of Custom and Law. To such People Violence, Oppression and Killing of Men and Beasts, is as easie and inoffensive as plowing of the Land, or gathering ripe Fruits; fo rarely does any confider whether it be right in the fight of God's Law in Nature; and so sadly is Man deprav'd, and Self deprived of the true Understanding of Wisdom; and yet if some of these same Men happen in a private Quarrel or Contest to Kill a Man (altho it were partly in their own defence, or to have committed private Murthers) their Minds and Consciences have been To loaded and troubled with a fenfe of Guilt, that many times they have been forc'd to confess their Evil, tho they knew their own Death would be the consequence of shat that Discovery; the chief cause of which is, because Law and Custom do forbid them to Kill Men that way; but if two Princes have ever so little difference, or if there be none; yet if one of them, for his own Glory, and to enlarge his Empire, have a mind to make War against his Neighbour, on pretences never fo frivolous, falfe, or unjust, yet at the Beat of Drum, or Sound of Trumpet, he shall have a great number of Men offer themselves, and take delight to kill, oppress, burn and destroy Men, Women and Children, without any cause given, or ever confidering in themseves whether it be right in the fight of the Creator, or his Law in Nature, and without having any remorfe or trouble of Conscience for the same; but rather boast, and think the better of themselves, the more Murthers they have committed.

The very same is to be understood in most other things; but more especially in Religion. Shall we not fee a Turk afflict himfelf for having tasted a drop of Wine? and a Papish be mightily troubled for having eaten a Mouthful of Flesh on a Friday? And yet the fame Men, at the word, one of his Mufti, and the other of his Pope, or the command, or instigation of fome bloody, fottifh, Belly-God, devilish Priest, be ready, nay zealous to kill, burn, and destroy the Innocent, and lay waste whole Countries; all which is contrary to all kinds of Friendliness and Humanity, and also to God's Law in Nature, and to the Law of God recorded in the Scripture? Which shews that Men are gone from, and do trample under their feet the divine, friendly Love and Light of God, and all natural Affection and Humanity, and have immerfed their Wills, and their whole Hearts and Souls, and precipitated them into the fiery, ftern Wrath of God, having no humane clemency; but acted by the cruel, herce Nature of Dogs, Lions, Swine, &c. And as those Savage Beafts do delight to kill, hurry, oppreis, tear, and eat the Blood of their Fellow Creatures; io most men place their chief delight and pleasure in hunting, kulling

killing, oppressing, and devouring, not only those of their own kind (which is contrary to most of the worst of Beafts; for few of them will prey upon, or worry those of their own Species) but all other Creatures: None of the Elements are free from his Snares and Cruelties; the Earth, the Air, the Sea, cannot preferve their innocent Inhabitants from his purfuits and outrages; but he rifles the whole Creation; and yet still all is too little to fatisfie his infatiate Mind, and ungodly devouring Paunch; fo great a Tyrant and Devil is he become to all the rest of his Fellow-Citizens of the World. 'Tis this proud and troublesome Thing, call'd Man, that fills the Earth with Blood, and the Air with mutherous Minerals and Sulphur; no wonder then if the very fight of a Man be more dreadful to most Creatures, than that of a Bear or Lion, and they will flie from him as fast.

Those Beasts that are call'd clean, are such as do refuse all kind of unclean Food; for the predominate Quality in them confifts in the friendly Nature, or their Properties are nearer the Equality: Therefore fuch Creatures, as they are more clean; fo also are they more gentle and friendly in Inclinations and Dispositions, it being contrary to their Natures to worry, oppress or feek the Lives of their Fellow-Creatures; but are contented with the innocent and natural Food; they are the only useful and beneficial Creatures unto Man, his perpetual Friends, by vertue of their Fruits his Life is fustain'd; but for the multitude of their Benefits, he rewards them with Oppression and Death; nor will content himself with the good things they produce for his Sufference; as Milk, Butter, Cheefe, Eggs, &c. but and also kill them, and eat their Blood and dead Carcasses. Now, if Man had not suffered the Hellish, Dewillfit Nature to have been awakened in him, he then would not have defired, nor longed after the Oppreffious and Flein-pots of Fgyt ; but would have rested content with innocent, harmless Food of the Land of Canaan;

but the wrathful Fire being so greatly moved, and predominating in the Hearts and Souls of Mankind, above and over the Divine, Friendly Love of God, no Food will give satisfaction unto, nor answer the hunger and desires of that awaken'd wrathful Property, so well as Flesh and Blood, because it is the highest Life and hath a nearer-Affinity to that predominating Quality that so

bears sway in most Men's Hearts.

I look upon it as a great Mistake, for a Man to say, and believe, That all thef good Creatures were made to be killed and eaten, and that it en's Lives should be sustain'd thereby. The Lord made all Creatures for his honour and glory, and for the reasonable service and use of Mankind; whom he order'd to have dominion over all Creatures; which Man has loft, by fuffering his Defires to enter into the wrathful, fierce, bestial nature, which the Humanity ought not to have touch'd; for Man is higher graduated, and ought not to have bowed himfelf to those inferior Powers, nor suffer'd their low bestial Spirits to enter him; for God made Man in his own Image, the Horizon of both Worlds, the Epitome of the whole Creation; fo that he is liable to be wrought upon by all inferiour things: If this were not fo, there would not be any fuch danger of infecting the humane Nature by Communications, oppressing, killing, and eating the Flesh of the Beasts; for where nothing is, there nothing can be awaken'd; as our Saviour Christ faid, If your Children ask you for Bread, will you give them a Stone? There being no affinity between the Stomach and a Stone; but on the contrary, there is agreement between Bread and the Stomach.

Whatfoever Man gives way, or joyns himself unto, the same, through a little custom and practice, will have power to impose its own Property, and captivate the Soul: Hence it comes to pass, that Butchers, Souldiers, and all Men that are of robustick, slaving Employments, are for the most part cruel, inhumane, subject to all the savage Bestiality that the wild Beasts and Birds of Prey are, and oft times far worse; for

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Beasts do only live in the wrath of the outward Nature; but Man does both partake and live in the operation of the outward, and also of the hellish Nature: Therefore 'tis no fit comparison to liken some sorts of cruel Men to favage Beafts; for thereby the poor dumb Creatures are abused: They do according to their kind; but Man was made for another Life, viz. to live in the power and operation of the divine Principle of God's eternal Light and Love; but he has degenerated from his first state of Innocency, and many Men, by giving way to Cruelty and Violence, are become fo bad, that they cannot be compared to any Creature in Nature, but meerly to Devils. O! how abominable and wicked a thing it is in the fight of the Lord, and his friendly Love in Jesus Christ, for Men to take his holy Name in vain by their Swearing, Lying, Stealing, Cheating, Circumventing each other, Fighting, Killing, counting it no Evil to hurry, oppress, morry both Man and Beast, spending their precious time in VV antonness, and all kind of Superfluity of Naughtiness and Intemperance, making it a Sport and Pastime, Good-Fellowship, and Civil Neighbourbood to be drunk, to eat to Gluttony, and to keep Talles filled with Superfluities, is counted Hospitality, and a Thing of State: On the contrary, to eat and drink only for ends and necessities of Nature, of ready, simple, harmless Meats and Drinks, is held poor, bafe, and beggarly, and derided by most that have wherewithal to do otherwise; making the Creator, as it were, the cause of their Wantonness; faying, Has not God given us those Creatures freely for our use? May we not do what we will with them? Are they not our own? These are the common Excuses of these wretched Relly-Slaves, not considering that most or all those good Creatures which they spend on their Lufts, and to gratifie their wicked Inclinations, are gotten by their oppressing both Man and Beast, eating and drinking the Blood of the poor; and the whole Creation doth groan because of their Violence and Oppression. If a Man have Ten Thousand Pounds per Annum, it is still a greater Evil for him to spend any part of it in In a second by the state of the second of Superfluity

Superfluity and Wantonness, or to gratifie his Passions or Lusts, and to live a soft, effeminate, idle Life, as it is for a mean Person that works for his Bread; for Superfluity, Gluttony, and Idleness are equal Evils unto all Men; to the Noble and Rich, as well as the Poor and Ignoble; it being the effect of a base, low, depraved and wicked Opinion amongst Men to fay, I have nherewithal, I will therefore indulge my self, eat to Gluttony, and drink to Drunkenness, lie a-bed the best part of my Life, and rise to be idle; I will have my Horses and my Coaches ready, steep my Brains in Wine, make my Guts a Magazine of Dainties, and stretch my lazy Limbs on Beds of Roses, and Couches of Ivory. And in this heat of Lusts and Wantonness, they get Children, and bring them up in all kind of Superfluities, Luxury, and Idleness; so that every fucceeding Generation is more corrupt than the former, fowing hellish Dispositions, and entailing them on their Posterity; such as the Tree is, such is the Fruit; an ill Bird, a worse Egge; for the Seed does contain the true Properties, Dispositions, and Inclinations; and Children being begotten from such Matter and Essences, those cruel and hellish Affections grow up with them, and become effential: Befides, Children feeing the Oppressions and Excelses of their Parents, do endeavour to imitate and follow their Examples; fo that the young idle Ones will cry, What should I work for? Have I not an Estate? Have not I enough to keep me without taking any Pains or Care for any thing? Many of this fort of Lubbers deserve to be ferved as Alexander the Great ferved a King he conquer'd, who loved Money excessively, and therefore had a Chapel which he had filled with Gold and Silver, and therein placed his whole delight and Happiness; which Alexander understanding, put him in amongst his Money, and thut him up with it, bidding him eat it; and fo the miserable Man starved to death upon his Treafure. Suppose a Man had ten Thousand Acres of the best Land in England, he may starve as this Prince did, if this Land be not manured by Labour and Indultry

dustry: All the Land in England will not afford one

Bit of Bread, unless pains be taken with it.

But here some will object and say, VVe are of Noble Birth and Blood, our Progenitors and Fathers have been great Lords, Nimrods, mighty Hunters: they have ventured their Lives, and oppressed the Poor and VVeak, destoured Virgins, taken away Mens VVives by force, killed the Aged, and carry'd captive the Young, laid waste Cities, brought desolation upon fourifhing Kingdoms, and killed, farv'd, ruin'd, and undone many Thousands of People. From these, and the like Heroick Lets of Hellish Cruelty, our Coats of Arms are deriv'd: wherein to shew our Nature, and wherein our Glory confifts, we bear the Pictures of the most savage, useless, and rapacious Beasts and Birds that can be thought on, as Lions, Bears, VVolves, Tigers, Eagles, &c. These are our Badges of Honour, and hence our Noble Birth, and High Blood have proceeded: this being the true Foundation of most of that Gentility and Nobility which the World so much admires, and that serves their Posterity to boast of.

But tell me, I pray you, Noble Gallants! if ever you are at leifure to entertain one wife or ferious thought: tell me, I fay, Is there not one only God that made all things? Did not he make one Man out of the Clay or Dirt of the Earth, and breath into him a living Soul, and make him his Vice-Roy, and allot him dominion over all things, (not one Man to worry, kill, and destroy the Well-being and Peace of another, and of all other Creatures?) Are not those Millions of Men and Women featter'd over the Face of the whole Earth, descended from this one Man? As well the Cafars, and the Grand Signiors, the Things cloathed in Cloth of Gold and Tifthe, as the vilest Leggars, and the foor tatter'd Roy, that stands hare-foot in Frost and Snow, shivering at the foot of some VVelsh Mountain? Are we not then all onn Couzens? Our Fedigree the same, and equally anci-

Pring with count Farts, Senses, and Members, as to

the Elements of their Bodies? A fair Grecian VVoman being at a Banquet, and at the Sport call'd Questions and Commands, with many others of her Sex, whom the perceiv'd to have heightned their Complexions by Painting: when it came to her Turn, commanded them all to do as she did, and immediately call'd for Water, and foundly wash'd her Face, which they doing, lost all the artificial Rofes of their Cheeks, and appear'd in their natural deformity; which shew'd that their Beauty was but adulterate, hers real: Just so shall we find this boasted Nobility to be nothing but Art, Fancy, Offentation and Vanity, if we put it to the Test. Let every Man be stripp'd and left destitute of those Excrements of Beasts. and inferiour Creatures, which he is fuch a Fool to be proud of, and appear in his own natural Hue, and fee then who can diftinguish the Noble from the Ignoble; my Lord from his Foot-man; the Rich from the Poor: In such a light, as well as in the dark, Joan would be as good as my Lady, and perhaps better, because wholsomer. I have enquir'd of Chirurgions and Chymists, and they have told me, they cannot find any difference in the colour, nor any other excellency in the Flood of Peers above that of Peafants; Where then lies this famous Generofity of the red circling Juice, fo cunningly close, that no body can find it ?

Besides, I pray tell me, Hath the Noble any more Privileges by Nature's Charter than others? Has he any more Senses than his Neighbours? Has he as many Palates as he has Palaces? No, no; God hath made no more difference between the Noble, as they call them, and the Ignoble, than there is between the poor Man's Cow and the rich Man's; the latter may probably be somewhat the fatter; the meanest Farmer has altogether as large a Stomach, though not so large an House as his Landlord. Now for certain, if the Lord had made difference, and created one Noble and Great, and another the contrary, then he would also have endu'd them with some peculiar Benesits and Marks of distinction, by which one might

be known from the other; but it is not so; there is no other Mark of distinction between them, but as is before-mention'd; Oppression and Violence both to Men and Beafts, killing, flaughtering, deftroying, and the like Devilish Actions, by which many have got Riches, Renown, and Authority; this being the common Rule, he that hath done most bloody wicked Acts, and got the most Money, is most Noble, and the best

Gentleman.

But if those that are possess'd of the Goods of this World, and that call themselves Noble, had any peculiar Marks of Dignity given them by God or Nature, inseparable from their Persons, there might seem something for them to boast of; and yet no real ground for it, even in that case; because still they would be God's Gifts: As, suppose they were bless'd with perpetual Health, and long Life; or if their Natures would not be glutted and distemper'd with continual cating or drinking, or for want of exercise; or if they could lengthen out the pleasure of any of the Senses, without prejudice to Nature, and breaking of God's Law: But alas! none of all this can be; a little Meat and Drink will support an Emperor, as the meanest of Men; all forts are as pleasurable and grateful to one as the other; or if there be any advantage, it lies on the poor Man's There is a pleafant Story of King Henry the 8th. in the first part of his Reign, riding a Hunting, and being hungry, he strayed from his Attendants, and came all alone to a Monastery about Dinner-time; where the fat lazy Abbot welcom'd him very kindly; for hearing the King was in that County, he concluded this to be one of his Guard: At Dinner they had great Varieties, and the King fed like a Farmer on a piece of Roaft-Beef; but the Abbot, who daily crammed his Paunch with Delicacies, could scarce relish a Bit of any thing before him; and pleasantly faid to the King, Honest Friend t. I would give 500 l. I could but pick so heartily as you do on a piece of Beef. The King return'd him some fmall Complement, and after Dinner took his leave: about

about a Fortnight after, fends a Messenger for this old fulfome Abbot, and order'd him to be carry'd to rights to the Tower, and that he should be there kept close Prifoner, and allow'd but fo much Bread and Small Beer a day, and no other Food. The Abbot could not imagine what he had done, to occasion such an Imprisonment; and being thus dieted, he foon came to have a good Stomach; and after about a Month, the King order'd the Keeper to carry him in a good piece of hot Roaft-Beef, on which the Abbot fell with fuch violence, as if he would have eaten it all at a Mouthful: The King, who was planted in a Room where he could fee how he laid about him, at last steps in, and demands his 500 l. For, fays he, you faid you would give it; and I have performed the Cure, and got you a better Stomach than all the Doctors in England would bave done. And so upon Payment of 500 i. discharg'd him.

This Story is very pertinent to our Subject; the Rich with Varieties destroy both their Appetites, and Taftes; the poorer fort enjoy the natural pleasure of both. There are in all Men but five Senses, and four Elements: and the Creator hath made no distinction, by giving more to the Noble than to the Poor, but beflows them freely and equally on all: and every Man has a like benefit of them, and the Nobles and Grandees cannot prolong the pleafure of their Senses by possessing much, viz. by great and rich quantities of Food and Drinks, fumptuous Furniture, gaudy Garments, great Houses, many Servants, &c. All which, if great Prudence and Moderation be not observ'd, ) will rather destroy the true Delight and Pleasure of the Body and Mind, and render fuch as use them altogether uncapable to enjoy the common Bleffings the Lord has given unto all Men: but on the contrary, every fort of simple Food, and mean Drink to the Wife Man, and well-prepar'd Stomach, is like the Honey and the Honey-comb, it makes all the Senses rejoyce in each other. This being the greatest advantage and privilege any mortal

man can naturally enjoy in this Life, to give Nature both in quantity and quality, what is needful for the support of Strength and Health, which very small and mean Meats, Drinks, Cloathing and Houses will perform and fuch as are easily procurable with little labour to the Body, or Vexation to the Mind; fo that a Man need not hazard his Health, nor bring his Soul into Perplexity to obtain those necessary things that serve for the fustaining and prolongation of his Health and Life: But on the contrary, all those Superfluities which do chiefly ferve to gratifie Wantonness and evil Imaginations, are for the most part not to be obtained without Trouble, Oppression, Violence, and the hazarding the Health, both of Body and Mind; and when they are obtain'd, most People spend them on their Lust, in a base, superfluous manner, filling the Body with incurable Diseases, and much more infecting the Soul.

It must be confessed, there are some Men really and intrinfecally much more Honourable and Noble than others, viz. those that obey and keep the Commandments of the Lord, and have not violated his Law in Nature, nor fpent the good Creatures of God on their Lusts, and have denied themselves Superfluities, and not done violence to, nor oppressed Man or Beast, but have lived temperately, foberly and innocently, putting all things to that use for which they were made; this fort of People are truly Noble, without being beholden to the Favour of Princes, the Breath of the Vulgar, or the Mercenary Paint of an Herald: But Itill, they must not boast of it, or ascribe it to themselves and their own Wisdom, on pain of Death; for, alas! what have they which they have not received? Every good and perfect Gift (faith the Apostle) cometh from the Lord, and he alone, and he always ought to have the Praife, the Honour, and the Glory, Amen.

If Men had conducted their Lives in this manner, and not suffered their Delires and Wills to enter into the various Powers of God's Wrath in Nature, the whole

whole World had been a Paradife of Peace and Love; but now most People have precipitated themselves into the Nature of Bears, Tigers, and Foxes, and some into Dogs, Cats, Swine, Bulls, &c. Hence they feek, and make it an honourable Employ to kill and destroy one another, and he that proves most successful in this bloody Villany, dubbs himfelf an Hero, and his Race call themselves the Brave and the Noble, and have but little regard for others, in respect of themselves, and like Senseless Sots, account it their privilege and Right in Nature to Lord it over their Fellow-Creatures; than which, nothing can be either more unjust or ridiculous. There is no mark of distinction, no eminent Token whereby to demonstrate their Nobility; for the Lord has endu'd the poorest and meanest of men with all the Noble Faculties of Nature, both Divine, and Humane, as liberally as the mightiest Potentates: Has not the poor Man as great Pleasure in and Refreshment and Nourishment by eating and drinking, as the most Noble? Is not his Sight as clear, and as perfect to behold the amazing Wonders of God's Creation? Do not the melodious Harmonies and charming Airs of Musick delight the Phantasie, and chear the Soul of a poor Man, as much as a KING? And (if we may descend to groser Pleafures, ) have not the meanest of Men as great content and fatisfaction with his poor Ruffet-Coated-Wife, as the greatest Prince with his Gayest Bride? Whence the Poets always feign LOVE, (the nobleft of the Passions,) to be bred amongst the Villagers, and a Companion of Rufticks and Shepherdeffes: Nay, (to go higher, ) has not the great All-Wife Creator given the most friend-Iv Element, the Air, in Grail-kind, to all the Sons of Men, every one enjoying an equal Portion? And are not the greatest of Men subject to all the Injuries of the Elements, and Necellities and Accidents of Natural Life, viz. Heat, Cold, Hunger, Thirft, Difeafes, and even Death it felf, as much, and as frequently, and as certainly as the Poor? And yet still men are to faolish and fo vain.

vain, as to vaunt of their Great Birth, and their Noble Blood: Can any thing be more extravagantly ridiculous?

True it is, all that are Governors, Magistrates, and Officers of the People ought to be honoured and respected in their Places, according to their respective Dignities; and so much the more, if they govern according to the Law of God and Nature, doing every Man Justice and Right, and being a Terror unto evil doers, and a Praise unto them that do well. But this real Honour, contracted on Political Considerations of Office and Vertue, is nothing to that Fantastick Glory, derived meerly from Ancestors, and the brave Feats done by our Great-Grandsres Grand-Fathers, so much boasted of by those who please themselves in being Great, rather

by their Mother's Labours than their own.

14. It is to be noted, that most forts of Flesh and Fish, as to their operation on the Body and Senfes are not fo innocent, brisk, acry, and lively, as Herbs, Seeds, Grains, Fruits, and various forts of excellent Food made of them; though many of our Fnglish Belly-Gods suppose Flesh to be most mighty in its operation; but they are grosly mistaken; and no wonder, fince their Brains, Wits, and Understandings, are through Intemperance, Superfluity, and Gluttony, funk into their Bellies; for Flesh is of a gross substance, dull, and heavy in its operation, fills the Pody with abundance of flimy. corrupt Juices, bad Blood, and in many Conflitutions, too great a quantity, and causeth the Animal Spirits to be very impure; whence arise Boils, Scabs, King's-Evils, Leprofies, and fometimes clotted Flood, like pieces of Flesh, which lie in some of the Vessels of the Stomach. till being gathered into hard Lumps, they forely oppress Nature, and cause Distempers, which are the Death of Mulritudes.

Flish and Blood is too near of kin to the Animal Life in Man, to be a proper Food for him; 'tis like the Marrying of Brothers and Sifters: Therefore the Ancients were curious in forbidding, especially the eating of the Flesh of any of those Beasts that would natu-

rally eat the Flesh of their Fellow-Creatures; and we need go no farther than every Man's experience, to know that all fuch Flesh, and also Fish, have a rank, strong, fulsome Taste, and affords a like Nourishment: Nor has Flesh and Blood grown into great reputation from the excellency of its Tafte or Nourishment, but chiefly (as we have elsewhere observed, ) from the near Affinity it has with the awaken'd Wrath, and bestial Nature, which in most men predominates. Hence, when once Men have tasted Flesh, with the Brood, the Bestial Qualities are presently irritated, and fo pleased, that nothing else will afford them fuch fatisfaction, because of its great affinity with the Bestial and Animal Life; the hunger grows so strong in many, that they will eat Flesh and Fish that stinks, and is half putrified, if they cannot have other, rather than feed upon Bread, Butter, and Cheefe, or the like, which is an hundred-fold beyond it, both as to Tafte, Nourishment, and Vertue.

The same is to be understood of all forts of unclean Birds and Beafts of Prey: As for example; If a Dog chance to fuck the Blood, and eat the ram Flesh of any Creature, it does so violently open the gate of the fierce Quality, that the Hunger grows fo great, that he becomes ten-fold more eager, ravenous and fierce than before: This every one almost doth know, and if they consider it well, shall find the very same Effects in Bodies humane, as each man may feel in himself, if he be a diligent observer of his own Nature. If this had not been fo, Moses, and many wise men in most Ages, had never made fuch strict Laws against eating of Flesh without distinction, and that such Flesh was not allowed to be eaten, should be throughly cleansed from the Blood, &c. Which render'd fuch Flesh far wholsomer, and to afford a better nourishment; but not so much as our way of Killing and Drefling, which in truth, in most Creatures, (as Cows, Oxen, &c. ) is next door to ftrangling; whereby the natural Spirits are suffocated, and causes the Blood and fierce, wrathful Spirits to center and lodge themfelves

felves in all parts of the Body, and hinders them, that they pass not so freely away, where the wound is made. This the Apostles understood very well; We have no other Commandment to lay on you, but that you abstain from Blood, Fornications, things offered to Idols, and things firangled; there being more Evil in all forts of Flesh and Fish that is so killed, than most do imagine; for when there is no Wound made, the animal, bestial, wrathful fierce, original, poylonous Spirits become suffocated, and Death's stroke brings the whole Nature into fuch amazing, frightful Agonies, as few Men, or Killers of Beafts are sensible of, or endu'd with so much humanity to consider; (for if they did suffer Compassion to arise in them, their leud Trade of killing would not be so easie to them, ) I say the central Poyfons being awaken'd by the stroke of Death, and finding no Passage, they seize the pure Spirits, whose Habitation is the Blood, and then prefently the fweet Oyl or Balfamick Property turns fower, ftrong, and fulfome, as is manifest every where, both in Animals and Vegetables, whenfoever the pure spirituous parts are by any improper preparation, or other Accidents wounded, fuffocated, or evaporated; then in a moment's time the fweet, balfamick Property is depraved, and turns eager and unwholesome. Hence it is, that the Flesh of those Creatures that are strangled, does neither look fo well, nor eat fo fweet, nor is fo healthy as other Flesh; for when any Creature perceives its Life in danger, there is fuch a strugling and horror within, as none can imagine, but fuch only as have been near dead by the like means, it being the very fame in a Beast, as in Men. This being better understood by the Ancients than now-a-days, it was therefore amongst them not lawful to kill any Creature that was to be eaten, without making a Wound; by which means, the Blood did pass freely away, and with it the fierce, and wrathful Spirits and Poylons, and fo the Flesh was purged, and freed from many forts of Uncleanness, and even this Blood so let forth, was to be buried.

buried in the ground, or burned, and so the bestial Spirits prevented from Evaporations, or incorporating themselves with the Air, and consequently from entring into, and infecting the humane Nature with their wrathful Effluviums, and dreadful Species, that the Blood of all Creatures are full of, when killed in their health and

perfect strength.

The greatest Excellency and common Virtue of men's eating much Flesh and Fish, is, that it makes them surly, robustick, fordid, and of cruel, inhumane Dispositions and Inclinations; it being the most proper for Soldiers, Hunters, Moss-Troopers, and all such as would have the bestial, savage Nature strengthen'd and encreased, and have a mind to be Lions and Devils, not only to their own kind, but all other Creatures; and so long as People give their Wills up unto the sierce, proud, wrathful, poysonous Nature, we may not expect any other Trade to be driven amongst us; whence we find, that the meek, friendly Principle is trodden under foot: Compassion has little or no place in Man, farther than it is a Custom; and he seems wholly given up to Rapine,

Oppression, and Wickedness.

Whereas on the contrary, Herbs, Fruits, Grains, and many other the like innocent forts of Food are more pleafant to the Eye, of a better Scent and Smell, afford a more grateful Tafte to the Palate, Nourishment liner, and of better Substance to the Stomach; they are of an easier Concoction, breed better Blood, are much more readily procured; the Creation groans not, or fighs; there's no Pain, Violence or Cruelty committed in the Use of them; they generate purer Spitits, and make the Body lightfome and pleafant, free the Mind from Dulness, Care, and Heaviness, quicken all the Senses, make a good Understanding, preserve Innocency, increase Compassion, Love, Humility, and Charity, gives the Spirit of distinction between Good and Evil, Clear and Unclean, and help us with many opportunities for the study of all true Wisdom, both of God, Nature, and our felves. In a word, the Vertues both Divine and Natural, that follow Abstinence and Cleanness, are not to be numbred; many of them I know by experience, through the mercy and good favour of the Lord: It makes a man hate all rude, vain, talkative Company, and the many Inconveniences that attend fuch a courfe of Life; it also makes the observers thereof capable at all feafons to speak the Words of Wisdom, either divine or humane, being but like large Glass-Windows to an House, it lets in the pleasant light Air, by giving opportunities to all the noble Faculties of man's Soul to exercise their Functions; it tunes the Properties of Nature; whence proceeds most excellent Harmony, and whoever shall try it, shall certainly find much more fatisfaction and advantages than is here related, or indeed than can be expressed in Words.

15. It is farther to be noted, that all kind of Inventions and Arts that encourage Violence and Oppression, have proceeded from the fierce, harsh warth of God, and the uneven properties of Saturn and Mars, as Gunpowder, Guns, Drums, and all Warlike Instruments of Musick. There is nothing that does more manifest this than Cun-powder; where the pure spirituous Parts, and balfamick Vertues in all the Ingredients, are fuffocated and destroyed, so that it becomes a meer compolition of Wrath and Fierceness; for every Property of Nature becomes fierce and terrible, or ftrong fulfome and poyfonous, if the vertue and light thereof be deltroyed, or separated from it; for every partienlar Creature or Substance, both Vegetable, Mineral and Animal, does confift of Fire, and Light, Love, and Anger, Joy, and Sorrow, Good, and Evil: Thefe are the Radixes of each Subject throughout all the three Kingdoms of Nature; and if in any thing you violate the lovely, light part, then the angry Properties appear in their own Forms; an Instance whereof we have before mention'd in Charcoal which is one Ingredient towards Gun-powder; and all the rest are alike, being of a terrible. rending, tearing, devilin, herce nature; and in it is a

true Figure of the Wrath of God in the outward nature : So likewise the found of Drums, and all Weapons of War and Violence, proceed from the same Root of Wrath; and accordingly the use of all such things, do much encourage and strengthen the wrathful Properties in Mankind, who, if they had not, or did not fuffer their Wills and Desires to enter into the Wrath and herce Properties of Nature in themselves, and were not acted and influenced by it, there would never have been any of those Hellish Inventions, as, Swords, Guns, Powder, Drums, Bows, Arrows, and other murthering Engines, nor any thoughts of Killing, Oppressing, and Destroying those of their own Kind, nor any other Creatures; but Man should have kept that Dominion over; the Creatures wherewith the Creator invested him in the beginning, and no Creature should have had power to have influenced him, or imposed their Properties upon him: Hence then, touching all Fighting; Oppressing, and Killing, let it be little or much, and the pretence what it will, we affirm, from a true light and ground, That the same do arise, and proceed from the fierce wrath of God, and from that devilifh, hellish nature in Man, which is as contrary to the friendly Love and Light of God in Jesus Christ, as the Night is to the Day; for if in man, or any other Creature, the evil Properties do predominate, and is most manifest, there the good Qualities and friendly Light is overcome; and fo on the contrary : For every Property and Principle does manifest and bring forth its own fruit; as our Saviour Christ fays, Every Tree is known by its Fruits; a good Tree cannot bring forth evil Fruit, nor can an evil Tree good Fruit. According to what Property does rule in the Heart of any Man, fuch are his Thoughts, Words, and Actions; where the divine Principle of God's eternal Love and Light doth predominate, such Persons bring forth those good and precious Fruits of Love, Mercy, Compassion, courteous Speeches, Works of Charity, and doing unto all men as they would be done unto; but those in whom the hellish Principle Principle bears fway, their Fruits are worfe than Briars and Thorns; fuch as Back-biting, Hatred, Oppression, Killing, not only inferiour Creatures, but even those of their own Kind, and working all forts of Impiety with greediness. Therefore 'tis of unspeakable moment, to be able to distinguish in our felves the Two Principles, and their respective Fruits, and to be careful to deny, and root out the Evil, and cherish, and follow the Counsel of the holy Light, which if obeyed, is fufficient to destroy all the mischievous Works of Selfhood, and the Devil; for as the more men habituate themselves to Cruelty, Oppression, Unmercifulness, Killing, and the like, the stronger the hellish Principle of Wrath does grow, and the worse, and more cruel they become: So in the practice of Vertue, every Property and Principle grows strong, by use and Exercife; and he that enters into the narrow Path of Regeneration and Self-denial, ought always to fear to oppress, or do unto any Creature that which he would not have done unto himself; for Oppression, Killing wrathful Words and Works, do belong to the Egyptians, and not to those that travel towards the Land of Canaan. An Instance of which we have in St. Jude, who faid, That when Michael, the Arch-Angel, difputed about the Body of Moses, with the Devil, he did not dare to bring any railing Accufation; not but that the good Angel might, as to Justice, have done it; but he did not dare do it; because he must first have entred with his Will into the wrathful, fierce Principle, or hellish nature, and awaken'd it in himself; therefore he only faid. The Lord rebuke thee. And for the fame Reafon, our Saviour Christ commands Men not to be angry, nor call their Frethren Racha, or Fools; that is, any Name of Wrath, Malice,, or Contempt.

Would not dare to abandon themselves to such Heats, Passions, and Furies as every day we behold; they would not make it a Trade, a Sport, a Passime, to kill, murther, and use all kind of Violence. We

read in Genesis of Lot's Wife, that she looked back towards Sodom, for which she was turned into a Pillar of Salt; she entred into the sierce Anger and Wrath of God and Nature, which the was forewarned of; for that the was precipitated into, and comprehended in the grand Fountain of Wrath; that is, the original Forms of Nature, of which Salt is one; and therefore the Prophets, and all those whom the Lord enlightned with divine and humane Understanding, and whose chief business was to reclaim men from the Snares and Evils of Oppression and Violence, and teach them the Ways of Mercy, Clemency, and Love, often threatned them with the fame Judgment which befel Lot's Wife, it being the portion of all that live and die in the Spirit of Oppression. Nay, was not that great Man Moses prevented from entring into the Holy Land, because he was wrath with the Children of Ifrael, when they murmured, and complained for want of Water; faying, Te Rebels! must me fetch Water out of this Rock for you? Whereupon, faith the Lord to him and his Brother Aaron, Recause ye believed me not, to sanctifie me in the Eyes of the Children of Israel, therefore shall you not bring this Congregation into the Land which I have given them. Here Moses and Aaron had fuffered their Defires and Wills to enter into the Wrathful Centre, and Self-bood; whence the Word Rebel was formed; for the very Sound thereof demonstrates from what Principle it does proceed. And hence probably if may be, that the evil Angel did so dispute about, or claim a property to the Body of Mofes.

This Therefore is a principal Point in Religion, for every one to understand and distinguish in himself from what Principle every Thought and Word does proceed; for otherwise Men may and do pre ipitate themselves into the wrath and sherce original of the hellish Nature; which, if once it get to reign in the Heart, it quickly blisters out its Venom at the Tongue in such lend Words as, Rebels, Rogue, Dog, Devil, and horrid Oaths, Curses, and Executations; the very

found of which is enough to declare whence they proceed; whereas from the Divine and truly humane Nature do arise and flow Words of Comfort and Consolation, those soft Answers that turn away Wrath, and all those delightful, sociable, obliging Charms of friendly Conversation, wherein consists one of the greatest Felicities of this Mortal Life, and which, for ought I know, will be one main occasion to our Happiness in Heaven. And wheresoever such Words are entertain'd, they strengthen and increase their own Principle, both in those that speak them, and in those that hear them.

Of that great Man, King David, who is sometimes Itiled, A Man after God's own Heart, the Scripture faith, That the Lord did not admit him to build the outward Temple, (which was a true Figure of the internal and spiritual Temple:) And what was the Reason? Because he had been a Man of Violence and Blood, which had so awaken'd the Principle of Wrath and Fierceness, as did very much impede the Divine Work: And this it will do, not only in David, but all others in whom it is kindled. No Man can do the Work of Wrath, and not awaken and strenthen the Principle which leads to fuch Acts, as is farther manifested by all those that are of violent Trades, and killing Employments; although such People do not kill the Beafts in Anger, or in a way of Revenge for any Injuries pretended formerly to be done: but do it meerly as it is their Occupation, whereby to get a Livelihood: yet nevertheless, insensibly, and unknown to their Reason and Intention, they do by degrees irritate and corroborate the fierce Properties of Nature, and become rash, herce, hot, and cruel.

No wonder then if most of the holy Men, and Prophets, who by a divine Eye and Understanding, did pry into the hidden Mysteries of God and Nature, were strict Abstainers, and separated themselves from the Uncleannesses, Oppressions, and Violences that the superstuous, worldly Belly-gods do subject themselves unto; whose chief care is to procure such the superstuous of the superstance.

Meats and Drinks as will gratifie their Palates and Appetites; for pleasing of which, they regard not whom they oppress, be they Men or Beasts, some of them spending as much in one day, as an hundred Men can get by their hard Labour, and all to please the wanton Lust, and momentary Pleasure of the Throat, they having but only the meer Forms and Shapes of Men, and being really void both of Humanity and Christianity. From this ground doth proceed all violent Courses and Contentions, both publick and private: which Evils will never be remedied, except Men take up the Crofs, and deny themfelves, and follow the Counsel of the Divine Principle, and hearken unto the Voice of Wisdom, which continually cries in the Gate of every Man's City, and happy is he that hearkens unto her: for she is a sufficient Guide to lead every one into the pure simple Way of Truth, and teach us from what we ought to separate our selves, whereby we may acquire Health to the Soul and Body, and the Treasures both of Time and Eternity. But none are or can be fensible of those Advantages, but fuch alone as are got through the Red Sea, and the Howling Wilderness, and have entred into the Land of Canaan, for it feems too mean a thing, and the Ways that lead to those holy Virtues, are too plain for the great People of this World.

But our Lord and Saviour Christ saith, My King-dom is not of this World: and therefore when Peter, in the most just and pious Cause that can be imagin'd (viz. to preserve his innocent Master from unjust violence) drew his Sword, our Lord calmly bid him put it up, for the Sword cannot be drawn, but by and through the Power of God's Wrath, which does predominate in most Men's Hearts: and this Christ came to destroy: For he Preach'd Peace, Love, and Good Will unto all Men: and therefore his Dostrine is call'd, The Evingele, or Gospel: that is to say, Joyful News, or Glad

Tidings.

Some there are that do fiv, That if they should not

not kill, and eat the Flesh of the Creatures, they could not subsist or live; which, in a bad sense, is true: For should they cease from Violence and Killing, then that cruel, wrathful, sierce Life in them, could not subsist in such vigour and strenth as it does; but must of necessity become weak, and, as it were, die; that is, it would no longer domineer in the Heart over the friendly Principle of God's Love: But as to the Health of the Body, which is that which I mean, Herbs and Fruits will sustain Nature in every respect far beyond the best of Flesh.

16. It is faid in Gen. 4. That Adam knew his Wife Eve, and she conceiv'd, and bore Cain, and faid, I have gotten a Man from the Lord; [that is, from the strong Powers of the Wrath in Nature; from whence all Lordliness, Pride, and Oppression in Government ariseth. And she conceived again, and bore bis Brother Abel; and Abel was a Keeper of Sheep; [that is, a Keeper of, and Dweller in Innocency : ] But Cain was a Tiller of the barsh Earth; which must be broken and torn up by Violence and hard Labour both of Man and Beaft, which was the Curfe that the Lord laid upon Adam.] And in process of time, it care to pass, that Cain brought of the Fruits of the Ground an Offering unto the Lord: And Abel he also brought of the 1 irst lings of his Flock; and the Lord had respeck unto Abel, and unto his Offering; but unto Cain, and bis Offering, be had no respect : And Cain was very wroth, and his Countenance fell; and the Lord said unto Cain, Why art thou wroth? If thou dost well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if not, Sin lieth at thy Door, and unto thee shall be his defire, and thou shalt rule over bim; [ that is, unto thee, Cain, shall be the Defire of my Kingdom of Love and Divine Light; but if thou wilt not hearken. unto its Counfel, and be obedient to my Commandments, then thou shalt rule over him; that is, over the Divine Power, as it came to pass; for Cain talked with Abel; that is, the Wrath contended with the Love and Divine Power: and it came to pass, when they were in the Field, I that is, where the wild, harfin here were the party To the second in Nature

Nature does predominate, ] that Cain rose up against Abel bis Brother, and flew bim. Here the Wrath prevail'd over the Divine Innocent Principle, and destroy'd it, as it does at this day; for those two Brothers did rightly and truly fignifie the two grand Principles, and the two Seeds, that of the Woman, and that of the Serpent. And the Lord Said unto Cain, Where is thy Brother? And be said, I know not; Am I'my Brother's Keeper? Here Cain, viz. the Property of Wrath, denied the Murther, and pretended he had done him no Evil, or knew nothing of him; But the Lord answer'd, and faid, What hast thou done? The Voice of thy Brother's Blood crieth unto me from the ground; and therefore the Lord cursed Cain, and tells him, he shall be a Fugitive and a Vagabond. Then Cain bowed himself, and said unto the Lord Ny Punishment is greater than I can bear: Behold, thou hast driven me out this day from the face of the Earth, and from thy face shall I be bid; and it shall come to pass, that every one that findeth me, shall slay me: This Confellion and Submission did so pacifie the kindled Wrath, that the Lord faid, Therefore who foever flayeth Cain, Vengeance shall be taken on him seven fold; and the Lord set a Mark on Cain, lest any finding him, should flay bim. This Mark was the Light of the Lord, that enlightens every Man that cometh into the World, and which does more or less mollifie and withstand the herce wrathful Powers in Mankind; for if this were not, the Wrath of Cain would grow so powerful, that the Children of Abel would not have any being in this World. Then Cain went out from the Presence of the Lord, and dwelt in the Land of Ncd, on the East-side of Eden; that is, he went into the outward Principle of this World, and dwelt in the Land of Vanity, at a distance from the Divine Principle: which is intimated by Eden, in which Cain did not live but on one lide of it viz. in the operation of both the good and evil Nature, which most Men of this World do live in. And it is also faid, That be built a City; that is, he became strong and powerful in the Propert y of this World: and therefore Cain was an Oppressor ! bee some of the give his the some of being and

and one that did domineer, and Lord it over his Brethren, and flay the divine Principle of God's Love; and hence all Violences, Contentions, Killing, and Works of Darkness; for Cain does truly signific the Fountain of God's Wrath, and the original Properties of the Father's Nature; and Abel does represent the eternal Principle of God's Love in the Son's Property: Cain intimates the Fire; and Abel the Light: if the meek Spirit of Abel were not overcome, and murthred by the fierce Wrath of Cain, there would be Peace on Earth as in Heaven; and as when Cain arose, and contended with. and sew Abel, he made no resistance, this was a true manifestation that the fierce Wrath had got the Victory; but Abel's Blood cried unto the Lord. The very fame is to be understood in all kind of Oppression, both to Man and Beafts; they all by a fweet fympathetical operation call for Vengeance; for God is no respecter of Persons or Things; but whensoever any Creature is oppressed, the same doth from the awaken'd Wrath, curse the Oppressor, and send up Cries and terible Complaints to Heaven; which moves the principle of God's Wrath, whence fo many Judgments fall upon the People; nor is it possible it should be otherwise, as long as the Spirit of Cain predominates in their Hearts, tearing and destroying the Peace and Well-being of one another, and of all the inferiour Creatures, far worfe than the wild Savages of the Defart; for when their Bellies are full, they do rest satisfied until they are hungry again; but Men are become fuch Belly-gods, and Slaves to their Lufts and Passions, that they are never fatisfied, either full or fasting; but always contriving Mischief, and how they may betray not only those of their own kind, but also all other Creatures; infomuch that all the Elements mourn, and are filled with the Cries, Groans, and mournful Complaints of their miserable Inhabitants,

True Religion doth confift in this, as our Lord Jefus Christ taught both by Precept and Example, that Mankind do no Violence, but live in the Power and

operation

opreation of the Spirit of the humble, meek Spirit of Abel; for every violent Action and Oppression, let it be little or much, or offered unto whatfoever Creatures, does as naturally and spiritually awaken in them and without them the fierce Wrath of God and Nature, as the Blood of innocent Abel did cry, and awaken the Lord; whence Cain's Judgment proceeded. And withal, we are to remember, that the Offerings of such as live in the power and operation of the Spirit of Cain, are not accepted of the Lord, because they are tainted with the Spirit of Violence and Oppression; for every Principle is moved by a fympathetical operation; and therefore when Men live and act in the power of God's Love, and Light in Jesus Christ, the Offerings of fuch are most grateful, and powerfully attract the fweet Influences of God and Nature; but where the wrathful Principle reigns without the Love and Light of God, it is a meer Devil, and does attract Venom and Poyfon out of every thing, to the encreasing and strengthen-

ing of its felf.

The holy Ancients have in many other places of the Scriptures deciphered, and endeavoured to describe these two grand Fountains or Principles under the Allegory or Figure of two Brothers: But it is to be noted, that the younger always obtain'd the Bleffing; as the cafe of Jacob and Efau, and Ifaac and Ishmael, which doth contain many great Mystries; for Ishmael is the Son of the Bondwoman, where the Forms and Properties of Nature are at strife and contention; the same is said of Fsau, that he was a rough man, and a Hunter; which Names in the Radix do fignifie strong men in the Wrath and Principle of the wild Nature, into which most men are fallen; nor doth any Religion or Form of Godliness bring profit to the Soul, but that only that is avoid of violence; and therefore the Offerings of Cain, Ishmael, and Esau, and many others, were not accepted of by the Lord; for the fierce Wrath and violent Spirit did reign in them; and thence their Offerings proceeded, and fo could not awaken or open any other Principle, but only what

was like, and from the fame Root and Centre. If this were well considered, so many persons would not content themselves in Religious Forms, and giving God long Prayers, whillt all this while their Hearts are full of Envy, Back-biting, Contention, Oppression, Hurrying and Killing Men and Beafts; most of them counting it their Right to domineer over the meek, humble Spirit of Abel; but the Blood of Abel doth cry unto the Lord for Vengeance; for this is the great Law of God in Nature, that there can be no Evil, Violence, or unjust Action done, be it either to the Superiour or inferiour Creatures; but there must be retaliation made; for the Groans of the Oppressed have a natural Force, and powerful Inclination to open the Gate of God's Wrath, and draw down the Judgments of the Lord; because all things were made by one, therefore they have but one only Root and Foundation, and proceeding from that one Lord and Creator, they all live and move in him, and by his Power and Spirit, and are all fuftain'd by his divine hand of Providence, which does not respect one, and neglect another; there being in him no variation, or shadow of Change or Passion, but equally distributes his Blessings to all his, according to the Nature of each one; having given every thing its well being in its felf, and allotted thereto a certain number of days, and ordain'd Proper Food for every Creature; therefore whenfoever Men shall violate these Laws of God in Nature, and work contrary unto them, by oppressing the Creatures, then the Wrath of the Creator is kindled; for every Creature, when it is in danger of being hurt, or purfued for its Life, does as naturally and powerfully cry to the Creator for help, in their own natural Language, as Men do: and tend and fly to that Fountain of Being and Protection; for their Lives are as sweet, and their Delires to continue it, are as strong as Man's.

demn'd by the wife Men of this World, who count it their right in Nature, as Cain did, to domineer and Lord it over all Creatures; who will fay, The Cre-

ator bath no respect or regard to the preservation or well-being of inferiour Animals, but only unto Men: and that his Will is, that Men should destroy, and live upon them, and use them as they please: Were they not made for that purpose? and if we should not destroy them, they would destroy us, &c. Thus they object: but the Truth tells every one, That there are no Creatures that will hurt, or be injurious unto Mankind, but only Dogs, Bears, Foxes, and other of the like Nature, who are Beafts of Prey, and fierce by kind, few or none of which are eaten; But this Allegation I shall more particularly confider in its proper place. Others, more materially will urge the Authority of the Holy Scriptures, to prove that killing, and eating of Flesh, was according to the Will of God; which is true in a certain Sense; but from the beginning it was not so: but only after Man had disobey'd the Lord his Maker and broken his pure Law, and imbarked his corrupt Will and tainted Defires in the fierce Spirit of Oppression, and fuffer'd the bestial savage Nature to predominate in him over the Divine Principle of God's Love and holy Light, as the Scripture doth testifie, Gen. 6. The Lord looked down from Heaven, and behold every imagination of Man's Heart was evil, altogether evil, and that continually: Also, the Lord Said, The Earth is filled with violence, it repenteth me that I have made Man; and the Earth was corrupt before God, and filled with violence: for all flesh had corrupted his way upon the Earth, &c. Here it appears, Man had with his Will and Defires entred into the violent Spirit, which had corrupted the Earth, and all things therein; whence the defire of killing, and eating of Flesh and Blood of Beasts did proceed; and for this reason, the Lord was so provoked to Anger, that he faid, My Spirit shall not aiways strive with Man, for that he is Flesh: yet his day's shall be an Hundred and Twenty. Here the Lord short. ned the Days of Mankind, as David faith in another place, The Wicked shall not live out half his days, If men Men de la contra Men

Man had not thus entred into the violent Spirit of wrath, the Lord had not destroy'd Mankind; but being thus incens'd, he commanded Noah to build an Ark, which fignifies a place of Safety, Peace, and Mercy,) and to take the clean Beafts by Sevens, (which is a holy Number in Nature, comprehending all Mysteries; ) but the unclean by Pairs or Two's, which is a Number of Contention, as being the first that separates from Unity. He was likewise requir'd to take all forts of Food, both for himself and for the Beasts; but there was no mention made of Flesh; and all the Creatures, both clean, and unclean, that he took with him into the Ark, he deliver'd out again, after the Wrath of God was allwag'd; there was no Oppression, Violence, nor Killing in all that time; for if there had, then would the Wrath have been again awaken'd, and Noah, with the Creatures, would have been comprehended in the fame Judgment with those without the Ark: for the Ark does truly fignific the Heavenly Principle of God's eternal Love, in which he has establish'd his Covenant with Mankind; and all Men that fafeguard their defires and wills in this Holy Ark, denying themselves, and abandoning all kinds of Violence, but taking with them all kinds of Food that do bear a Simile with this friendly Principle, shall be preserv'd from that deluge of Wickedness and Mifery, wherein the rest of the World is overwhelm'd.

Now after this Deluge, the Lord did permit Man to eat Flesh; but not without distinction, nor with the Blood; for Man would not be obedient, nor keep himself within the Bounds and Limits of the holy Ark of God, but turned their Wills into the wild, bestial Nature, and so longed after the Essences and Qualities of the Beasts; whence arises the desire of killing, and devouring of Flesh. This the Lord did well know, and also his Prophets, viz. That if Man did not obey the Voice of Wisdom, and abstain from eating of the Fruit that grows in the midst of the Garden, viz. in his Heart, which is the wrathful

violent

violent Spirit of Oppression, he should die; which Spirit should not have been manifested, nor have had any Government in Man. As for the Tree that grows in the midst of the Garden, 'tis called the Tree of Life, but not without a great Mystery; for the Center of Life stands in the Wrath's Property, or herce Fire, whence proceeds the Sensibility, and Knowing Part in Man; and therefore he was forbidden to eat thereof, that is, he should not have awaken'd it by his Imaginations and Defires, but have continu'd in Refignation and Self-denial, and then the Evil would not have been manifested in him, nor have overcome him; but as it came to pass, well might the Prophets call it, The Tree of Death : For when Man did eat of the Fruit thereof, he died unto the Divine Life, and lived in the Power of the fiery Spirit of wrath, which has corrupted all Flesh, even the very Earth, and all things therein. 'Twas after this was come to pass, when Man had by his Longing and Lusts precipitated himself into the fierce Spirit, and wild Nature, that the Lord permitted him to kill, and eat the Flesh of the Beasts; but it must be understood, that this License or Permission of killing, or eating of Flesh, proceeded from the wrath of God in Nature; as the Scripture faith in another place; Such as the People are, such is their God: For the Lord appears to every one according to what Spirit and Property they live in, whether it be in his Love or his Anger. If they live in the Divine Principle of his eternal Love, then he appears to them in the same Principle, as a loving Father, and the God of all Consolation: And on the contrary, when Men introduce their Wills and Defires into the fierce wrath, then the Lord appears to them in the same Spirit, dreadful and Terrible: As the Scripture faith in another place, Unto these that fear my Name, and obey my Commandments, I will be merciful and gracious; but to those that defpife my Commandments, I will be an angry, jealous God, and a consuming Fire: Or, as the Apostle saith, To one a favour of Life unto Life, to the other of Death unto Death. Thus all shall glorifie God either in his Love or Anger,

and remain Monuments of his Mercy, or Trophies of his

Thus it happened to the Men of old, whom the Lord permitted to kill their fellow-Creatures, and eat their Flesh; their Cruelties and Oppressions soon awaken'd the Wrath of the Lord, even as the Blood of innocent Abel did; therefore the Lord said, He would go down and see if it were so: Which Expression of God's coming down, does intimate the kindling and awakening of his Wrath in the external Element, as it came to pass in the enfuing Deluge, when the Element of Water was enraged; from this very Property of the awaken'd Wrath, did the permission proceed for killing and eating of Flesh; as also all the Commands for Fighting, and the like; for if the Lord's People in former Ages had continu'd their Obedience, and lived in his fear, there had never been any cause or foundation for Wars nor Oppression; for, as our Saviour faith, The Tempter cometh, but findeth nothing in me; that is, he findeth no Wrath nor Violence awaken'd in him, and therefore he could have no ground to Work on, nor matter to entertain him, or that would fuit his Principle. The like is to be understood of all Men that do live in the Power of God's Love and Light; for whenfoever the Lord fuffers any to fight, or engage in War with his People, the original cause thereof hath been Sin, in that they have for saken the ways of Truth and Righteonfness, and entred into Oppression, Pride, and Cruelty, which awaken the evil Principle, and cry for vengeance, and strengthen the common Enemy of Mankind, and then the Lord fuffers Wrath to take place. Now whereas Men fay, It is lawful in the fight of God to fight, kill, and destroy one another, and oppress, and kill all other Creatures; 'tis true, if it be understood as it ought to be, viz. in the fight of the Principle of his Wrath, as he is a confuming Fire, and a jealous God; but not as he is a God of everlasting Love and Mercy in Jesus Christ; for in that respect all Fighting and other Violences are as contrary to him, as Light is to Darkness. Therefore in the Revelations, to the Souls that were under the Altar, crying to God to avenge

avenge their Cause, being slain for the Testimony of Jesus, it is answer'd, Rest for a season, which was as much as to say, Be still, do not awaken the Powers of Wrath; for no man can call for Vengeance, but from the Power of that Principle; and therefore White Garments were given unto them; that is, they were more replenish'd with the blessed Power and Vertue of the Love of God in Jesus Christ.

Some may fay, If we should not fight, and be ready to withstand our Enemies, and neighbouring Nations, we should quickly be brought into subjection This is very true, if Men should leave off fighting, and yet live such wicked, ungodly Lives as they do; but if any Nation would repent of the Evil of their Ways, and enter with one mind into Unity, and live in the power and operation of the Love of God, &c. they then should have no occasion to fear or dread any outward Enemies, having so perfectly subdu'd those within, they should rest secure. This the Children of Israel did often witness, when they did fear the Lord, and refrain from Idols; that is, when they did not fet their Hearts and Affections upon the Creatures, nor live in Wantonness, &c. Then their Enemies were bowed before them, and the very fight or appearance of Ten would make a Thousand fly; but when they did forsake the Fear of the Lord, and turned the use of natural things into wantonness, they awaken'd the Wrath; by which their Enemies got many Advantages over them, and overcame them, and carried them away captive; The very fame is now-a-days amongst us; this being a certain Truth, that will stand for ever against all gainlayers, and evil Men, viz. That all Oppression, Violence, and Killing doth proceed from the seed of the Serpent. the Betrayer; which I wish all our Hero's, and Fighters, and great Martial Men would well confider, and turn the Eye of their Understandings inward, and search themselves, then they would certainly find, that it is the fierce, Cain like Spirit which reigns in them, and excites them to commit such Outrages. When the Soldiers asked

asked the Lord Christ, What they should do to be saved; he said unto them, Be contented with your Pay, and do violence to no Man: Which is to say, They should be Soldiers no longer; for all Soldiers do live in the Spirit of Violence, and must kill and destroy whenever their Commanders please. So likewise Christ says to Peter, (than whom certainly never man drew Sword in a better Quarrel,) Put up thy Sword, those that use the Sword, shall perish by the Sword; my Kingdom is not of this World; that is, My Kingdom consists in Love, Mercy, Meekness, Friendliness, Peace, and good Will unto all Men.

18. It is farther to be confider'd, that the eating of Flesh was not permitted till after the overflowing of God's Wrath had got the dominion in Man's heart, and God had tried and proved them, and faw that they were stiff-necked, and would not be obedient unto his Commands, nor enter into the holy, divine Principle of Love and Peace, but would live in the Power of the lordly, poyfonous Nature, and continually lufted after Oppression, and the Ways of Egypt; and for this cause the Lord suffer'd them to be carried away. into the Land of Nod and Egypt, which is a Land of Vanity, Oppression, and Cruelty, and they suffer'd the fierce Wrath to domineer over them; but in process of time they cried unto the Lord, and he had regard unto them, and raised up Moses, and inspired him with divine and humane Wisdom, and made him their Guide; for Moses doth signific The Strength and Power of God, in his meek, friendly Light and Love; or, A Cleanfer and Purger of the People from Iniquity. This great Prophet, by the mighty power of the Lord, wrought many wonderful Miracles amongst the Egyptians, which made the Wrath to bow, or give way, and by a strong hand caus'd his People to pass through the Red Sea; that is, through the fierce Wrath and fiery Judgment of the Lord, untouch'd, and unhurt, whillt the fame Sea of Wrath did fwallow up and comprehend the Egyptians, the Men of Sin and Vanity, with their Horses and Chariots Chariots; that is, with all their strength and deeds. Then the Lord caused his People to travel forty years in the Wilderness, which signifies the wild Nature, which they were not to stay in; Likewise, these forty years are an holy, mystical Number, viz. the Number of Regeneration, during which time the Lord works many Marvels, and delivers the true Israelite from inward and outward Enemies.

Yet still they provoked the Lord their God to wrath, by lusting after the Flesh-plots of Egypt; that is, the Oppression, and the Cruelty; for the Lord did not permit them in all their March towards Canaan, to kill their Flocks or Herds, nor to eat any Flesh in those Forty years travel; for they were not to stay or continue in the wild, bestial Nature, but to pass through, and by degrees leave it behind them, and to deny themselves all those Oppressions, Vanities, worldly Lusts and Passions, which the Men of Egypt are subject unto: that thereby they might be cleanfed, purify'd, and fitted to enter into the Holy Land: For the chief Enemies the Children of Israel met with, were their inward Lusts, Passions and bestial Spirits, which did mightily strive in them, to get the Victory over the Divine Principle of God's Love, and this was the main Cause of their many Lets, Stops, and Hindernaces, and the Occasion that so many Thousands did fall in the way, and never entred into the Holy Land, of which the Lord told them, That it was a Land that flowed with Milk and Honey, not with Oppression, Cruelty, Killing, and Blood, but with Milk and Honey, the Emblems of Innocency and Sweetness, and beautify'd with many excellent Virtues, for the maintenance of the Life and Health of Man: but because they looked back, and longed after the Egyptian Vanities, they did fall, and could not enter into the Land of Peace. As in like case, the Scripture faith of David, That be being a Man of Violence and Blood, as having been bred up in Wars and Fighting: therefore the Lord would not admit bim to build the Temple : Which outward Temple 11 2 Was

was a true Figure of the inward, divine Temple; for David had awaken'd the wrathful Powers of Nature within and without himself; and consequently was not fo fit for Temple-work, wherein there must not be heard any noise of Axes or Hammers, much less the clashing of Swords, and ratling, of Spears; these are the Musick of Babel's-Euilders.

But perhaps some will say, Though it cannot be proved that the Children of God did eat any Flesh in their Travel towards the Holy Land; yet long before that, the two Angels that were going towards Sodom, to destroy it, did eat

Flefh.

I Answer: This is so far from being an Objection, that rightly understood, it confirms and illustrates all that I have been faying; for, first, 'tis plain, these Words are not to be understood literally; for Angels are incorporeal; therefore Flesh must needs be too crude and gross a Food for such intellectual Essences, void of Matter; and therefore some more hidden meaning and fignification is to be understood; and indeed there lies couch'd a very great Mystery in this Passage. The Sodomites had by their crying Sins awaken'd the fierce. wrathful Principle in Nature, even in the outward Elements, which did kindle the Indignation of the Lord, and draw down the Judgment. Now out of this strong Power of the kindled wrath these, two Angels did proceed, which had in them the power of the same Principle viz, the inward and outward Wrath; and therefore it was no marvel that Abraham should kill and thed Blood at their approach, whose travelling towards Sodom, and staying here by the way, does denote the gradual kindling of the fierce Wrath; and their eating Flesh under a Tree, or Oak, does signifie the harsh wild, Nature; for they entred not into Abraham's Tent, (that is, into the divine Principle,) but halted towards Sodom, that was in the kindled Wrath of Nature. Moreover, there were Three Angels appear'd unto Abraham; but there went but Two towards Sodonz. Now I have told you, that the Number Two is

a Number of Division, and intimates the strife between the Properties of Nature; but as touching the Third Angel, the Scripture is filent; for Three is an boly Number, and fignifies the heavenly Seed, in which the Lord had establish 'd his Covenant of Grace and Mercy with Mankind. It was therefore this holy Number that brought the glad Tidings unto Abraham and his Wife, that she should bear a Son in her old age; which is as much as to fay, That the divine Principle, viz. The Love and Light should abide, and manifest it felf in Abraham's Line, for the Word [ Abraham ] does fignifie, The original Properties and Strength of God in the Fire; and his Wife, the Love or Meekness, from which Principle should be generated a Son of true Light: For Isaac does intimate the divine Principle, or Son of God, who in the fulnels of time was manifested in the humane Nature. This holy Number Three, or good Angel, continu'd with Abraham; that is, the divine Principle, and holy Power staid, and made intercession for the Sodomites; for so we find Abraham immediately intreating and petitioning the Lord to fave the Cities of the Plain, for the fake of such Righteous as might be therein; but the Two fiery Angels hasted towards Sodom; for the original Fire is fierce and quick in its motion; and when any People have by their Transgressions kindled the Wrath of God, then there does arife an Instrument out of the same Principle, which does destroy and punish that People, as is manifested in this outward World, which is but a Figure of the inward; for when a Prince and his People have by their Sins stirred up the Lord's indignation again't them, then a neighbouring Prince or Nation is excited to be their Scourge and Punisher, though oftentimes the latter is as great an Evil-doer as the former; for every Principle and Property both in the divine and humane Nature, does always raise up Instauments from it felf to perform its own work; for look whit Property or Principle is most predominant in either a particular Person or Nation, good or evil, just or unjust, incu

fuch an Angel they have given them, or is attracted by Simile: If the fierce Wrath bear fway, then the evil Angel obtaineth the Government of that Person or People, which does inwardly flir up Enmity in the hearts of Men one against another; whence does arise all kinds of Oppression and Violence both of Man and Beasts. Besides, it is to be understood that the Angels, both good and evil, are prompt, and always desirous to obey and attend all such as live in the power of their respective Principle, as the Scripture takes notice, That the evil Angel was ready, and offered his service to be a Lying Spirit in the Mouth of Ahab's Prophets; for the evil deeds and perverseness of Mankind to each other, and their oppressing the rest of God's Creatures, does as naturally aawaken the fierce dark Powers, and attract them, as the Load-stone doth Iron, whence doth proceed the Judgments, and fo many Calamities.

For no Extreams can continue long without alteration, as we fee, if any perticular Person give himself to Vanity, and commits Evil with desire and greediness, such an one cannot continue long without bringing destruction to Body and Soul: For when any Property of Nature is so violently awakened, it powerfully draws to it self all things that are capable, or have a Simile with it, viz. the evil Angels, and also the Venom out of all things, and so grows a devouring hungry Fire, that is never satisfied till it hath consumed all the sweet Oyl and Radical Moisture, and them the Body droops, and

languishes, and dies.

On the contrary, Virtue and the Fear of the Lord, do with a powerful hand not only withstand and resist the baneful Influences of bad Angels, and all other evil things; but does also attract the Virtue out of all things to the increasing and strengthening its own Principle, and innumerable good Angels are ready at all times to assist and defend the sober and upright in Heart; as the Scripture saith, He hash made his Angels ministring Spirits, to administer to those that screet the Lord, and are in accessity. In another place, the Lord

faith, Is there any Evil in the City, (that is, in Man) and am not I the Lord in the midst of it? As much as to fay, I am in and through all, and govern all things in my Love, or in mine Anger; and Man being his Image, doth in his measure the same : But the Evil should not have been rwakened, or manifested in Man; therefore he was in the beginning forbidden it; but after he had eaten this Fruit, the Lord laid, The Man is become as one of us, knowing Good and Evil. Then the Gates of Paradise were shut against him; and it is said, The Lord drove bim out of the Garden into the Earth; that is, into the wild Nature, to labour and drefs it; and the Lord fet two Cherubims on the East-side of the Garden, with flaming Swords, that did turn every way to keep the Tree of Life, lest Man should touch it, and live for ever. The East here does fignifie in the Radix, the open Gate, or Eye that fees into the great Mysteries, and working Powers of the Creator. The Tree of Life does intimate the creating Power of God, and the original Forms in Nature, viz. the three grand Properties Salt, Sulphur, and Mercury; from whence all the variety of Complexions, Forms, and Qualities do arise; the Cherubims, and Flaming Sword that defends this Tree of Life, do lignifie the original Fire, and strong Forms of Nature, in which the Lord calls himself an angry, jealous God, and a consuming Fire. The Cherubims are the strong, siery Angels, and great Powers of God in the working and government of all the Kingdoms of Nature; which mighty Operations, and mystick creating Powers Man was not fit to know, after he had awaken'd the Wrath, and came to know Good and Evil; for if Man should once have touch'd this Tree of Life, then would he have been capable to have wrought Wonders in the dark, strong, siery, original Property, viz. the dark Magick, and changing of one Form into another; and the creating Power of God would have been known unto Man, who then would have liv'd for ever in the hellish Qualities. It may be noted, That the Lord faid nothing in

the beginning to Adam of the Tree of Life; but only of the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil; the Fruit of this latter Tree only he should not have eaten; for Eating fignifies to nourist and strengthen, which Adam should not have suffer'd his Will and Defires to have longed after; for if the fiery wrathful Principal had not been awaken'd in Adam, then the Lord would not have drove him out of the Garden, that is, out of the Government of the divine Principle, neither would there have been any danger of his touching of the Tree of Life, that is, of the original, creating, strong Powers of the Lord; for if he had continu'd in the Government and Operations of God's eternal Principle of Love and Light, then he would have been fatisfied with the Fruit of Paradife, whose Originals sprung and proceeded from the Filial Property; and therefore the illuminate Prophet Mofes faith, God placed Adam in a Garden; which does intimate a separated place of Pleasure, where all forts of innocent Herbs, Fruits, Grains, and fragrant Flowers do thrust and give forth their delicate Beauties, ravishing Odours, and excellent Virtues in filence; there being no grutching, envying, or contention amongst them, because of their different Scents, Colours, or Properties; but all stand still, and suffer the divine hand to do with them as he pleafeth. Not but that in the most fragrant Flower, and best of Herbs and Fruits, there is the strong, poyfonous Root, viz. Tree of Life; for the Radix of every Creature stands in Poyson: And therefore in what Creature foever these original, fiery Properties are predominant, all fuch Creatures are of a greedy, ravenous, fiery Nature: If it be an Herb, it is poyfonous, rank, and fulfome; as on the contrary, all Things and Creatures, in which the divine Principle does predominate, the poyfonous, wrathful Tree of Life lies hid and unmanifested; as in a curious Flower, which is of various Colours, and fends forth a a most fragrant Scent; here is no Poyfon, Wrath, nor evil Quality manifest, but as a Man may say, a Paradisical and

and most pleasant Virtue, the original Qualities are occult, because the good Properties predominate: But vet there would be no Vertue, if there were no Vice; for these original Forms are the cause of all Motion. whence the Life and Light doth take Birth; but if this original Fire do predominate in any thing, be it what it will, it prefently becomes fierce and poyfonous: Therefore when Adam did eat of the Fruit of the Tree that grows in the midst of his Paradisical Garden, that is, in the very centre of his Life; which central Fire he was forbidden to awaken and feed on, he was forthwith turned out of the Garden of Pleasure; which if he had not done, then the bleffed, fragrant, divine Fruit would have predominated, and the evil Nature would not have been fanifested, and he had still continued in Paradife, from whence he was now necessarily expelled; for when the original Fire and strong Power was manifest in the Centre of Man's Life, he would have proceeded farther, viz. into the very Centre of Nature, and become a Former and Figurer in the fierce Wrath, and then there had been no hope of his Restauration; therefore the Lord drove him out of Paradife, and from the Tree of Life, into the humane Nature, whose operation is in Good and Evil; by which Means the God of Wisdom, Peace and Mercy, has through the Feminine Tincture, in the fulness of time, restor'd again whatfoever Adam loft, as to the Soul: For the eternal Son of Love faith, That he came to feek and to fave that which was lost, and proclaimed Peace and Good Will unto all Men; that is, he invited them to come unto him, and he would refresh, and ease them of their Burthen; for he faith, My yoke is easie, and my Burthen light, and you shall find rest to your Souls. And if this Voice of Wisdom were hearkn'd unto, Men would no longer live in the wild Nature, and bestial Qualities, nor oppress God's Creation, the Groanings thereof would no longer be heard, nor would those that are travelling to the Land of Promife, any more look back, and hanker after the Flesh-pots of Egypt, but would content

tent themselves with the innocent food of Paradise: nor would they murmur like the Ifraelites in the Wilderness, Give us Flesh, or else we die: that is, if they did not feed upon the Fruit of the forbidden Tree, and bestial favage Nature, and follow the Superfluities of the Egyptians, the Wrathful, Fiery, Bestial Life should die in them, which they were very unwilling to part with: therefore the Lord heard them in his Wrath (for they had awaken'd it ) and in the fame Principle he gave them Flesh, which darken'd the Divine Principle in them, and gave advantages to the Wrath, that it got the victory over them: therefore many Thousands of them were thereby destroy'd in the Wilderness: that is, in the wild, bestial Nature, and entred not into the Holy Land: for Bears, Lions, and the like Beafts of Prey, are not admitted to enter there: Without are Dogs, faith the Apostle. All that enter the New Jerusalem, must leave behind them Pharaob and all his Troops in the Red Sea, and travel through all the degrees of the wild bestial Nature, and return unto every Form and Con-Itellation, all fuch Inclinations, and evil Dispositions as Men have receiv'd from them, viz. Unto the first Form, and Constellation, called Saturn, you must leave Covetoufness, Envy, Suspicion, and all Dark Evil Thoughts and Jealousies. Unto the second Form, called Jupiter, you must leave all worshipping of Idols, false Forms of Religion, envious, peevish Inclinations, and Persecutions, which are Devilish Dispositions that do possels many: from whence do proceed great Troubles and Difcords. When you come to the third Form, called Mars, you must with him leave all Wrath, Passion, Cruelty, and Violence. With the fourth Form, called the Sun you must leave all Pride, High-mindedness, and Selfconceit, all Inclinations tending to Ambition and Vainglory. But at the fifth Form, called Venus, you must abandon all Defires after unlawful Beds, all Wanton Discourses, and Enticements to fleshly Lusts. When you arrive at the fixth Form, called Mercury, put away all idle Jesting, much Talking, Lying, Diffembling,

fembling, and carrying two Faces, so as to appear good with the Good, and bad with the Bad. And at the seventh Form, called, The Moon, you must leave all unconstant Humors, and sickle Fancies, as also, Gluttony, and sottish, swinish Living, as to Superfluities either of cating or drinking.

All these bad Dispositions and Inclinations, the Children of God, and of the divine Principle, must deny themselves, and leave them behind in the Wilderness; for they do belong unto the wild, bestial Nature, and thither ought to return; and none that live under their

Powers, can enter into the Holy Land.

19. It may be farther objected, If Flesh had not been in some degree profitable unto the Children of Israel, and if Killing were not lawful, why did the Lord command Beafts to be killed for Sacrifices? I answer; The killing of Beafts for Sacrifice, is a great Figure or Myftery, which shews the depraved state of Man, and how he is fallen from his primitive Integrity and Innocency; for it fignifies, that Man by his Evils and Transgressions, had so mightily awaken'd the Wrath, and fierce, fiery Power of God, that it would not be fatiated; or appealed, except there were Violence used, and Blood spilt; for all Sacrifices were made to atone and fatisfie the enkindled Wrath, which after the Gate of Violence was once open'd, nothing but Blood could allay; for Man having awaken'd it by Sin, nothing in the Vegetable Kingdom, no Herbs, Fruits, Grains, or Seeds, would answer the ravenous Appetite thereof; and therefore it requir'd Blood, which is the highest Life in the humane Nature, and cannot be procured but by Violence, and has the nearest Affinity to the Wrath of any thing in the whole Creation; whence it is faid, Elood requires Blood: And this may be illustrated in every particular Man, when he does fuffer the fierce Wrath and Fire to burn in him, he becomes like a raging Bedlam; nothing can calm or fatisfie him, except he doth fome Mischief, kill and oppress; for in such a Fit Blood

Blood and Revenge is sweet unto him, and asson as he has glutted himself with Blood, that wrathful Property is satisfied: And as it is thus in the little World, the same is to be understood by way of Analogy, in the great. For this cause the Lord declared, That whoever did kill a Man, his Blood he would require at his Hands: The Reason and Equity of which Law comprehends all Creatures; and therefore it is said, That Beast that shall shed Blood, or kill any other Beast, should be slain. So that 'tis without doubt the original cause of killing of Beasts, and offering them in Sacrifice, was to see whether it would have satisfied that sierce, poysonous Wrath, which Man had so terribly awaken'd by his Violence, and corrupting the

whole, whence the Deluge proceeded.

But after the Flood, which had fo fwept away all Mankind, except eight Persons, to prevent the like dreadful Judgment for the future, Sacrifices, and the Blood of Beafts was used to assuage the Wrath, and to make atonement for the Sins of Men; because the Blood of Beafts has both the nearest affinity to the original Properties of Man's Life, and also to the awaken'd Wrath, as well within, as without him; for Men cannot kindle the Wrath within themselves. but they must do it without them also, But still, the Scripture faith, That the Blood of Bulls, and the like, would not fatisfie the Justice, and awaken'd Wrath of God, nor make a perfect Atonement for the Sins of Mankind; and therefore, besides their daily Sacrifices, the High Priest was once every Year to go into the fecond Tabernacle, but not without Blood, which he offer'd for himself, and for the People: Also it is faid, that the way into the Holiest Tabernacle of all, was not made manifest whilst the first Tabernacle was yet standing; whence it appears, that all the Sacrifices, and other Circumstances of Worship in the time of the Law, did proceed from the Wrath, especially Sacrifices and Killing, which cannot flow from the divine Principle; for that holy Principle

ciple

Principle of Love and Light was not manifest whilst the first Tabernacle did stand; that is, so long as the first Principle of God's fierce Wrath did predominate: But all Sacrifices, Violences, and Killing do cease in all those whom the Lord doth appear to in the power of his Son Jesus Christ; but so long as Men are captivated in the first Tabernacle of Wrath, the Holiest of all is not manifest; that is, the holy and good Love of God in his Son, is not known or manifested in them; and therefore it is faid, Sacrifices and Offerings for fin thou didst refuse; that is, the divine Principle had no pleasure in Violence, in the Blood of Beasts, and Groanings of the Creation; but then steps in the Holy Principle of Love, and faith, Lo, I come to do thy Will, O God! That is, to destroy to Works of the Devil, and establish everlasting Righteousness; and he taketh away the first, (that is, the kindled Wrath, Violence, and Oppression,) and establisheth the second; that is, his eternal Light and Love in Jesus Christ, in whom alone he is well pleafed, which brings glad Tidings unto all Mankind, and to the whole Creation, especially if Men become the Sons of God; for then all the inferiour Creatures would be deliver'd into glorious Liberty.

It does appear by what the Apostle saith, That all Sacrifices, Killing, and Blood of Beasts, could not sufficiently appease God's Wrath, nor reconcile Man unto God, otherwise than as if one Man kill another; the Blood of him that is slain doth call for Vengeance on the Slayer; but all this while, the Principle of God's sierce Wrath is by their violence and oppression increased and strengthen'd; even so it was in all Sacrifices; Men by their Violences had corrupted the Earth, and awaken'd God's Wrath, which called for Vengeance, even as the Blood of a particular Man doth on a Beast; for all kind of Violence, be it either little or much, doth call for vengeance and retaliation, if not confessed, repented of, and by the power of the divine Love of God forsaken; which holy Prin-

ciple of God's eternal Love and Light in his Son, was not manifest unto them, (as the Apostle saith, ) because the first Tabernacle or Principle of God's Wrath had, through their Cruelties and Evils, gotten the Afcendent over them; fo that the divine Principle could not have its operation in them, fo long as they continued in their fins, committing those Violences and Oppressions; for the first Tabernacle, or Wrath in Man, must be done away, before the fecond can take place; that is, before the holy Light of the Son of God can reign and rule in our hearts; for nothing can allay, overcome, or make the stren, sierce Wrath of the Father to bow, or latiate its fiery hunger in Mankind, but only the eternal Fountain of his meek Love in Christ: from whom, (as the Scripture faith, ) there does flow Rivers of living Waters; which alone can allay the fiery Wrath, and reconcile Men to the God of Peace, and bring to nought the lofty, proud, violent Defires, and vain Thoughts and Inclinations in Man, and by its operation gives them an Eye of descerning, to distinguish of God's Love and Anger, in himself, and makes the fierce, harsh Fire of Wrath to burn more gentle; fo that instead of its raging Fierceness, it becomes a meek and cherishing fire; which is the pleasant motion in every Life, that tunes a Man up to an intellectual Harmony, causing all the Properties and Qualities to kiss and incorporate with each other; whence arises a most pleafant Crasis, or Euphony of Temper, Thoughts, and Operations. A Similitude thereof we have in a Musical Instrument, that is skilfully tuned, and plaid upon, where there are various Strings and Notes, whence proceed different Sounds; but all conspiring to make up most ravishing and delightful Harmony, the dull, melancholy, harsh, jarring Notes of Saturn and Mars, being made pleafant by the incorporating of the melodious Sounds of Venus, Jupiter, the Sun, and Mercury. Do not the Foundations of all Harmony, both in Men, and all other things, arise from the Basis, viz. from the hest Principle or Tabernacle; for if there were no Fire, there

there would be no Light; so, if there were no Bases, there could be no Trebbles; or if there were, yet there could be no Harmony, if one were without the other. What Harmony do Men make to themselves or others, when the heavy, fierce Fires of Saturn and Mars do carry the upper dominion in them? But if the Gravity of Jupiter, and Sweetness of Venus, do interpose, then all is made delightfully pleafant. But as it is impossible for any Man to make good Harmony, that has never learn'd Musick, nor knows how to tune his Instrument; because one String will be several Notes too high, and others as many too flat or low, from which can proceed no Melody, but a rumbling, jarring Noise of Discords. So impossible it is that any Man should attain to the holy Harmony of God in the Kingdom of his Love and Light, or to live in the power of Unity, except he be born again, and hath learned himfelf; for the true knowledge of God in a Man's felf, is abfolutely necellary; for if a Man do not understand the Treasures and holy Virtues, the Vices and Evils he always carries about him in his own Vessel, how is he like to diffinguish the Natures, Properties, and Operations of those things which he shall daily meet withal within him?

20. This degeneration of the humane Nature, is apparent from the Words of our Saviour Christ, who saw into the very Roots of their Hearts and Spirits, and yet made no scruple to call them Foxes, Sons of Belial. &c. For fuch inwardly they were; as appear'd by their Works: But it had not been fo from the beginning; for if it had, Man would not have been cloath'd with fuch a compleat Angelical form and shape as he is; for when the Creator moved himself by the production of all things, each was cloathed with an external Body, fuitable to its Spirit, and according to the degrees and nature of each Spirit, such form it attain'd; for each ipiritual Substance had power to attract out of all things fuch corporeal Matter for a Covering or Body. as had a Simile with its own Nature, as appears most manifeltly manifestly by the Shapes, Forms, Inclinations, and Dispositions of each Creature. And as the internal Property and Disposition of each Creature did vary, so their out-

ward Form and Shape did vary.

Thus, where the fierce Wrath did predominate, there fprung up wild Beafts, and Birds of Prey; but where the Qualities of Nature were more equally mix'd, there were form'd more benign and friendly Creatures; as Beafts and Birds humane, tame, and tractable, called by the wife Men, clean Beafts and Birds; and where the Spirit was more noble and great, so the Body and Form was accordingly. And as Man was in the Spirit, and primitive Properties and Qualities, greater, and more noble than any other of the Creatures visible; so the Lord gave him a proportionable Body above all the rest of the lower Creation; for we never read that any of the Holy Angels of the Lord appeared in any other than Humane Form: But when God has at any time permitted evil Angels to assume Shapes and Forms, they have always been hideous, monstrous, and frightful; as, Dragons, Lions, Cats, Swine, and the like; which may demonstrate what Principle and Kingdom they belong unto, and which would have been Man's Condition, had he not fallen into the humane Nature; which has not only been the chief Means to preserve Man's Angelical Form, but to raise him to a Supernatural Dignity, by the Lord Christ's assuming an humane Body, and making all them Sons and Coheirs that believe in him, and are incorporated with him: For, though Man, through Sin and Transgression, hath lost his Heavenly, Angelical Understanding and Wisdom, (which yet shall be again restored to all those that obey the Countel of the holy Seed, and divine Light, ) yet he did not bereave himself of his first Shape, or Angelical Form, because he fell into the Humane Nature, where every Body has the Seed in it felf to produce its like Species in all respects.

But as to the Spirits and Souls of most Men, they have through the defire of Vanity, Oppression, Violence, Killing both Men and Bealts, wanton Superfluity, Pride, Vain-glory, &c. precipitated themselves into the divided Forms, and harsh, sierce Wrath of God, and into Bestiality, and the savage Nature; so that they have lost the humane Property, are grown hardhearted, cruel, and fordid, having no Compassion, Fellow-feeling, or Mercy; and all that do live and die in this lavage, brutish state, shall in the Resurrection, when every Soul shall be re-invested with a new Body, attract such Matter out of all things, as their Spirits are capable of, and have a Simile with; and so appear in Forms hideous, trightful and loathsome, as their Natures require; for fuch Seed as Men do fow, fuch a Body may be expected; for so the illuminate Apostle speaks of the Resurrection, God giveth to every Seed its own Body; and therefore if Men fow hellish Seeds in their Lives, no wonder it they be cloathed with fuitable shapes in the next Word.

Pilgrimage have retain'd Humanity, and introduc'd their Wills and Desires into the divine Principle of eternal Light and Love, and been guided by the counsel thereof, shall in that day arise in a more perfect, beautiful, and glorious humane Shape and Form, of whom Christ Jesus was the first; for after his Resurression he appeared in the same Shape, Form and Body as he had

before his Death.

People, to behold the dead Carkasses of Beast's cut into pieces, and mangled, and all over bloody? And how nauseous and frightful a thing it would be to think of putting those begored Gobbits into our Mouths, and feeding our selves thereon, did not continual life and Custom, make it familiar? And how difficult a Task would it be for many People (who do for the most part live under the power and operation of the tender, compassionate Principle of God's Love,) to kill the Beast's for their own Food, until a little Action of that

that kind and custom hardens them therein? How quickly also will the dead Carkasses patrefie and stink, defiling the Elements, both, Earth and Air? How offensive are the Places where Flesh is killed and fold? How rude, cruel, fierce, and violent are most of those who are employed therein? In a word, there is nothing that is pleasant, or friendly in the whole business, nor any one Circumstance that is greatful to the innocent Principle in Man; nay, the Tafte of most forts of Flesh is strong, fulsome, and smells of the original Cruelty to all those that have for any time separated themselves from the eating thereof, or having communication with it. And indeed none are, or can be fensible how it is, nor be competent Judges of what is faid here, but only fuch as have made Trial. Is there any comparisom to be made between an Herb-Market, and a Flesh-Market? In one there is a thousand pieces of the dead Carkasses of various Creatures lie stinking. the Chanels running with Blood, and all the Places full of Excrements, Ordure, Garbage, Greafe, and Filthiness, sending forth difinal, poysonous Scents, enough to corrupt the very Air: In the other, you have delicate Fruits of most excellent Tastes, wholesome Medicinal Herbs, favoury Grains, and most beautiful, fragrant Flowers, whose various Scents, Colours, &c. make at once a Banpuet to all the Senses, and nourish the purer Spirits, and refresh the very Souls of such who pais through them, and perfume all the circumambient Air with redolent Exhalations. This was the Place, and Food ordain'd for Mankind in the beginning : The Lord planted a Garden for him, replenish'd with all manner of ravishing Fruits and Herbs: There was no Flesh-Markets nor Shambles talk'd of in the primitive times; But every green Herb, Fruit, and Seed shall be for 100d to Man, faith the Creator. Which if it had been still observed, Man had not contracted fo many Directes in his Body, and cruel Vices in his Soul, by making his Throat an open Sepulchre, wherein to entour's the dead Bodies of Beafts; nor should the Noble Noble Image of the Deity have been thus shamefully defiled with Brutalities.

Creatures of Sea and Land we flay,

And in our Maws do bury;

And worse by half than Beasts of Frey,

Are at their Fun'rals merry.

How shall they but Bestial grow,

That thus to feed on Beasts are willing?

Or why should they a long Life know,

Who daily practise KILLING?

been often ask'd, viz. If all People should live on Fruits, Herbs, and the like, what should we do with the Beasts, and what would become of them? They would grow so numerous, that they would be prejudicial to Mankind, &c. To all

which I answer:

ments, meer Fancies, weak, and unconcluding, because unexperienced. There is (and pity it is, that there is but) little likelihood of the generality of Peoples for-saking this ill and harmful (but too loog continu'd) devouring of Flesh; and consequently there is no great force in this Objection; yet still it may not be amiss to warn the Lovers of Virtue and Picty, to abstain, for the many Reasons aforesaid; but there are but a few, and the Multitude will still pursue, and ingulf themselves in their accustom'd Cruelties and Superstuities.

2. Should any Nation or great number of People, through the divine fight, and true Wifdom, feruple Violence, Oppression, Killing, and Eating the Flesh of their Fellow-Creatures of an inferiour Rank, the same Wisdom would teach them what to do with, and how

to order the Beafts.

3. There are abundance of feveral forts of these Creatures in the World that Men do not kill and eat; and yet there are no more of them than are useful; or not so many, as to o ccasion any such prejudice to Man-

kind, as this Objection supposes, but find room enough in their proper Elements, and the almighty Providence liberally sustains them. To instance in one most common and useful Species, viz. Horses; they are not any where that I know of, usually killed to be eaten; and yet I never heard of any Country in the World that complain'd of being over-stock'd with them. It may perhaps be alledged, That the hard usage and tyranny which Men infiel upon them, do destroy great Numbers of then. I confess this is too true; but yet if there were no fuch Exorbitances committed, there would not be too many, nor would their Troops be burthensome unto Mankind: For, are there not various forts of Birds, many of them not fit to be caten, and others, that for the most part escape the Stratagems and Snares of the Fowler, and yet we do not find too many of them; nor indeed shall you but very feldom find any of them dead, though they cannot hide their dead, fince their Feathers would berray them: The Raven, as unfit for Food, because of Its rapacious preying on dead Carcales, and the pretty Robin red-breast, for its Innocency, are very seldom killed, and yet they do not become offensive to

4. How many forts of Beafts and Birds, both wild and tame, are there in other Countries, that are rarely killed by Men, and yet there is a natural confumption of them; nay, there are divers kinds, whom to kill or injure, is to this day accounted ominous, or fore-boding Nifchief to those that meddle with them; for which cause most People forbear to offer violence to them, unless by accident; and yet there are no more extant in the World, than of others, whom Men make it their Business, and Interest, and Diversion to destroy.

5. If People had not occasion for so many Sheep for their Wood, or Cons for their Milk, &c. they might as easily lessen the Numbers of them, as increase them; which every Husbandman might be

fentible

God's

fensible of, by keeping the Males from the Females, and not suffering them to generate too young; whereby such Beasts would be larger, stronger and more healthy; whereas now so many Cattel are industriously bred up in many places, that when a Scarcity happens of Grass, Hay, or Corn, multitudes of them perish; for Cattel being now become a grand Commodity, and (as it were) a Manufacture; Husbandmen for the most part living at rack'd Rents, are forced to raise as many of them as possibly they can, and to keep them on improper and unhealthy Pasturages, and to over-labour both themselves and their Beasts, merely to raise Rents for their idle, extravagant Landlords, who only aim to satisfie their Pride

and Superfluity.

6. 'Tis certain, that God and Nature, ( who do nothing in vain, ) never created, or made more Creatures in any of the four Worlds or Elements, whether visible, or invisible, than the same would nourish and maintain; as in the Element of Water, if there were never any killed by Men, their Mother-Element, that brought them forth, would be sufficient to nurse them up, and maintain them. The like is to be faid of the Fowls of the Fir, and Beafts of the Earth; for do we not fee, even in Defarts and Wildernesses, all Nature's Productions are liberally provided for, and fewer there of every Species, than in those we call Civilized Regions? So gross an Error 'tis to imagine, That if Men should not kill them, the Earth would be overrun, and that there would be so many of them as would not be sustain'd, but that they would be injurious to Mankind: For in truth nothing would or could hurt or injure Man, if he lived in Innocency, and did not first outrage them; for as Innocency hurts nothing, fo nothing can hurt it.

23. Now it is farther to be consider'd, That if any Nation or People should leave off, or scruple killing Men, and the inferiour Creatures, and eating their Flesh and Blood, from a true understanding of

God's Law in Nature, and in obedience to the friendly and innocent Principle of God's Love and Light, then all Oppression, Violence, Controversies, and Killing would cease, and that excellent Saying of the Prophet would take place, viz. That every Man would be taught of the Lord: All outward Enquiries would have an end; then would not Men build outward Temples, in which they fay, They will worship God; but in troth, they make the Seats of War, Diffention, and Controversie; but instead thereof, Men's Bodies would become living Temples, in which his holy Spirit would have the dominion; then the dolorous, frightful Noise of Guns, Drums, Swords, and the Tumults of Armed Men would not be heard in the Streets; no Plotting and Contriving the destruction of each other would be; neither would the Prince need to fear his own Warders; nor no wounding one another by Back-biting and flanderous Speeches; neither would the superiour World and Element be filled with the mournful Tones, and doleful Cries of the inferiour Inhabitants, nor with the wrathful, fierce Species of Man-slaughter, which doth render every Man unsafe, even from the Prince, to the Peafant; neither would there be any vain Plays, Games, nor wanion, superfluous Treats, to waste precious Time, and deitroy God's good Creatures; then Man would not fay, what should be done, and do it not; then the inward, favage, violent Beafts of Prey would be rooted out of Man's heart, and the violent, wrathful Spirit must lose its dominion, and lay down its wrathful Arms, and Weapons of War, and become Subject to the divine Principle of God's eternal Love; neither would Men then count themselves at home in this World; but Strangers, and Guests, that must wander hence; then also all outward fighting, and flaying one the other for Money and Honour, would have no being; for having overcome the inward Enemies of their Members, they would rest secure: there being no Peace to excellent and commendable as

that which is made by good living, neither in the fight of God nor Man, viz. by the Sword of God's Spirit, not by the high, lofty, domineering, envious Spirit, who, by force doth endeavour to subject all unto it felf, fuch a Peace cannot long continue unviolated, because it proceeds from the poysonous, serpentine Root, and it hath its motion and operation where the Forms of Nature are divided, and at Enmity with each other; allo, here each Property doth with highest diligence endeavour to get the dominion; which fometimes one doth, and then by and by another; fo that there is a continual strife and enmity for Superiority or Government; which is the foundation of all Controversies, Violence, Oppression, Fighting, and Killing, and why Men forget God, and despite the Dictates of the innocent Principle of his Love; which continu'd Violences and Oppressions do more and more kindle, and keep the fierce Wrath in motion, and by a sympathetical inclination draw on Man many fore Evils; for every Principle or Quality becomes either strong and powerful, or weak and impotent, according as Man shall joyn himself, or live in the power and operation of, whether it be in the evil or good; therefore it hath always come to pass, that those than have given themselves up, and immerfed their Wills and Desires into the Principle of Wrath, have become strong and powerful therein, committing Intemperances, and outraging God's Law with greediness, but on the contrary, those that have separated themselves from Violence, Intemperance, and Uncleanness, and followed the Counsel of the Voice of Wisdom, they have become strong and powerful in the fame Principle; whence hath flowed all kinds of Vertue. What could hurt Man, either externally or internally, or destroy his Peace and Well-being, if he lived in Innocency? The Creator hath not made any visible Prince greater, or ordain'd any to reign over him, but only the friendly Light and Love, which he hath dispossessed himself of by by stepping out of the Law of God in Nature, and so hath lost his dominion, both external and internal, and thereby hath subjected himself under the dominion of the poysonous, sierce Wrath, where Enmity, Strife, and Violence take their Birth.

But this is the happiness still of Mankind, that the God of eternal Peace hath, in his Mercy, given a protion of his triendly Light and Love, to every one to profit withal; and also Man's Will is free, if he do not fuffer it to be depraved, and captivated under the dominion of the evil Nature; for this cause, the Scripture of Truth faith, That the Lord bath fet Life and Death before Man; that is, in Man; as also, the Right-hand Way, and the Left, and bid him chuse: The Right-hand Way is the Principle of his eternal Love and Light in Jesus Christ; and the Left, is his fierce Wrath; and he that chufeth the good part, doth not only become a Friend of God's and himself, but also to the whole Creation, and becomes incorporated into that unspotted Body, and holy Fountain of Innocency, into which state all the inferiour Creatures, as well as Men, do travel with pain, and groan to be delivered, as the worthy Apostle Paul faith; The whole Creation growns to be delivered into the glorious liberty of the Sons of God; this is the Land that flows with Milk and Honey: Here is Peace, and Plenty of all things; for Unity and Innocency makes the Kingdoms of this World Emblems of Paradife: For Temperance, Cleanness and Separation form Violence, freeth the Body from great Labours and Travels, and the Mind from carking Cares, Suspicions, and Perturbations, attracting the benevolent Influences of the Celestials, and all the Host of Heaven and Earth bleffeth him that lives in Innocency, because he oppresseth nor hurteth nothing: It is Violence, Oppression, and Superfluity which have broke the Unity between God and Man, and also between all other Creatures, and render'd Man the most unhappy of all

all others; his wrathful Mouth is so wide, and his Paunch fo large, that the Spoil and Deftruction of all the numerous Inhabitants of the Elements will not content him; he contends with all things, and therefore all contend with him; no place is free from his poifonous Rays, and unreconciled Controversies, therefore all curfe him, and he doth the same by them: Every Creature feareth Man, because he hurts and destroys their Peace; and, in fo doing, he doth the same by himfelf, for the Groaning of those Creatures that suffer Pain and Oppression will overtake him that doth it ? but, on the contrary, those that have separated themfelves from Violence, Oppression, and Supersluity, all things that are necessary for them, and for the support of Life, are near at hand, and may be easily procured, without hazarding the Health either of the Body of Mind, and without Oppression to any of God's Creatures; as the great number of fragrant Herbs, Seeds; Grains, and Fruits, which are endu'd with brave innocent Properties, and many excellent Virtues, beyoud Expression; which being well prepared, and moderately eaten, do not only maintain Health and Strength, but they do beget their own Species, and innocent Properties, both in the Body and Mind, as I have before demonstrated : And whosoever shall make trial, and imitiate now this innocent way of Living, fhall not only make Peace with the whole Creation, but shall overcome his inward Lusts, and violent Passions, which are Man's deadly Enemies; and then he may rest fecure under his own Vine, viz. under the Government of the Divine Principle of God's Eternal Love. Here all Contention ceaseth; no hideous Cries? nor mournful Groans are heard, neither of Man nor Beaft; no Chanels running with the Blood of flaughter'd Beafts; no flinking Shambles, nor bloody Butchers; no roaring of Canons, nor firing of Towns; no loathfome, Rinking Prifons, nor Iron Grates, to keep Men from enjoying Wife, Children, and the pleafant Air, nor no crying for want of Food and Cloths; no Ricting, nor wanton Inventions to destroy as much in one day, as a Thousand can get by their hard Labour and Travel; no fwearing, nor stabbing Heaven with dreadful Execrations; no galloping Horses up Hills, without any Confideration or Fellow feeling of the Creatures Pains and Burthens; no deflouring of Virgins, and then expose both them and their own Seed to all the Miseries imaginable; nor no Letting Lands and Farms fo dear, that the Farmer must be forc'd to oppress himfelf, Servants, and Cattle almost to Death, and all too little to pay his Rent; no Disobedience of the Inferiour, nor Oppression of the Superiour; but the first knows how to obey, and the last how to govern; neither is there any want, because there is no Superfluity nor Gluttony: No Noise nor Cries of wounded Men, no need of Chirurgeons to cut Bullets out of their Flesh, nor no cutting off Hands, broken Legs and Arms; no roaring nor crying out with the torturing Pains of the Gout; nor other painful Diseases, as Leprous and Con-Sumprive Distempers, except through Age, and the Relicks of some Strains they got whilst they lived in intemperate Egypt; neither are their Children afflicted with such a great number of Diseases, but are as free from Distempers as Lambs, Calves, or the young ones of any of the Brafts, who are preserved found and healthful, because they have not outraged God's Law in Nature, the breaking of which is the Foundation of most or all croel Discases that afflict Mankind; there being nothing that makes the difference between Man and Beafts, as to Health, but only Superfluity and Intemperance, both in Quality and Quantity. Man, in his first state, was made the foundest, healthiest, of the greatest Spirit, and the longest life'd; as witness the Antients in the first Ages of the World: But when Man enter'd with his Will into Violence, Oppression, and Cruelty, then the Lord faid, That Man had corrupred the Earth, and filled it with Piolence; that is, the Elements and Properties of the Humane Nature was corrupted, and become unequal in their Operation; CACLA

every particular Quality did endeavour to get the upper hand: Here the Harmony was broken, and Difcord took place; here was the Strife: Then the Lord fhortned Man's Life, but not before he became intemperate, and did Violence, not only unto himself, but to all other Creatures; therefore they do groan to be deliver'd into that first state, and glorious Liberty, Man was created in; which if he had continu'd in Obedience, and lived under the Government of the innocent Principle of God's Light and Love, all the inferiour Creatures would have enjoy'd all the Privileges and Liberty which were ordain'd for them, according: to their Capacity. For this Caufe, whenfoever any of the inferiour Creatures are oppressed, hurt, or killed, they do, by a natural Disposition and Inclination, cry unto the Fountain whence they proceeded, and groan for Deliverance; which will never be, until Men, with their Wills and Defires, enter into the innocent Principle of God's Love, and Holy Light, whence doth arile no Disposition of Hatred, Violence, or Oppreifion; it being as contrary to it, as Light is to Darkness: All Cruelty and Blood-shedding do proceed from another Fountain, as different in Nature and Operation, as the common confuming Fire doth differ from the Light thereof; which is of a most friendly, pleasant Quality, and benevolent Operation; but the Fire is fierce, and altogether the contrary; yet nevertheless; the harsh Fire is the cause of the Light; and if there were no Fire, there would be no Light: The Fire is the Father, and the Light is the Son; and they are Emblems of the Father and Son, or of the internal Fire and Light: The Light of this internal Fire is a most pleafant, chearing Quality of Life; but the Fire, in its own Nature, is a strong, harsh, sulphurous Property, a devouring, lofty, proud Spirit, who endeavours to confume all things, and the internal, dark Fire is its Root; and the Scripture faith, Who can dwell with Everlasting Burnings? God is a Confuming Fire to all that are not closched with the Son's Wedding-Garment of Light?

Light, Love, and Innocency; therefore the scrupling Violence and Oppression, both to Man and Beast, and denying our felves of other Vanities and Superfluities, is of great moment, and the only Path that leads Men to the Holy Land, preferring both the Body and Soul in health. For this cause, in the Beginning, the Lord put Man into a Garden, which doth truly fignifie Innocency; and gave him a great number of fragrant Herbs, Seeds, Fruits, and Grains, which are all endu'd with an innocent Nature and Operation; but when he had precipitated his Will and Defires into the Principle of Wrath, then presently the Earth was filled with Violence, and the Element of his Body and Soul was corrupted; then Distemperatures took place in him, and his Life was shortned, but not before. Therefore the Eating of Herbs, Seeds, Grains, and Fruits is of far greater consequence than most imagine, and they may justly be esteemed the Food of good Angels, for their Innocency, excellent Virtues, Fragrancies, and Odours; and therefore they were the Food ordain'd for Man, whilst he remain'd in his Angelical State; and if he had continued in Innocency, he would never have defired any other Food; but when by Defire he awaken'd the fierce Wrath, and lived under the Power and Government of its Nature, then he could not be fatisfied without doing Violence, and Killing; for innocent Herbs and Fruits had no Simile with that Nature that had gotten the upper Dominion in him; for every Property, as I have told you before, must have its own Food, or else it cannot sublift; then it was, and not before, that the Lord permitted Men to kill and eat the Flesh and Blood of Beafts; which would never have been, had Man continu'd in Innocency: And therefore great are the Benefits, and manifold Privileges, that now do accompany all those that have attain'd to that state of Purity and Innocency which our first Parents were cloathed with; their Minds being freed from Snares, and their Bodies from Superfluous Labours, therefore can fay; We have no need of Lamyers; Honesty, Justice, and

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Prudence makes their Trade nothing worth; and but a few Phylicians, and none of them keep neither Coaches nor Chariots, they are not cloathed with Gold, Silver, nor Plush-Coats, our Temperance keeps them poor: The true Knowledg of God and Nature in our felves destroys the Trade of Divining for Money: Our Superiours are not proud nor ambitious, neither do they spend the choicest and richest of the Earth in Courtly Gluttony, Drunkenness and Superfluity; nor the Inferiours be not bold, furly, inhumane and fwinish; nor are any of us delighted with slanderous Speeches, nor land our Ears to hear Lies; nor are we pleased with the evil Reports of others that do wound those who are not present, which do chiefly serve to advance Hatred and make Divisions; neither do we nourish such evil Passions; but take care, by the obferving of our Duty (that is, by doing unto others as we would be done unto ) to destroy those evil Beasts of Prey in the Bud: We pray for our Enemies, and praise them when they do well; nor are we grieved when Prosperity attends them, nor rejoyce at the Evil which happeneth unto them: We are not subject to that detestable Spirit of Scoffing, Jearing and idle Jesting; neither do we spend whole days and nights in Drunkenness, nor waste precious Time in wanton vain Difcourses; neither are we skilled in Horse Races, nor exhaust our Treasures by Gaming, and Night-Revelling: Our Streets are not troubl'd with the Cries and Complaints of the Blind, Lame, and Diftreffed; nor are our Common Halls fill'd with the disharmonious noise of drunken Healths, and roaring Huzza's; no fulloms Fumes of Tobacco, nor detestable Steams of Brothelhouses, to infect the chaste Air; no Mistriffing, nor Revelling, turning Day into Night, and Night into Day; no Merriment or Sporting at the Funeral of the Beafts; neither do our Women spend most of their Time in lying a Bed, Idleness, nor in superfluous Inventions to gratifie their luxurious Palates, nor with playing and sporting themselves with negro nosed Dogs, who X 3

who make these ravenous, unclean Savages their Day and Night Companions, for which some have been put to Death by the Sentence of the Judge, by playing, killing, and embracing of them, fitting in their Laps, which many of them will hardly afford their Husbands the like kindness; also sit at their Tables, feeding them with the choicest of Food and Dainties, whereas at the fame time they will fuffer those of their own kind to perish for Want; which Custom and Communication is inhumane, depraved, and most detestable: Neither do we accustom our felves to Lye, nor go to Drunken Clubs, to tell Stories of Dogs, Tobacco-boxes, Hunting, Riding for Wagers, Scoffing and Jearing each other, speaking lightly of their absent Acquaintance. We do not forget that Scripture that faith, Let us lay aside all Maliciousness, Guile, Dissimulation, and Evil Speaking: Neither do we celebrate any unnatural Marriages. Our young Men do hold it unlawful to marry Women past Child-bearing, or those that are deformed, diseased, or unfit for Generation, for the Take of Money, Honour, or any other base depraved Ends: Our Ways and Pallages are not filled with Thieves and Vagabonds; we fear not those of our own kind: Our Sons are not disobedient, drunken, nor riotous; neither are our Daughters unchaste, nor idle, though their Parents be Rich (which are the Wellfprings of Evil, and Miltress of Poverty;) neither do we furfeit our felves by Over-labour, nor put Nature on the Rack by violent Exercises, whence proceed fundry Diseases: Neither have we any occasion to be obliged to those we like not, neither do we make a boafting Shew of our Friendship: We do overcome Ingratitude by our continual Kindness and Well doing: We fear no Enemies but those of our own House: We readily expose our Goods to those that are in want: Our Superiours hear all Complaints and Petitions readily; neither do we detain the Rights and Privileges of any: We count nothing to profitable, noble, and honourable, as that which we give and affift our Neighbours with: There comes no Harmony into our Ears, which is more welcome than the Frayers and good Wishes of our Neighbours and Friends: We count Riches and great Substance base and abject, if possessed privately, or spent superfluously on Men's Lusts and Passions; but on the contrary, being well employed, and put to the End for which they were given, doth ianoble them, and make them magnificent, and a Blessing: The Knowledge of God, and his holy-Law, in Nature, doth invite us to do good: There is no better way nor means to imitate God, than to live foberly in peace, doing good to one another, and by allowing that Liberty to our Neighbours, and to God's Creation, as we would willingly enjoy: We come in nothing nearer the Nature of God, than to cease from Oppression, and to do good: We desire to live in Peace, and to have our Liberty; and so do all other Creatures: We do not desire to be hurt, imprisoned, banished, stoned, or killed; wherefore then should we deal fo unmercifully with any of God's Creatures, especially with those of our own kind? All Creatures shun and dread all fuch Evils: God made all things by his wonderful Power, and he doth by his Holy Word preserve all; why then should we work contrary to him, seeing we cannot make one Hair either white or black? Man is the only Prince and Governour in this World, and therefore he ought to take his Measures of Government from his Creator, whose Image he is, and not from the depraved Nature, which he, through Sin, is fallen into, where every Form and Property of Nature does, with highest diligence, endeavour to be Lord, and to domineer over each other; which the Man of Vanity counts right, but it is a gross Errour. Man was made to live in Unity, and to have Dominion, and govern over all things: in the same Spirit of Unity, he that doth good, and lives in Peace, doth, by a magnetick Quality, draw Virtue out of all things: The fear of went, Sickness, and even Death it felf is made case to us, by Mercy and Well-doing; wherefore then should we fear any thing, feeing

seeing we hurt nothing? He that lives according to God's Law, shall not die before the highest Number be accomplished; and then Death will be easie unto him,

and his Change a Comfort.

We do count it an Indiscretion to condemn all that do not walk just in our Path, provided it be not an Evil against God, and his Law. Carking Cares perplex not our Minds, nor do Over-Labours tire our Bodies. We are honestly curious in the Enquiry of the Mysteries of Nature, for God doth will that Man should partake of his Secrets: Opinions nor Senfuality do not becloud our Understandings. We do not oblige our selves to follow Authors, a few Books do serve our turns: Our principal Book hath but Three Leaves, by which we always pray unto the Lord, that he would teach us which is the true Knowledge of God in our felves, and the three grand Principles of the Universal Nature, wherein is contained all Mysteries, both divine and humane. We trouble not our Heads, nor spend much good Time in Learning many Languages. We account, the more Paint the Glass-Windows have, the more it keeps out the Light. Neither do we account or esteem that to be Pleasure, wherein Voluptuousness is Captain, for fuch Pleasures do tickle the Senses only for a Moment, and then flip away, and leave behind them a disorder'd Body, and a perplexed Soul; the Memory of which calls for Repentance, and do ingender in the Mind Sottiffiness and Insolency, and a Forgetfulness of all Good; making the Body an House of Sorrow, and the Soul a Den of Thieves: Intemperance never goes alone, having many other Evils, and perverse Companions attending her; but, at her first appearance, doth court her Lovers with a curious, painted, smiling Countenance, which doth allure and draw after her a great Train of Toung Gallants, by her counterfeit Beauties; but we, through the good Favour of the Lord, know her Snares, and that she is that Woman the wife Man saith, Sits in the Corners of the Streets of Man's City, alluring and inviging the foolish Ones by her fading Delights and Pleasures; therefore we warn our Citizens to beware of her Charms. But Vertue, who is our Captain, though at first she do appear to us with a difmay'd Face, and in modeft, plain Garments, and neither decked with feigned Speeches, nor with fading Beauties, but with other most sublime and durable Riches; as, Temperance, Cleanness, Separation, Self-aenial, which is a little austere and burthenfome at first to old Adam, and to those that have spent most of their days in the Intemperances and Oppressions of Egypt; nevertheless, a little Use, Custom, and Selfdenial, makes them most friendly, both to the Body and Mind; for the freeth them both from Ignorance, vain Opinions, Self-conceitedness, and all other Snares and Troubles, and crowns the Soul with eternal Felicity: If our Children are gluttonous, idle, or difobedient to Parents, our Law and Custom constrains them to make Retaliation by Servitude in our publick Houses, and Places provided for that purpose: We do not enflave our Bodies by Labours, nor put our more noble Parts on the Rack by carking Cares, to maintain our Wives and Children, because we observe order, and count that unlawful that is not needful; a little ferves and supports the necessity of Nature, where Superfluity is laid aside: The more Children we have, the richer we do esteem our selves, we do not pray and wish that we may have no more Children, and at the same time continue the Means; neither do we hinder Conception for fear of Difgrace, Trouble, or that we shall have more Children than we can maintain; all those things we esteem to be Sins against God, and his Law in Nature: We are contented, and highly gratified with the most pleasant Fruits of the Gardens, and defire, as much as we can, to imitate our first state of Innocency, counting every green Herb and Seed our principal Food, having a Simile with the friendly Principle in Man: We fear all Inclinations after Flesh and Blood, they finell of the Original Sin, and of the awakened, fierce Wrath of God, which renders man firter to live in a Flesh-Market and Butcher's Shambles, than in a Garden; there being no more affinity between

tween Slaughter-houses, Shambles, Butchers-Shops, and Sheep, than there is between a pleasant Garden, and the Fruits that grow therein, and Dogs, Lions, Bears, and the like wild Beafts of Prey: We do not complain, and fay, If we should not eat Flesh and Blood, we should die, as fome will, meaning the Death of the Body; this none need to fear; but the main thing lies occult; they are not willing to kill and defroy the Government of the violent, wrathful Spirit, and ravenous Nature, which most Men love to practise; all such things that support and keep that Spirit in motion, which would quickly be weakned, if Man did not supply it with its proper Food and Aliment. If Violence nor Oppression did not come into the noble Tents of Men, then Man would be like a pleasant Field in May, where there grow various forts of fragrant Herbs, Fruits, Grains, and Seeds, of different Forms, Shapes, Colours, Beauties, Odours, and Natures; but they have but one Mother, whence they have and receive Virtue, Life, and Power, standing all in quietness and silence, suffering all forts of Winds to blow on them; they complain not, neither do they grutch or envy each other, because they are not all alike, or that one is more beautiful and fairer than another; no, they all thrust forth their Virtues in quietness, to God's Praise and Glory; even so it would be with Man, if he did fear the Lord as he ought, and lay afide Violence, and live in Innocency, then the Tempter would lole his Labour.

2. If any amongst us be idle, gluttonous, or commit any evil, and will not amend his Life, and become sober at the first, second, or third Reproof, then they are committed to Houses and Places appointed for several sorts of Work, and there they are put to such Labour, Arts, or Trades as they shall be capable of, being well furnished with Meat, Drink, Cloathing, sweet, wholesome Chambers and Beds, there to continue until they have made Retaliation; their greatest Punishment is, they are consin'd to work double the time that is alloted for others, viz. twelve hours in a day; for we do

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not oppress our Selves nor Servants with Labour; it being not lawful among us to Work above fix hours in a day, which doth bountifully support us with Plenty of all things; where Superfluity is not, there needs not much labour neither to Man nor Braft, the remaining time is fet apart for Prayer, Meditations, and Contemplations of the divine and natural Mysteries of God, as Arts and Sciences, and all lawful innocent Recreation: We do account none capable to know the hidden Mysteries of God and the Creation, but those that become even as Nature her felf, viz. true, fimple, constant, patient, and pious, no wayshurtful to any thing, viz. a Regenerated Man, none else are fit for the fearch and speculation of Divine Mysteries, but those that are thus qualified; when by an innocent, pions Life we have made God our Friend, then the Heavens, the Earth, Elements, and all the Terrene and Celestial Influences are constrained to come to our help: We draw Peace, Love and Vertue out of all things; for every Likeness doth forcibly draw proper Aliment out of all things, for the increase and support of its own Body, both in good and evil; and for this same purpose we do often meet together, for our outward occasions do not hinder us, where we do fpeak and discourse freely, like so many Children, keeping nothing back or hidden, whether it be good or evil; but manifesting the inward secrets of our Hearts, and the Mystical Operations of the various Properties of our own Nature, and of the Force, Power, Vertue, and Vice of each Quality, and of their rifing, and continual contest amongst themselves for Maftery; and also the manner and way the divine Principle of God in us, doth open the feven Seals, and call the Soul back out of Egypt, viz. out of Discord and Inequality, into Concord and Harmony: We do not admit of any Discourse that is not filled with Vertue and Experience, either of divine or natural Wifdom, by which the low, mean Capacities are rais'd by Simile, Use, and Custom, to some degree of Wisdom; Silence being much in esteem amongst us, counting it

a very difficult thing to hear the Voice of Wildom, if the Ears are not first made good by Silence; for he that cannot distinguish Sounds, cannot tune his Instrument, and confequently he can make no Harmony; the like is to be understood of the various Voices in Man; if he do not understand by the Sound of each Voice, and from what Centre it had its Birth, and what Property doth predominate in each Voice, then fuch an one cannot rightly and properly diftinguish the Voice of Wifdom from others; for this cause many do take the one for the other. We do not admire any Study fo much as the Knowledge of our felves, esteeming that to be only profitable both to the Body and Soul: We have but few Merchants amongst us, and those that are; are ready to break; for their Wares have but little Credit with us: We do not need Wines, Sugar, Spices, Fruits, Drugs, nor indeed none of the Novelties brought from the West and East-Indies, accounting them not proper, nor agreeable to our Natures. We know that the Herbs, Fruits, Grains, Seeds, and Drugs, that grow under the Elevation of our own Pole, are more Homogeneal. We are of the Kingly Prophet David's Mind, counting all those needless Dainties the price of Blood, for the most part procured by great hazard, trouble, and labour: And if David counted Water (which was procured by hazard of a Man's Life, ) the price of Blood, it being a most necessary thing for the support of the Life, and he at that time in great need of it; how much more then must we esteem those needless things the price of Blood, that are procured by the lofs of Life and Health? Our married Men and Women are not like the Moon, the farther she is distant from the Sun, the clearer and greater light she gives; but when the draws nearer, her light is lessened: Our Women do not fpend most of their time in superfluous Dressing, and decking themselves like painted or gilded Lookingglasses, which present a false Face: We love, and marry them for Vertue, more than for Money, Honour, or Beauty, because none of these things make them fo PraisePraise-worthy as Sobriety, Modesty, Obedience, and good Works: They are so friendly to us, as not to charge us, or put us to that unnecessary Labour and Trouble of rich Attire, or other Superfluities; their modest Looks and honest Behaviours, do not only engage us to love them, but leads all that cast their Eyes on them. to Continency and Chastity: We do not know the Expences of either Apothecaries, Doctors, or Doctreffes; they prevent that by good living; neither do they teach, or train their Children from their Breaks to Gluttony. but supply them with proper Meats and Drinks, both in Quantity and Quality, which makes them strong, lusty, brisk, and healthy, of clean, sweet Tempers, not apt to cry, or be disordered, but play like Lambs; neither are they so subject to immature Deaths, of good Genius's, apt to all forts of Learning ( not subject to the Joint-Aches, King's-Evil, Leprous Diseases) which do proceed from our well-Tillage and Manuring of our Ground in the beginning; also we take care to keep it clean from Weeds, and to fow good Seed in the proper times and feafons: We do make it our business to understand the Nature and Quality of each Soil; for some Men's Transgression the Earth is naturally subject to bring forth evil Fruit, or Vegetation not so profitable for use; and if there be not special care taken, and industry used, the good Fruit will be over-run, and much weakned by the Thorns and Briars, and hinder the good Seed from taking Root, and fo become corrupted in the Bud: We do also esteem that Country most miferable, that doth neglect the proper Tillage, and Education of Children, it being the grand Fountain of all Superfluity, Gluttony, Seditions, and Murthers, and a Contempt of God's Law written in the Heart, Scriptures, and Book of Nature; for this cause the Learned Moses commanded, That the drunken, gluttonous, disobedient Sons should be stoned to Death. Therefore we have Laws and Customs that do compelall Fathers to instruct their Children in all Modesty, Honesty, Cleanness, Sobriety, and Silence before their Elders; and we trust not the

the Education of them to others; for if we will not take pains with them our felves, how can we believe that others will? We account it more profitable for them to be educated, and instructed in the Precepts of Wisdom, and Knowledge of Nature, than for us to fpend our Time, wear our Health out, and perplex our Minds to get to Riches and Money, which for the most part are the very Seeds of Oppressions and Intemperances: We do not admit the importing of Wine, or any frong Drinks to be made, that is capable to make Men drunk; not that we do esteem those brave, noble Creatures unlawful, but because the young Men, and simple, low-spirited People have not government to use it as it ought, or to the best advantage of Nature, but altogether the contrary : Therefore the Wife amongst us do refrain it, and prohibit themselves for their fakes: We had rather the excellent Fruit of the Vine should be loft, than our People destroyed in the use of it; therefore if any amongst us, do make, or invent any fort of Drink, that will make Men drunk, they are punish'd with perpetual Servitude, and the Drinkers thereof with little Jefs; Drunkenness being the leading Card to all Evils: We have not forgot the many Burdens, Miferies, cruel Slaveries, and Oppressions we endured whilst we remained in intemperate Egypt, though the Foolish Ones have: And if we should give liberty again to Drunkenness, Glussony, and the like Vanities, we may justly expect the fame measure, and to have no more Mercy than Pharaob and his Troops had; for wherefoever Superfluity, and Gluttony is, there you may be fure Oppression doth reign, which doth powerfully ftir up the Wrath; therefore the first step towards the Land of Peace, is for Men to abstain from all Uncleanness and Violence; which the Prophets, and Holy Men of God proclaim'd in all Ages: We know that to be lawful that is needful, and fultable to Nature's wants; being fentible that every Extreme begets its Simile, both in the Body, and alfo in the Mind; whether it be Meats, Drinks, Words, Bucroiles, or Commingations: We cannot do Violence,

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or oppress any thing, but first we must be strong in the fierce Wrath, whence the Violence doth proceed; neither can we do any thing, whether in the Evil or Good, but first we must be strong in that Principle whence the Good or Evil doth proceed; therefore it may be truly faid, Wrath and Fierceness hurts all things, and all things burt that; but on the contrary, Innocency burts nothing, and nothing bures that; it being an irrepugnable Tower against all Evil and Violence. Living well is the best defence against Men's inward and outward Enemies: It is also a custom amongst us, if any of us, by the enticement of our liquorish Palates, or other Accidents, commit any Intemperance in Meats, Drinks, or otherwise, we, in all Particulars, make it publick at our Meetings, and fuch do, of their own free choice, appoint unto themselves a certain time of Abstinence and Separation, according to the nature of the Offence, viz. Days, Weeks, Months, or Years; whereby our Bodies are cleanfed, and purged from superfluous Matters ( which are the Seeds of Diseases ) by which we are preserved in health, and our Souls are freed from the Chains of that Offence, and our Minds and Spirits firengthned by the Spirits of our Friends; Penance and Separation keep the Evil fresh in our Minds, with a continual Spur to call on the Lord for Mercy : This many of the Prophets and Holy Men practifed. We do account it unlawful to innoble the Carcafes of flaughtered Beafts, by intombing them in our Bodies : The Flesh of Beasts is too near a-kin unto us; therefore the humane Nature ought not to join or incorporate it felf with the Bestiality: The Wood-Musicians do freely communicate with us, because we do not hurt them: All things are friendly unto us, because we are like unto them; also the Holy Scriptures do testifie the Truth of this, viz. The Lord bath made his Angels ministring Spir rits, to minister to them that fear him, and live in his Love. Abstinence, Cleanness, and Separation do fortifie us, and support our Spirits, which do by a secret and natural Attraction, even as the Loadstone doth Iron, attract the Color

Celestial Powers, by which the good Angels become prompt, and do readily serve us, and communicate to every one according to his Merits and Capacity.

But on the contrary, those that have introduced their Wills and Defires into the central Wrath, and live uns der the divided Forms, and evil Properties, do thereby fubject themselves, not only to all the inferiour, bestial Properties, but are always liable to be tempted, and give great Advantages to the Evil Genius, and to the malignant Configurations of the Celestials, which forcibly attract unto them the evil Angels, which draws many into great Errors; as, Gluttony, Drunkenness, Adulteries, Theft, and Murders; as also, unto all vain Sports, and violent Exercises; as, Bear-baitings, Bull baitings, Fencing, Fighting with Dogs and Cats, Swearing, Lying, and Fighting one with another, as also, Playing at Cards, Dice, Nine-Pins, and many other evil, robust, Egyptian Sports, which are the Inventions of the Evil Genius, and Angels, and do all proceed from the fierce Wrath of God in Nature. It is farther to be noted, that all those that are Speciators, and love to fee those violent Exercises, and vain Pleasures, and take delight to be in the presence of them, are all led and governed by the fame Evil Genius, and with their Wills do confent to those Villanies. Oye Multitude! stand still, and confider what Fire it is that is kindled in you, and what Fewel it is that doth keep it burning, and from what Centre it takes its Birth; and then you will find it to be the hellish Fire, which proceeds from God's fierce Wrath, which can no ways be quenched, but by your ceafing from Evil, and standing still, and the Lord will, by his Power, part the Red Sea, and conduct you fafe through his Wrath, and drown the Man of Sin, but preserve his Camp by his Holy Angel.

3. But in our Country we have none of the aforementioned Sports, nor Egyptian Passimes: We do not use Crueity, or do Violence, neither to Man nor Beast, for scar we should become worse than Savages, as the People of Egypt, and those of the Land of Nod are; for no

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Man can do Violence, and not awaken the Wrath, and violent Spirit; for all Inclinations to Violence, do proceed from the fame Spirit, and all that take delight and pleasure therein, are precipitated into it, and then this hellish Quality gets dominion, and crucifies the Son of God (viz. the friendly Principle of Light and Love) afresh, as the Scripture faith. For these Reasons our Philosophers will not admit any Violence to be done, either to Man or Beaft; because all Oppressions and Violences, whether they be little or great, have but one Root or Fountain; the fame is to be understood of Vertue; and as Use and Custom do encrease Vertue, and make it impregnable, fo doth the practice of Evil make the fierce Wrath strong and powerful: Therefore we have no Bear-bailings, to gather the rude, violent Multitude together, and to torment the Creatures of God, who bear his Image, either in his Love or Anger; neither have we Buil-baitings, to make and force one Beaft, contrary to their Inclinations, cruelly to tear another to pieces, whilst a company of People look on, that in their Nature are tenfold worse than Beafts; neither have we any Cock fightings, nor no Festival Days, that ferve chiefly to call the violent Rabble together; nor no Whitfon-Ale, or Morris-dancing; all our Dancing and Fencing-Masters, since we came out of Egypt, have given off their Trade, and applied themselves to the Study of Wisdom; and many of them are become excellent Proficients therein: All our Ale-houses and Taverns are put to honest uses, viz. to entertain Strangers; and the Instruments of Musick, which were used in them, during Pharoah's Reign, we have caused to be burned, as a Sacrifice, or Retaliation, because the Egyptians had profaned the Lord in the use of them. We have no fatted Swine, fatted Oxen, or Punchanelloes amongst us; neither have we any of Pharaoh's lean Kine, We wear no Swords by our Sides, but all our Weapons of War are inward; and we never use them for any other Occasion, but to defend our Souls from Viciousnofs. We join not Harmony, Swearing, and vain Dif-EONT FEE

courses together, as the Egyptian Masters of Musick do. Our Men do not rob Women of their principal Ornament, neither living nor dead, nor adorn their Heads with theirs; which shews (in those that do) a base, depraved, effeminate Nature: Most of this fort of People belong to Pharoah's Troops, that are, or may expect to be swallowed up in the Sea of Wrath. Our Women do not gather themselves into Companies in the Streets, and there spend Time in evil Communication; neither do they stand idling at their Doors, in painted, counterfeit Dreffes, to allure the wanton Eyes of the Paffers by. We have no Play-houses, neither dare we use Conforts of Mulick in any fuch places: We do not fuffer our Children to go to any of the publick Shews, and Games of Sodom, for fear they should look back, and fo become Monuments of God's Wrath, as Lot's Wife was. We do not allow or fuffer our young Men to run nor ride for Wagers; neither do we suffer our Women to use robust Employments, for fear they should become rude and immodest, as the Egyptian Women are; for the whole preservation of Mankind doth chiefly depend on their well Conduct and Temperance. We turn our Backs on all idle Discourses which serve only to invite Men to Folly, and fpend precious time. Our Friends Abstinence, Temperance, and Cleanness do continually shew us the vanity of such things, and spur us on, and haften us towards the Land of Peace. We do not look back, for fear we should awaken the Centre, the originel Poifons; and then our fweet Water would be in danger of being dried up, as it came to pass in Lucifer and his Legions; there Being but nine Figures, or degrees of Wisdom, attainable by mortal Men, the tenth Number, viz. o, is the highest; and those that have gradually passed through the Nines, must stand still in filence, and leave off all numbering, and fuffer God's Holy Spirit to Work the Will and the Deed in him, as he pleafeth.

We have no Butchers, Fowlers, nor any that belong so the Trade of Killing, Violence, or Oppression a-

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mongst us; most of them revolted, and join'd themfelves to Pharaoh, before they came out of Egypt, and were destroyed with his Troops in the Sea of Blood, or Wrath; and those of them that passed through the Red Sea, were cut off in the Wilderness; for finding their Trade very bad and low, and the nearer they came to the Land of Peace, the worfe it grew; fo they began to tumult, and complain, and murmur against the Lord, that he dealt so hardly with them: Which awaken'd the Centre of Wrath, and destroyed them; for that none of this fort of People enter'd the Holy Land that flows with Milk and Honey, and not with the Blood of the humane nor Beftial Nature. Neither have we any Billings-gates; all that fort of People are our Hewers of Wood, and Drawers of Water: And but. very few Inns of Court-Gentlemen, or Templers; all of them that escaped the Egyptian Plagues were destroyed with Corab, Dathan, and Abiram, in the wild Nature of this World, or Wilderness. Neither have we many Churches, and yet have a great number of Temples, in which we worship the Lord; but there be no Bells in them, that are compounded of imperfect Metals ? therefore we have no need of those robustick Musicians, viz. Ringers, to call the People to worthip; fuch Musick is too Saturnine and Martial for us: No, every one of us hath his own Bell, and none can Ring, or make Musick of it, but himself; which being skilfully handled, makes a more fweet, foft, and pleafing Harmony, than the Egyptian Bells, who are loud, harfly, and penetrating; and all the Ringers are rude, cruel, and inhumane: Our young People do not learn to ring any Bells but their own; which, when well learned, calls them to the Worship of God in the proper Times and Seafons, even as the good Spirit of God shall teach, them, as the Scripture faith, The Holy Men of God taught and spoke as the Holy Spirit moved in them. We do not admit any to be Magistrates or Governours over us, but only those that by Industry, Prayer, and Medication have attained to a more excellent Under-Randing

standing of God, Nature, and Themselves, than their Neighbours; which doth render them fit to govern: We account none capable to govern others, that have not first learned, in all particulars, to govern themfelves. It is contrary to our Philosophy to mix or compound our Food with things of difagreeing Natures: We use no double Preparations; the more simple our Food is, the more agreeable it is to our Nature, and best sustains our Health. It is not a Custom for our Women to give, or suffer their Children to drink any kind of Beer, or Syder, whilst their Food is chiefly Milk; there being nothing more contrary to Milk, than fuch tharp Liquors; Milk being of a sweet, gentle, mild, friendly Nature and Operation, having no manifest Quality that doth too violently predominate, there being a certain Harmony between the Properties of Nature in Milk; and therefore it hath always been found by Experience, to be the best Food for Children, and all young People; administring proper Nourishment, in Equality, to all Parts: But on the contrary, all forts of Beer, Syder, and other fermented Drinks, are of a fowr, keen, or sharp Quality; and for this cause, being mixed with Milk, it turns or separates the wheyish part from the thick; the same is to be understood, if Children or others drink after eating of Milk, if they do not forbear a convenient time, till the Stomach hath made Separation, and alter'd the Property of it. Befides, the constant drinking of such Liquors do sowr the Stomach, and generate a keen or sharp Quality, which is apt to turn the Milk into an hard, tough substance, and thereby puts Nature to great difficulty to concoct or make Separation. Doth not our daily Experience shew us, that all Curd of Milk is hard of Concoction, and burthensome to the Stomach? For this Cause, many having used themselves to drink plentifully of strong Drinks, and to the eating of compounded Food, which have fo four'd the Stomach, and alter'd it from its fimplicity, that the eating of this friendly, harmless Food becomes offenfive to them, and difagreeing, especially

to some particular People, whose Stomachs are, as it were, naturally inclined to generate a fowre Matter: For this cause, if any shall drink immediately after eating of Milk, it will cause them to puke up the thin, wheyish parts, whillt the hard substance remains in the Stomach, which doth foul, and hinder Concoction. For these Reasons, it is much better for all Children, and young People, whose Food is chiefly Milk, to drink Water, it being the most like Milk of any Drink, of a mild, gentle, friendly Nature and Operation, which is farther manifested by its being mixed with Milk; they mix or incorporate themselves as one entire Body, making no Variation, or Separation, as other Liquors will; and therefore it hath been found by Experience, in all Ages, to be the best, and most natural Drink for all People, but more especially for Women and Children, who are endued with tender Spirits, and gentle Heats; and if their Meats and Drinks have not a near Affinity, both in quality and quantity, to their Natures, it will quickly put them out of Tune, and canse them to fall into Discases, and then Nature will become unequal in her Operations. Every like doth, with highest diligence, endeavour to beget its Simile, both in the Body and Mind: Water being in its own Nature fo clean, fimple, and innocent, that it doth not only wash and cleanse the Mouth throughly, and all the Veffels of the Stomach, from fuch gross, thick Matter that doth flick and furr them; but it doth distil its moift Nourishment into all parts of the Body, without making any noise, or cauling an unequal Motion, cooling and refreshing Nature; strengthens Concoction; thins the Blood, caufing it to circulate freely; makes the natural parts brisk and lively. For this cause, those Women and Children that do constantly drink Water, are not subject to so many Diseases as others whose practice is to drink strong Liquors. We have but one fort of Bread, which is neither course nor fine. We never change the Fashions of our Garments, nor deck them with Superfluity; but they are plain, noble, and modest.

deft, sufficient to defend us from the Injuries of the Elements. We ale not many Words in our Buying and Selling; neither do we praise the things we fell, beyond the true Value; nor difpraise the things we buy, for Interest, or without understanding the true Goodness, or Value: We flatter not those we get by, and speak lightly of better Men : We suffer not our Commodities to be undervalued, and our felves to have the Lye, without giving them Reproof, in hopes we shall get a Chap-man; nor are we patient, when abused by our Chap-men, holding our Peace for hopes of Gain; neither are we moved with Passion for the like Affront, when Interest is not at stake. Our Nobles, Governours, and Princes are not diffinguished from the meaner fort of People by their great Palaces, rich Cloathing and Ornaments, or number of Chariots, Foot-men, Horses, and the like; they have no other Marks of Distinction, but only their white Robe. Our Clergy do not command a Day to be fet apart for Divine Worship, and fuffer the Rich to make their Servants and Cartel work, and take no notice of them, and punish the Poor for the like Offence. We can fend our Children to Market, to buy any Commodity, if they can but speak plain, and not fear being wronged: Nay, we can fend them to Smithfield to buy Horles; for we have no Jockies or Horle-Courfers amongst us, who do make it their chief Businels to fell counterfeit Wares: Neither do our Leathern Doublets stock their Cows; that is, not to milk them in three or four Days before they bring them to Market, or expose them to Sale; which doth not only put the Creatures to much pain, but it stints them, that they will give but little Milk the following Summer. We do not make that Day which we fet apart for the Worship of God, a Day of Feasting, Drunkenness, and Gluttony: Neither do we deck our selves with rich Ornaments, to draw unto us every gazing Eye, which doth render the Mind uncapable of every good Work: Neither do we live in Superfluity, and at the same time fuffer our Poor to want Bread. For this cause, those Days that are by us fet apart for Divine Worship, we, with one Confent, do fast, or live more than ordinarily abstemious; which done, every one casts up his Account; and what he doth find he hath faved of what his usual Expence is, that he gives to the use of the Poor. Also we have many other Fasting Days in the Year, as Christmass, Easter, Whitfuntide, and the like; at which times we observe an extraordinary degree of Temperance; and what we fave thereby, we put into the Poor's Box. Also when there are any extraordinary Bargains made between Buyers and Sellers, whereas the Men of Mode do agree to have chargeable Treats, and superfluous Dinners, which we give to the Poor, and many other things of this Nature: And at the Years end, every Man casts up his Account; and for every Pound he hath increased his Stock, so many Six Pences he gives into the common Treasure, for the use of the Poor; so that they are well provided for, and Money to spare for other necessary Uses. What we formerly spent in superfluous Feafts, Garments, and other Extravagances of this Nature, we now put to good Uses; as the Planting of Trees of all forts, especially of Fruit, which do Supply us with Drink and Food, and bring forth without Plowing or Sowing. Also we employ a great num. ber of People in making of good Reads and High-ways, both for Foot and Horfe, but especially for Foot, for we do accustom our selves to go on foot; we seldom ride, except on extraordinary Occasions. We have but one Apothecany in a City, and he is admitted to fell no other Cordial but only good Wine; neither is Wine to be fold in any other place. We never eat, or very rarely drink between Meals; our Set-Times of Eating are at Nine in the Morning, and Five in the Afternoon: Neither do we fit an Hour or two feeding on Varieties nor entice one another by feigned Intreaties to eat more than Nature requires; but every one of us take as much Food and Drink as is fit and fuitable to Nature, as Reafon and Wisdom shall govern him. We eat many forte of Food, without any other Preparation, but only what

Nature hath done to our Hands; as Milk, various forts of Herbs, Fruits, and sometimes Eggs: Neither do we car any of our Food hotter than our Blood, but for the most part quite cold; especially in Summer, and moderate Seafons. We account our selves Gluttons, if we do not feel our felves more pleasant, airy, brisk, and lively after Eating, than before. We nse our felves to gentle Exercises, in open airy places. Our Beds are Iweer, hard, and clean, and Chambers airy. Weadmit not above two at most to lie in a Bed together, nor the Young with the Old, or the Difeafed with the Sound. Our Day-Garments are neither thick, nor thin; but of the two, rather thin than thick. We count it an Evil to have our external Members to glow with an unnatural Heat after Eating and Drinking. We prevent Scabby and Leprons Discases by Temperance and Cleanness, and not by Physick. Our Women observe the time of their Uncleanness, and separate themselves, according to the great Law of Moses. Our Seers have good skill in curing Diseases by Sympashy and Antipathy: They never give Advice, nor administer any Medicine, before they have bowed themselves before the Altar, and enquired of the Oracle of God in themselves. We eleem none fit for Physicians, but only those that are, from their Radixes, born with natural Gifts, and afterwards who have learned themselves; nor esteem any Man for his Babylonical Gibberish. We press every one, when they find themselves disordered either in Body or Mind, to stand still, and cease as much as poffible from Imaginations, or lending an Ear to every Woman's Story or Medicine; but first call on the Lord, defiring his Counsel; and whatsoever the Oracle, or Divine Principle doth shew you (though it be the meanest of Medicines, as Herbs, Fruits, Seeds, Drugs, or Miperals) that he fure to do; as the Mother of Christ faid to the Servants that waited at the Marriage where Christ wrought his first Miracle, and made Water Wine: Whatsoever be bids you do, that do. Every mean thing becomes effectual, where the Directions proceed from the right Fountains

tain, and if Faith and an innocent Life be not wanting. fo we prohibite our young People from eating unripe Fruits, as Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, and the like ; or eating of them after full Meals, or between Meals, or when they have been gathered and exposed to the groß Airs of Cities or Towns two or three Days: Neither is it a Custom amongst us to compound ripe and unripe Fruits together, nor lawful for any of us to eat Sweet- Meats, or delicious Tarts, after we have eaten fufficiently of other simple or natural Food. Our Custom will not admit us to intreat our Friends to eat or drink beyond what is needful. We have not forgot the great Affliction, and torturing Distempers we endured whilst we were in Captivity, and under the Government of Pharach's Task-masters, viz. under the unequal Opprelsions of the awakened Wrath, and divided Farms of Nature, where each Property endeavours to get the Maftery; and therefore we do continually shun, and arm our felves with the Armour of our Lord Jefus Christ, viz. by taking up the Crofs, and denying our felves those Egyptian Vanities and Superfluities, which the common Enemy of Mankind doth feek, with all cunning Inventions, to enflave us again in worldly Lufts, that he may Separate us from our Sovereign Good; but the Word of Truth is engraven in our Hearts, by whose Power and Virtue we withstood his Temptations, and beware of his Snares in time, and count it our chief Good that the Lord hath, in his Eternal Mercy, delivered us out of Captivity; therefore it behoveth us to live foberly in this present World. We defire always, and in all states, to fubmit our felves to the good Pleasure of the Lord, for we do not know what is good, no farther than we are guided by his Holy Spirit; it belongeth to him to determine what is most expedient for us, and his own Glory. We all hold this Maxim, That all that have throughly profited themselves in the School of Christ, do daily beat down, or keep under the Elemental Body, by denying themselves the Worldly Vanities within. We do not give Names to our Children, nor imitate the Phi-

Philosophical Ancients, like Apes, without understanding the true Nature and Genius of the Child, as to call them at a venture by fuch Names as do express a Deity, whereas this Nature and Genius of the Child is quite contrary: This is not to imitate our first Pavents : Adam gave Names to every Creature, and Thing, according to their Natures; that is, expressing their Natures and Properties: He did not give Names to wild, favage Bealts, that did fignific Cleanness, or friendly, tractable Dispositions and Natures; nor call Sheep Lions, nor Lions Sheep: The Prophet Haiab faith. Wo unto those that call Evil Good, and Good Evil; being ignorant of the true Nature of things, and Divine Mysteries, they make no distinctions between Good and Evil. Adam called his First-born Cain: Why did not he call him Abel? No, that would be to call a Devil a Saint, and a Saint a Devil: Cain doth found forth and fignific the frong Might and Power of the Wrath and divided Forms of Nature, which had Dominion in him; and Abel doth, as we have told you before, fignifie the eternal Principle of God's Love, viz. Cain imitates the fierce devouring Fire, and Abel the Light thereof: The very same is to be understood of Ilbmael and Isaac, and Esau and Jacob; the elder doth truly fignifie the consuming Fire, and the younger the Light thereof; the first is the Father, and the second is the Son. The Ancients did not therefore gather together all the good Names, which do express the Holy Divine Power, and eternal Grace and Love of God in his fecond Principle, or eternal Light, and call their Children by them at a venture; no, this would have been great Impiery: Would not every fober Man count it fordid and vain to call an Angel a Devil, and a Devil by the Name of an Angel, as most of the Men of Egypt do at this day? They Name and call their Children by Names exprelling the Divine Virtue and Power, when as most of them do live under the Government of the evil, unclean Nature, and the Spirit that doth predominate in them is fierce and wrathful, fo that they call Good Evil, and Evil Good; which is far off from imitating the Holy Men of the first

Ages. This doth more clearly appear by Abram, which doth fignifie the original Wrath and wild Nature of this World: Why did not his Parents call him Abraham, Emanuel, Grace, Hope, Charity, Abel, Jacob, or Isaac? No, those Names were too sublime; but Abram did truly found forth and fignifie his inward and outward Nature: But in process of time, when the Light of God's Grace and Eternal Mercy appeared to him, and that he believed in God, which was accounted to him for Righteousness, then the Lord said unto him, Thy Name shall no more be called Abram, but Abraham, which doth truly comprehend and fignifie both the first and second Tabernacle. The Lord did not destroy or annihilate the Wrath and wild Nature; no, that must not be; if there were no Fire, then there would be no Light, as our Saviour Christ saith in another Case, He came not to destroy the Law, but to fulfil it. The Lord did reinforce Abraham's Soul, and replenish it with his Holy Divine Principle of Love and Light; and therefore his Name should no more be called Abram, a Thorn, or wild Thifile; but Abraham, the Father of the Faithful. The fame Order, and changing of Names was continued till Christ was manifested in the humane Nature, and afterward by all the Divine Seers: Did not Christ change St. Peter's Name, because of his fixed Faith; calling him Sephas, which fignifies a Stone, or Rock? And was not Saul called Paul after his Conversion? The Ancients never changed Names, but first their Natures were changed: Christ called Herod a Fox, which did truly fignifie his inward Nature, and what Spirit did govern in him: The same is to be understood, when the wife Ancients gave Names to their Children, Places, Cities, and other things; which Names did always truly fignifie what Property or Quality did predominate in the Child or Thing so named. This Knowledge is Angelical, which Man hath loft, by fuffering his Defire and Will to enter into Vanity; and as the Name of each Creature, which Adam gave them, doth express their Properties and Nature, fo the Mame of each Angel doth

express and fignific their Office: The understanding each Name, and what is fignified thereby, doth remain as a Mystery unto Mankind; which is the original Language, or the true Language of Nature, the found of each Word or Name doth declare what Property is predominant in it; which original Language of Nature, Birds, and some other inferiour Creatures, do retain to this time, because they have not broken the Law of God in Nature, but have lived in the Simplicity thereof; and though they are not endued with that noble Faculty of Speech, nevertheless they can, by their general Tone and Cry, as intelligibly communicate their Defires, and various Passions, as Love, Hate, Hanger, Thirst, and the like, as Men can by their distinct Dialests, viz by altering and varying this one simple Tone, or Cry; as when they are hungry, or want their Fellows, or if one particular Bird doth know of some Food that his Fellows are ignorant of, then he fends forth fuch a Tone or Sound, as does as intelligibly acquaint all those of their own Kind, as Men can by discoursing together; for every Tone and Cry, according to the various States, Wants, and Conditions the Creature is in, fuch a Centre or Property is awakened, and stirred up; and that fame Property of Nature doth fign and carry the upper Dominion in Sound, Tone, or Cry, which doth intelligibly communicate and incorporate with its Simile, and awaken the same Property in all those of their own Kind that hear them; who are thereby made sensible of their Conditions and Defires. Nav. there are fome Creatures that have neither Voice nor Tone, nevertheless they can communicate their Defires and Wants to their Fellows by a meer Touch. All those, and many greater, and more sublime Gifts and Graces Man hath deprived himself of, by suffering his Defires and Will to enter into Violence, Oppression, and Superfluity; changing and converting the natural use of things to his own Self-ends, to advance Pride, Vain-Glory, and Ginerony, and to accommodate his Lufts and Passions, which no other Creature hath done; therefore he

he is troubled and perplexed with a thousand Evils and Miseries, that other Creatures are not subject to; the Consideration and true Sense thereof doth make my Heart to ake, and my Body to tremble, having a true Sense of Man's miserable State; for where-ever we go, if it be amongst Men, we see little else but Wrath, Cruelty, and Oppression; as Swearing, Lying, Idle Jesting, Drunkenness, Gluttony, and Worldly Discourses: But if a Man walk into loansome Fields, amongst the Beasts, there all things are quiet and still, all Creatures praising their Creator, according to the Capacity of each.

#### CHAP. XV.

The Voice of the Dumb: Or, The Complaints of the Creatures, expostulating with Man, touching the cruel Usages they suffer from him.

THE Tyranny of Man over his Fellow-Creatures, (the Root of which we have discovered in the fore-going Chapters,) leads us a little more nearly to consider the sad State and Condition of those inferiour Animals under his favage Butcheries, and how ungrateful, as well as cruel, he is towards them; for as most of them contribute to his well being, either by bringing him in Food, as Milk, Honey, Butter, Cheefe, Eggs, Oc. or Rayment; as Wool, Furrs, Skins: or Ease; as the Horse to carry him; the Ox to draw for him, and the like, too tedious to enumerate: So is there scarce any of them, upon whom he does not extend his Rage; and generally the more harmless and useful they are, the more barbarously he deals with them: So that as their Groans afcend up to Heaven, fo their Cries fill the Earth; and methinks their inarticulate Lamentations should reach to the Ears of our Minds, and respectively vent their several Dolours in iome fuch kind of Expostulations.

The

The Complaint of the Coms and Oxen.

Cruel and hard-hearted Man! Wert thou constituted " our great Creator's Deputy, and Vice-roy of this Universe of sublunary Beings, that thou shouldst play the Tyrant 18 and the Epicure, and domineer with rigour over all the rest of its Inhabitants? Dost thou in any kind imitate of thy Sovereign, from whom thou dost derive thy Title? Is not he Good, and Bountiful, and Merciful to all the Works of his Hands, and the Preserver of the whole R Creation? And darest thou take upon thee to be a De-Aroyer, a Killer, and daily Practifer of Cruelty? Knowest thou not, that we inferiour Creatures were not given of thee as a Prey, that thou might'st dispose of us absolutely at thy luftful and irregular pleafure, but intrufted to thy Conduct and Overfight, to be subservient unto M thee, to minister to thy Necessities, to employ the Faculties of thy Soul with a devout Contemplation on our numberless Numbers, various Shapes, distinct, and wonderful Natures, &c. and thereby ravish thee with se Thoughts of Jehovah's Infinite Wisdom, Power, and Goodness, that hath formed, governeth, and conferweth fo many Millions of wonderful Beings? And wilt thou, instead of this noble, serene, and quiet study of worthy Faculties fo Divine as thou art endued with, forget thy Duty, thy Office, and all Obligations, as to be the first that disturbs this bleffed Harmony, and by thy Sin, and Folly, and Madness, set all the Creation into a Tumult, and a Combustion, and exercise thy fierce Passions upon us lower Graduates in this mighty Academy, and worry, and kill, and devour us.

We are God's Creatures, and by his Divine Power have our substitence, he hath formed us, and given us Shape suitable to our inward Natures, by his admirable Wisdom, and subjected us under his good Law in Nature, which we have not at any time transgressed: With patience we endure the Summer's scorching Heat, and the Winter's Snow: We wear our own Gloaths, even

show

those natural Coverings bestowed upon us, as the Livery of our Maker: We are not fond of Variety, when one Suits answers all the Ends of Nature as well, or better; much less are we so vain, to glory in our Shame, be proud of that which should reproach us with Sin, and value our felves, because we have get other Creatures Excrements upon our Backs: Amongst us there are no quarrels about Gentility; nor do we esteem or dispise one another, because our Coats are of different colours, and our Horns not all of a length: We have all our Food in common, and never grutch or grumble that one eats more, or daintier than the other: We call nothing our own, but what is in our mouths; We all drink out of one Cup: Our Drink is never too new, nor yet fo old as to be four; nor have we any hankering Inclinations after other Liquors: Our Beds are always ready: Nor are we vex'd with the care for to morrow; but enjoy what is present, and are satisfied: We admire not your stately Structures; nor can our Eyes be dazled with the Witchcraft of Gold: The Stall and the Crib ferve us as well as Palaces; and all our delight is to behold the pleafant green Fields, sprouting up their delici. ous Herbs and Grafs into our Mouths, and view the gli\_ ding Streams, or murmuring Fountains, ready to sup\_ ply our Thirst.

We observe our Times and Scasons of Generation; and as we have no Inclinations thereunte, until able to conceive; so assoon as we have conceived, we will no longer endure to accompany with our Males; nor do we make a sport of, or endeavour to pleasure our selves with that great Mystery of Nature, but only in due Seasons, for to bring forth our own Likenesses, which is the Will of the Creator, for the Continuation of our own kind: Nor are we tempted with Beauty, Honour, Riches, or any other thing, to act contrary to the Law of Nature: That troublesome Passion, called Love, as it is a fond, foolish Excess of Desire or Dotage, over us has no power; yet we love, and are tender of our little Ones till they can provide for themselves, and then we leave them

them to the Hand of Providence: We raise no Wars or Tumults, nor contrive treacherous Plots, and Sham-Plots against each other, or against Men; We have no Weapons, but such as God and Nature have endued us with, for our particular defence: And if at any time we do fight (for which Man must justly bear the Fault; for if he had not transgressed the Divine Law, we never had any fuch Inclination at all ) our Battels are fudden, and not premeditated Murthers; nor are our Numbers unequal, but one to one; and presently are reconciled, and again in Peace: But though we live thus innocently, in the obedience to God's Law in Nature, and have not done any thing whereby to awaken his Wrath, or draw down Judgments on our felves; yet we fuffer many, and great Miseries, Oppressions, and Tyranny; which comes to pass through the Transgression and Fall of our Prince and Governor (vic. Man; ) he has violated the Divine Law in Nature, and is become disobedient; whereby he hath opened the Flood-gates of Wrath, and enthralled himself in many Miseries, and inured himfelf to all kinds of unjust Cruelties, and makes us groan under heavy Burthens; and all we can do, is too little to give him fatisfaction. We COWS give him our pleafant Milk; which is not only a most Sovereign Food of it felf, but being altered, and variously dressed, makes a great number of delicate and wholesome Dishes; but this will not content them; for after we have for several Years swice a day yielded them plentiful Meals of Milk, and every Year (for the most part) a Calf; which they have rended away from us before its time, to our great affliction; (for'tis unnatural to take away any Creature's Young, before it can provide for it felf) when they have thus bereaved us of the Fruit of our Wombs, and killed, and eaten them, yet fometimes, through Covetousness, notwithstanding all these Benefits, they will half starve us; and if it chance that any one of us do not give good store of Milk, and bring them forth as many Calves as their Avarice expects, then our cruel Egyptian Masters cry, Hang ber, knock

her o'th' Head; what is she good for? Counting nothing good, but what brings in great profit to satisfie their Lusts; and when thus, through many Miseries, we have sustained from them divers Years, then what Reward do they give us? Why, truly they will put us into a good Pasture, and then we think this is pure kindness, and begin to forget our former Injuries; but assoon as we have gathered our Flesh, and begin to be plump, and fat, then they swap us away for a little Money, to the Butcher, and he knocks us o'th' Head, and cuts our Throats, and our kind Masters perhaps devour a piece of us; and if our Flesh prove not so delicate as they would have it, which is their fault, then they curse us again, when we are in their Bellies.

And we that are Oxen, do they not in our Youth cruelly cut us, and deprive us of the benefit of Generation? Do they not gall our Necks almost to the Bones, with their hard and heavy Yoaks? Do not we draw their burthensome Carriages through the deepest Dirt, and stubborn Clay? And do we not help to Till the most stubborn Earth that it may bring forth the Corn and Fruit for your fustenance? And many a hard days work do we endure, until our very Hearts ake ; whilst our unmerciful Drivers prick us with their tharp Goads, and beat us without pity or humanity; and at last, when we are able to do their Drudgery no longer, they being not yet fatisfied with our Labours, will fatten us up for the Slaughter, and feast themselves with their Carcasses, and accommodate themselves with our Skins for Leather, to make them Shoes and Boots, and other Necessaries. Nay, our Males, whom they fuffer to remain capable of Generation, besides being, as it were, Pimps to them, and making them ferve all the Cows in the Parish, or Lordship, for two-pence apiece: They have another wicked Trick, to bait them with Dogs, and there the Rabble, (more Beafts than those they come to see, ) meet, and shout, and are merry, to fee the poor Creatures tear, and worry, and kill one another; and this they call Sport and Passime. Nev, of late, in some Countries, as in Spain, the Men have no more Wit nor Grace, but they will venture to bait us themselves; and this Fashion they are bringing up, and setting on foot in other Countries; and if, when by their rashness, and ill practice, they have enraged us, we do with our natural Arms send off Dons and Gallantillo's packing, 'tis no more than they deserve, since they are so willing to expose themselves to die Folly's Martyrs.

Thus all of us live in great Slavery most part of our Lives, far below that generous Liberty wherein our great and good Creator had estated us by his Grand Charter of Nature; and at last we die both untimely and unwillingly, many of us cut off in Youth, or in the prime of our strength, to please the Palates of extravagant People, whose Lusts nothing but Flesh can satisfie: Have we not then just reason, O Man! to complain of thy Injustice? Have we not cause to keep back and restrain those daily renewed Fountains of liquid Crystal, wherewith we fustain you; to shake off your Yoaks, and, inspired with Rage and Revenge, tear you to pieces with our Horns? Yet we do none of these, but continue our drudging Services, and perpetual Tribute to the Milkpail, and submit our selves to your Knives, and your Axes; and yet neither your own Cruelties, nor our fubmillive Patience, can mollifie you into greater Moderation; and can we chuse then but fend up our Complaints against you in a silent Elequence to Heaven? And can you expect any thence in return, but Showers of Judgments upon your Heads, fince you have thus prefumpthoughy opened the Fountains of Wrath, and brought in War and Destruction upon us?

### The Sheep's Complaint?

If Benefits might expect other Returns than Injuries, and Innocency be thought worthy of Indemonity and Prosection, we should certainly enjoy as much Felicity as any part of the Creation whatsoever. For can there be any Creature that more liberally contributes to the Life and AccomAccommodation of Man; or that is of a fofter and more gentle Temper, or behaves it felf more innocently towards all the rest of its Fellow-Creatures? For our Creator hath indued us with a meek, friendly Nature; and we are contented to live as we were made; the various fweet Herbs, and Flowers that grow on the tops of the Mountains, afford us ample fatisfaction; and we are delighted in Solitariness and Cleanness; hence all the good and wife Men of old, always compared good natured Men unto us: We are free from Coveteoulnels; for our Defires exceed not the Necellities of Nature: Our Imaginations do not wander after the Varieties of foreign' Regions; nor have we any occasion to travel out of our own native Country, into other Climates; but fometimes we are compelled, and forced away by our Covetous Keepers; but it hath always been the worle for those that transported either us, or our Wooll; fo that it feems, where ever we come, we are a Blefling; yet whitherfoever they carry us, we need no Interpreter; for we are not acquainted with the Babylonical Language, where one understandeth not another. Distances of Places, or various Elevations of the Pole, do not caufe our Speech to differ; for we can as familiarly converse with those of our own kind, when removed a Thousand Leagues off, as if we had still remained on Cotswold Hills, or Salisbury Plain; for we are not subject to the Tyranny of School-Masters, or the Pedantry of Grammer, nor troubled to spend feven years under the filthy punishment of the Rod, or more cleanly Discipline of the Fernla, meerly to learn a few Giberish Words; but we bring into the World with us one simple and general Tone, or Sounds: which we can vary and alter according to the degrees of our Spirits, Affections, and Paffions: When we call for our ftray'd Lambs, it is after one manner diftinctly understood by those of our Kind; and when we miss our Fellows, 'tis another; but still to them intelligible, that tis to fuch a purpose; and so, when we call our Fellows into the Corn-fields, or when we have need of Pafturage, fill we fend forth peculiar Tones, or Bleats. Our Food?

Food, and our Drink is all simple, and natural; and therefore we are feldom fick; and if we are, the chief cause thereof, is our Shepherds and Guides; who, for Coveteousness of Gain, will half starve, and founder us one half of the year, and then afterwards, in the declining part of the year, when all Grass grows weak, gross, and full of Phlegm, then they put us into fresh Cornfields, and other Pastures; whereupon, those Diseases which are contracted for want of proper Food, and by the unskilful management of our Guides, do manifest themselves sometimes by breaking out with the Scab, and various other Diseases. And also, when years happen very wet, especially when store of Rain comes in August or September, and causes Land floods, then if our Guides be not skilful, and very careful of us, we fuffer Epidemick Diseases; for those of our kind are so tendernatur'd, and so equally temper'd, that we cannot bear any Extreams without manifest prejudice to our Healths, more especially excessive Moisture; for we are Phlegmatick Sanguine by our Natures, and a little inclined to Melancholy; for this Reason, very wet, dripping Seafons, especially in the Fall of the year, prove dangerous to us; and therefore, at fuch times, our Owners ought to keep us pretty long in our Folds, and to feed us on the highest Grounds, that so the sweet Influences of the Sun and Elements may dry and exhale that gross Moistare which the Night produces, before we feed thereupon, also they should then give us some Hay or Corn in our folds, which would not only dry up those moist Humours, but strengthen our Spirits, and enable us to withstand those malignant Dews; But most of our Keepers are altogether ignorant of our Nature, and fo not only fuffer us to fall, but by their ill conduct precipitate us into many Inconveniences; which, if we were left to the dictates of our own Instinct by Nature, we thould avoid; for we naturally delight on high Ground, as Mountains, Downs, and high Corn-Fields, and there we are very Healthy, never afflicted with the tortures of the Scone, the trembling Palfie, the meager Con-[um.p11.78

fumption the idle Gout, or the lascivious POX; we need not your Bagnio's or Hot-Houses; we never are troubled with your horrid, purging, and vomiting Potions, nor crammed with Bolus and Turpentine; our Food and Drink is truly Natural, and Innocent, and suffer all Changes of the Elements and Seasons without complaining: Our Love is as it were universal; and War, and Strife, and Contemion are strangers to our Folds: Our Females are chaste; our Males free from Jealousie; and our young Ones are at once the Emblems of Innocency, and harmless Sport, and Recreation; Cleanness and Simplicity dwell in the Root of our Lives, and the fierce wrathful Nature terrifies and troubles our Spirits; for which cause Wolves, Dogs, Foxes, Bears, Lions, &c. all Creatures in whose Radix the Wrath of God and Nature doth predominate,

are our fworn Enemies.

We are also very profitable to those that keep us; for every Year we bring them a crop of fine, foft Wooll, which covers the Nakedness of our Princes, who ofctimes become Proud by our Spoils; 'tis from us a most advantageous Stable-Commodity is raised, whereby whole Countries support themselves, and by which Multitudes of Merchants grow rich; nay, our very Dung or Excrement is fo rich, that it causeth the Ground to bring forth abundance of Corn: But notwithstanding all these obligations, our unreasonable Task-Masters (Men) are not contented; but after they have yearly plundered us, both of our native Raiment, and the Fruit of our Bodies, (our sportive young ones, ) and made the most they can of us living, assoon as our Females become super-annuated, and not able every Spring to furnish their voluptuous Tables with a Lamb, they call them Old Crones, and esteem them little better than Dogs or Cats; but if they imagine they can make Money of us, they will for a small time Regale, or flatteringly feast us with store of Pasture; and when they think we are fat enough to gratifie their extravagant Defires and Appetites, then are we fold, driven, abused, and finally have our Throats cut, and our Bodies quartered, as if we had PA DAS committed Treason.

Now, tell us feriously. Can there be any thing more ungrateful, cruel, and tyrannical? Do fuch dealings look like Man in his first state? Do not our innocent Cries, and dying Groans, under your merciles Hands, penetrate the very Heavens, and awaken even the centre of Wrath? For no violence can be done, but Wrath must have the chief hand in it; and 'cis also certain, if Men did not live in the power of the wrathful Nature, there would be no killing; for it is contrary both to the humane and divine Nature to destroy; and for this cause it is contrary to the Nature, not only of our kind, but to most other clean Beasts, to eat Flesh, or kill and prey upon any of their Fellow-Creatures. But on the other fide, those Beafts that are unclean, and whose predominant Quality stands in the wrathful Nature, are all, or the most of them, led by a natural instinct, and inclination, to kill and prey upon fome others of the Creation; nay, upon Man himself, if they find him at an advantage; because those bloody, ravenous Dispositions are planted in the very Centre of their Lives; but those of our kind, are in their Radix of near affinity to the undepraved, humane Nature. And therefore we will be bold, fince we have obtained to much honour and liberty to plead our own innocent Caule, and tell our Governours, viz. (Man, ) this serious Truth, That all Violence, as beating, burrying, bunting, backing, baiting, killing, fighting, rage, and contention whatfoever, be the occasion what it will, does arise from the Fountain of Marah, the Root of Wrath, and Bitterness in Nature. And if our Lord (Man) were so innocent, wise, and simple-hearted, as not to hurry, kill, and destroy those of our kind, and others of the like nature, then all War and Contention between those of his own kind, would cease; but so long as that terrible, fierce, wrathful Spiric predominates in Mankind, there will be continual Wars, Rumors of Wars, Ploss, Conspiracies, and horrid Muribers and Affassinations amongst themselves; nor can we hope to escape their bloody hands, but our Lives must be subject to all kind of Miseries, and we must be COIL-

contented to be led, not only to the Shearer, but also to the Staughter-house in Silence, as well as Innocence, and shall not lift up our Voice to repine or complain ( to them) any more, fince they ferved that great. and most holy Shepherd in the same manner, even the Saviour of the World, that was so far from Killing, that he laid down his Life for his Sheep.

## The Horses Complaint against their Masters.

Has not the Creator of all Beings endued us with great Spirits, and strong Bodies; excellent Shapes, and delicate Forms; not only pleasant to behold, but of great use to Mankind; bringing to them, by our Labours, a thousand daily Benefits? By our Strength we tear and plow up the flubborn Earth, and harrow her obdurate Clods: We carry them through Dirt and Mire, fwim with them through the Waters, and bear them over dangerous places, and often hazard our Lives with willinguess to save theirs: We, with great Toil and Labour, draw their Luggage in Carts and Wains; and their fat, lazy Paunches in Chariots and Coaches: In Cafes of Expedition they ride us Post, and by our help remove themselves above an hundred Miles in a very few Hours. All this we do, and are contented to do; but what is reasonable, and agreeable to our Natures, will not satisfie the unreasonable Desires and Lusts of our Masters; but through many Abuses, and cruel Strains, and immoderate Labours, which they force us to, even beyond the power and strength of our Nature, they have so wounded our Spirits, and destroyed our Natural Heat, that although our Creator hath endued us with great Spirits, and Bodies strong and healthful, beyond most of our Fellow-Creatures, yet we are now become liable to as many Difeases almost as our intemperate Matters are themselves.

To enumerate all the Grievances we fuffer, would be endless: Some of our Tyrants will gallop us many Miles, till we are all over in a Foam and Sweat, and then tie

us at an Ale-house-door, in the cold Dirt, whilst they are Carouzing and Huzzaing, like mad Devils, with their roaring Companions, and never regard us, who in the mean time become Founder'd, or catch the Fashions, or some other Disease, that perhaps hangs upon us as long as we live; and when, at Midnight, they have finish'd their Revels, up they get again on our Backs, and switch and Spur through Thick and Thin, over Hedge and Ditch, ready to break both our Necks and their own at every step, as if the Devil drove them. Others lade us with excessive Burthens; and if we go not as fast as they would have us, then they plow our Sides with their armed Heels, and beat us without any Reason or Humanity: Nay, some of our Drivers are so possessed with a devilish violent Spirit; that, for getting the value of Six Pence, they will whip and beat us like Furies, and make us draw, or carry such excessive Burthens, that we strain our Eyes out of our Heads, and break our very Backs; and if we complain, as oft times we do, by our unwillingness to go, then they will not only belabour us with their Whips and their Cudgels, but curse us with a thousand horrid Execrations, and many devilib Wishes; which sometimes do awaken the very Wrath of Nature in us, and makes us fullen, crofs, and flubborn; and then they abuse us yet more.

Others make use of us to hunt our Fellow Creatures; and riding us excessively, destroy many of us in that Sport, as they wickedly call it. There are another fort of things called Idle Men, or Genelemen, (but nothing gentledo we find from them,) who finding some of us endued by God with great Celerity, and Swiftness of Foot, they put us upon Running of Races one with another, for to gratiste their foolish Vanity, Pride, and Coverousness. Likewise when Ambition, Malice, Revenge, or some other wrathful Passions, set Princes and Nations at variance; or when Insurrections and Rebellions are raised, and Wars are waged; though we have neither hand in the Quarrel, nor are like to get any share of Honour or Spoil by the Victory, yet we are forced to

do a great part of the Service; and with the hazard of our Lives, rush into the Battle; and by being used to the Martial Sounds of Trumpets, Drums, and Guns, we become as mad and outrageous as our Riders, and seem to take delight in those Violences and Confusions; and yet, after all our Services, sometimes our Riders, in hard Sieges, will kill and eat us: And many times, when we grow old, we are knock'd on the Head, and made Dogs-meat; our Days shortned without any Consideration of our past Merits, and our murther'd Carcases

given to feed a Company of ravenous Hounds.

Is it not hard that we should be thus dealt with, and be made to undergo fuch terrible Slavery; as sometimes when former unreasonable Labours have drawn out our Eyes, yet even then no Rest, no Compassion is extended to us; but, blind as we are, we are put into the Mill, and there forced to drudge out the Remainder of our Life in a Circle of Misery? Have we not just Reason to complain of fuch cruel Ufage, feeing we are the Delight and Pleafure of most Men, and the Companions of Princes? And if we that are their Favourites endure fuch Hardships from them, what can other Creatures expect? Nay, for all they pretend to admire and love us. yet they treat us worse than other Creatures : The Sheep and the Coms live at ease; and Shepherds are much more Compassionate, tender-spirited People, than those that have the Government of us; for when their Lords are pleased to prepare them for the Slaughter, they put them into a goodly Pasture, where they have Rest and Plenty; and when they are grown fat, though they kill them, yet they afford them an honourable Burial; interring their Carcases in their own Paunches, and mixing their dead Flesh with good Liquor, and the precious Juice of the Grape, and fragrant Spices: But when we have spent all our youthful Days in over-hard Labour, and continual Travel, and fuffered fo many Inconveniences from Man, and for his fake contracted many Diseases; then, to make us amends, when we are almost ready to starve, without ever cherishing us up, they they knock us on the Head, and fling our Corps to the worst of Dogs, viz. filthy, ravenous, bawling Hounds.

This is our Reward amongst the Sons of Men.

But let Man know this for a certain Truth, That the Groaning of that Greature that suffereth Wrong, is the beginning of Pain and Torment to him that doth it; and tho' we are dumb, and cannot call to our Creator after the manner of Men, with dissembling Hearts, and lying Tongues, yet we send up our Petitions to him after another Method, and in a natural way, and are sure to be heard; for we move the Principles of Nature by a certain sympathetical Operation, which awakens the Wrath,

and draws down Judgments on the Oppressors.

For most of the Sons of Men are deceived, to think that it is no Evil to abuse and tyrannize over the inferiour Creatures, as though we had no fense or feeling of our Pains. Are not we the Work of the great Creator's Hand? And though we are not fo highly graduated in Nature as Man, yet we serve him (for the most part much more truly and constantly) in our station, for his Honour and Glory. Do we not proceed from the very same Earth Man did? Are not we compounded of the feven-fold Nature as well as he? Is there any Element wanting in us; and do not we contain the true Nature and Property of them all? Is it not by the invisible Spirit, and wonderful Power of our Creator, that we live, and move, and have our Being? Are we not the Sons of the Stars and Elements, even as Man himfelf! Tis true, we are not endued with the Divine Principle of Light, nor have we immortal Souls, as Men have; therefore our Creator doth not require that of us, as he doth of Man, who is the compleat Image of God and Nature, endued with Gifts Divine as well as Natural, and in every particular fitted to be a Prince and Governour; but he has not stood in, nor kept to that essential Law, but proved disobedient to the Voice of Wisdom, and enter'd with his Defires, not only into the Nature of the wild, savage Beasts of Prey, but awakene I the sierce Wrath, and thereby deprived himself of the Divine Understanding.

derstanding, and true Method of Governing, and would fain be an absolute Monarch, or arbitrary Tyrant; making nothing at his pleasure to break the Laws of God; and invade and destroy all the Rights and Privileges of the inferiour Creatures. But our Creator will retalliate all our Wrongs; nay, the very Arts of Violence used unto us, naturally carry with them their own Punishment; therefore all those that use us roughly, and oppress us, and such as are of killing Occupations, are ge-

nerally headstrong, violent, surly, and cruel.

But though we do undeservedly suffer many Miseries, this is our Comfort, our Lives are thereby shortned; and when Death comes, we are totally released from all our slavery, and hard Labours: But it is not so with our tyrannick Masters; their Works will follow them to Eternity, and they cannot escape Divine Vengeance, if they do not, on this side the Grave, repent and for sake all their sinful Vanities and Oppressions. Therefore, O Man! consider thy Ways, and thy End, and what Principle is predominant in thee; and if thou expectest to die the Death of the Righteens, remember — That the righteous Man is merciful to his Beast.

### CHAP. XVI.

Of Herbs, the proper Seasons of gathering them, and Ways to preserve them, so as they may not lose their Virtues.

Reat is the Excellency of Herbs, Plants, and Vege-Ttables, both for Food and Physick, and almost innumerable their Virtues; but two things are especially to be regarded: 1. That they be gathered in their proper time: And 2. So to preserve them after they be gathered, that when you have occasion to use them, they may not have lost their Virtue.

As to the first, We read, Gen. 1.14. that God said, Let there be Lights in the Firmaments of Heaven, to divide

the Day from the Night; and let them be for Signs, and for Seasons, and for Days, and for Years. And V. 16. God made two great Lights, the greater to rule the Day, and the leffer to rule the Night. And the wife King witnesseth, That there is a proper Time and Season for doing all Things under the Sun. As the Creator made all things in a certain Measure of Time, so all things, both Celestial and Terrestrial, do vary and alter according to Time: The heavenly Bodies, the Planers, have their Time of Strength and Weakness; sometimes near the Earth, sometimes remote, sometimes in friendly places of the Heavens, and agreeable to their own Natures; thence called their Houses, their Joys, their Exaltations; at other times in Signs of contrary Qualities, which are called their Deiriment, or their Fall; sometimes by friendly Aspetts they are affisted, and forcified; at other times, by Malevolent Rays they are debilitated; and hence they have varioully, at feveral Seasons respectively, their good and evil Influences and Operations in all inferiour Bodies; especially such as are assimulated unto them, and thence faid to be governed by them.

Does not the Excellency of Vocal and Instrumental Harmony confift in a proper Measure of Time? And are not the Complexions, Shapes, Forms, Inclinations, and Dispofitions, both of Men and Bealts, good or evil, handfome or the contrary, according to the time of Conception and Birth, and according as the benevolent or malevolent Configurations of the Superiour Constellations are at Also the Lord has ordained a certain meathat time. fure and number of Days for the Females of all forts of Creatures to go with Young, viz. between the Conception and Birth: And is there not a certain Time and Seafon for the Sowing of all Grains and Seeds? And as every thing is timed, the Effects are better or worfe: Also there is a proper Time for the cutting of Corn and Grass, and gethering of Fruits. Every Man and Woman have their Time of Strength and Weakness, and all Beafts have the same; so have all Herbs, Fruits, and Grains their Seasons, and proper Times, when their Virtues

Virtues are at the highest; therefore I have thought it convenient to give some Directions for the gathering of some of the most material Herbs; and when those Constellations that govern them are strong, and well dignished, either by House, Exaltation, or friendly Consignration with the Fortunes, or by being Angular, and the like; at which times all Vegetations are in their flourishing state, and will prove the more effectual in the curing and preventing of Diseases, more especially if the subsequent Rules of drying and preserving of them afterwards be observed.

But this is to be noted, that fometimes it happens that fome forts of Herbs cannot be gathered in two or three Years time under good Influences, by reason their Significators are debilitated; but if Herbs are gathered and preferved as we direct, they will keep two or three Years, but the first and second Year they are best. It is also to be noted, that on the friendly Aspects and Conjunctions of the Planets, the fecret Virtues of Herbs are multiplied and manifested; and if the Physician, or other User of them, knows them, and have Judgment to use them, they may perform great Cures: But if they shall take the gross, flegmy Herbs, without distinction, and administer them, without separating the crude, earthy parts from the more Spirituous and balfamick Virtues, they often prove destructive rather than fanative; increafing the Malignity of the Diseases and Venoms in the Body, rather than expelling them. Would it not be very easie both for the Learned, and also for the Unlearned, even every one, to get an infallible Medicine, and cure every Disease, if it were true which the Ancients have left on Record of Herbs, appropriating one Herb to cure forty or fifty several Diseases, and defects of Nature; which do generally deceive all those that do rely upon and follow their Receipts and Traditions, as shall more at large be demonstrated from a true Ground in Nature.

Here follows the Tables for the gathering of Herbs in their proper Times.

ATABLE shewing the apt times to gather Herbs Astrologically; that is, when the Planets that govern them are Dignisted, and in friendly Aspects, being here calculated for Nineteen Years.

Herbs under b Saturn.

April & May May and Tune Tune and Tule

Aprel & May May and June June and July August and
September.
Buckthorne,? Arfmart, m Amaranthus, vy Bistote,
Plantane, S + Buckthorn, vy Byfoyle, Devils bit, vy
Seatica Creeles,
Cross-wort, Dodder of thime, Offober and
Alana L
Till Troop aw land and a control of and and a control of the contr
Knapweed, Hemlock, w Blackthorne, vy
Flexweed, Knot-grass, Henbane, W Hemp,
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Solomous feal, ve Spleenwort, Medler,
Water-fern, vy Servis Tree, 7 Woundwort, Mois, vy
Shepherds purie, Popler tree,
Peach-Tree, Pullette, ve Quincetree, ve
Scinking 3 1 38213 Mile Valla Valla
Snake-weed, m glad Vine, Sys December.
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3 19 21

## Herbs under 4 Jupiter.

April and May	May and June	June and July	August and September.
Bill-berries, @	Avens, 7	Agremony, & Afparagus, 1 Burriage, St	Hazle-tree, 2
Chervil, S	Copmary, Ginquefoyl, 2	Clove-Gil- ?	Barberriess ni Cardus Boned
Cheaf-nut, 7	Endive, 9	Dock, 5 Fig-tree, 5 House-leek, 5	November.
Scurvy-grass,	White-beet, wood-betony,	Samphire, 3	Horie-tongue, T

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## Herbs under & Mars.

June and July.	Angust.	September.	October and November.
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ctus, ~		Wormwood, γ	Onions, m Ovin,
Dragones, m Flex-weed, m Fursbush, m Garlick, m	Nettles, Rubarb,	White-beer, white-beer, white-beer, white-berong, T	Scarry grads,
Master-wort, m. Pepper-wort, $\gamma$ Ground-pine, m.	Torongo de Magado de	Marine Company	No. of Street,
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# Herbs under o Soli

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April, May June.	and	June and July.		August and Septem:
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Angelica, Burnet,	95	10 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	U	Piony, Saffron, St
Cellindine, Eye-bright,	V	wort, & Figworth	~	October and
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April and May   May and June   June and July   August and								
April and May	May and June	June and July	August and					
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	D - Coll	Adams   Fan	Depremoure					
Alehoofe, 8	Dwarf Eldertree,	Askanot, 25	Array Grader					
White Archan-	Featherfew, 8	Arch Stinking, m	Winter-cherries,					
gel, 🖴	Diep-wort,	Beech-tree,	4					
Beans, 12	DamaskRofes, 8	Bishops weed, 95	3					
Black Elder-tree,	Groundsel, 8	Blackberry-bulh 20	Darnel, 8					
95	Hartichoaks,	Burdock, 8	and contraction					
	Honey-fuckles	Camomile,	Eringo, 8					
Colts-foot, Y			Ermgo, O					
Cowflips, A	Herb Robert, ₽	Crabs-claws, &	Cellindine					
Collibine, II	Mint, a	French-beans, &	Peach-tree,					
Common Elder-	Money-wort, &	Figwort,	James of G					
tree, *	Mesd fweet,	Golden Rode, &	Plumbs,					
Cherry-tree, =	Nep, 8	Gromill,	Store a note					
Daifies, 95	Penny-royal, =	Goofcberrybufb, &	Wheat,					
Cude Weed, &	Plantane, =	Horehound, Y	- Contract of the Contract of					
Ladiesbed fraw,	Senicle,	Motherwort,	Yarrow, &					
H H	Strawberries,	Mugwort, 8						
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LadiesMantle, 8	2 4 5 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Mother of thime	071					
Self-heal,		Ragwort, 95	October and					
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Wall-Pennyroyal	51 101 41	Spignole, m	1001 6 22					
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## Herbs under & Mercury?

May and June.	July.		October and Novemi
	Jack by the hedge,	m	Maple-tree, II
	Scabious,	11	White maidens-hair, mg
	Smallage,	II	Liquorifh, my Wild-Carrot
	Horehound,		Sweet-Marjorem, Y
Pellitory of Spain, I	L.Savory,		fuldiscit j-tice;

	( ) ·			001.	November.
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## Herbs under D Luna.

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Chick-Weed,		* Cucumbers,			did o
Coral-wort,		95			Ferm
Water-creefes,		B Water-flags,			95
Duckmeat,		96			Geen
Flower-de-la		v-elling,		* Lillie	
Ladylinocks.	5-350 W.	93	MORE I		Part
Lettice,			er-Lilly,		*
Moon-wort,				7	
Brink-Vervi	ne,	95 Puri	Dain.		
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Wild-clary,			te Saxafrag	-	HOOL
Moule-Ear,		90	TO DULANTIA	S. CEST	20
Orpine,		2 Will	ow-tree,	115 61 0	11084
Poppy,		95		1	3
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### The Explanation of the Tables.

First, Look for the Plant that you have a mind to gather, in the Table, and that will tell you what Month they must be gathered in; and then look in the Table of Months, and there you will find what Days will be best to gather them in.

### As for Example.

I would know what time is best in the Year 1683. to gather Fleewort; looking in the Table, I find Fleewort to be an Herb of Mars, and to be gathered in September; then look underneath for September, and against the Year 1683. I find 12 and 21, which doth shew, that the 12th and the 21st are the best Days to gather that Herb in.

Again, I desire to know what time is best, in the Year 1684 to gather Scurvey-Grass in, I find Scurvey-Grass to be an Herb of Jupiter, and to be gathered in April and May; then look in the Table underneath for April and May, and against 1684. I find 5 22 27, II 31. which shews that the 5 22 27 Days of April, and the 11 and 31 Days of May, are the best times to ga-

ther that Herb in; and fo of the rest.

When you have gathered your Herbs in their proper Seasons, not only those you intended for Physical Operations, but also such as you keep for common uses, you are in every particular to observe the same Method and Rules that Husbandmen do in making of their Hay, that is, to dry them in the Sun, where the pleasant lively Rays of the Air have their free Influences, and to keep them duly turned, until the gross moisture, and phlegmy substance be Exhaled, or consumed by the Sun and Elements; and if the Season be dry, the best way is to put them together as they do Hay, and let them lie out all Night; but if not, then put them in the House at Nights, and when they are sufficiently dryed, then

make strong Paper-Baggs, and stuff them in as hard as possibly you can, tying them up close, and lay them in some open airy dry Room; but in the Winter, when the Air is humid, you may dispose of them in Rooms, where Fire is kept, but not too near; for too much, either Heat or Moisture, quickly destroys their pure Vertues; for the Volatile parts, when the slimy Substance is digested, will not endure any Violence with-

out manifest Injury to the whole.

2. Herbs thus preserved, are best for all uses, when they have lain together two, three, or four Months in the Bags, for in that time they will heat and ferment, and pass through another Digestion, which does confume a certain fainty moist Quality (which the Sun and Elements could not destroy in the first Preparation, without Prejudice to the whole) whereby their pure Spirituous Paris become more free and Volatile, and will give forth their good Vertues as readily as Mault does, when they shall be put into any proper Menstrumm or Liquor. Herbs, I fay, thus ordered, are fit for all Phyfical and Common Operations; do not the Husbandmen observe all the fore-mentioned Rules in making their Hay? viz. when they have dryed it in the Sun and open Air, not in the Shade (as Physicians and Apothecaries do who destroy thereby the Vertue of their Herbs) then they make it into finall Cocks, and let it stand two or three days, or more, as the Weather will permit; after which, many will make it into large Ricks, viz. Almost a load or more in each, and let it stand two or three Weeks more, which does prepare and make it ficter to be made into Stacks or Mows, where it must fettle very close, and heat and ferment, and so in four or five Months time it will, by this second Fermentation, digest and destroy that moist fainty Quality, which all Hay newly made does plentifully contain; after this it fends forth a finer or more pure Scent and Smell, and is far better for all Cattel: Where by the way it is to be noted, that Hay made into Stacks in the open Air, is to he preferred before that in Barns or Houses; for the tormer former will fettle much harder and closer, because the pure thin Spirituous Vapours of the Air do penetrate it, and thereby keep the Spiritnous Parts living, and free from Suffocation, or contracting any gross humidity, which all places do abound with, where the pleafant comforting Rays of the Sun and Air are hindred from their having their free Ingress, Egress and Regress; therefore such Hay has a more odoriferous smell, that proceeds from the goodness and strength of the Spirituous Parts, and all forts of Cattel will chuse to eat this before any other, especially Sheep, who are of all others most curious. Whereas Hay put into Barns, Oc. will not fettle so hard and close, though never so much care and pains be taken in treading it down; the Reason is, because the Sun and Air are shut out by the Walls and closeness of the Houses, so that there is great store of

Humidity that suffocates the Volatile Spirits.

3. In drying your Herbs, care ought to be taken that the same be neither too much nor little; for the Sun and Air, by their fecret Influence, exhale, confume and destroy the gross Humidity and Phlegm, that before did hold the Spirituous Quality captive, which hereby is fet at liberty; as is manifest in all Herbs and Grass, whilst it remains green and unseparated; if you smell to it, its scent is gross, fulsome and earthy; but when the Sun and Elements have made separation, then it sends forth a Smell most Fragrant and Delightsom, perfuming the whole Field with its wholesome Odours; but then if the fame be there too long continued, the very fame Influences which exhaled and destroyed the gross phlegmy Body, will also prey upon and consume the Spirithous Parts too, as all observing Husbandmen do know; and then such Herbs, or any other thing of like Nature, will not have any true Vertue or Life in them. On the other side, if they be not dryed enough, the gross phlegmy Substance that remains will suffocate the pure Spiries, and cause Putrefastion, and kindle the bitter, somer and astringent Qualities, which in a short time will de-Broy all the pure Balfamick Vertues. 4. If A 2 4

4. If any kind of Herbs be dryed in the Shade or House, they thereby lose all their good Vertues, or very much impair them; For, 'Tis the Sun and open Air that keeps the Volatile Spirits, and Balfamick Virtues living, for want whereof, the true Life, and spirituous Properties will be suffocated and destroyed. Is not the Air of all Houses gross, sulsome and humid, if you compare it with the common Air abroad? Are not all Insects and Vernin generated in shady dull places? and whence is it, but through the great store of Humidity and gross Vapours, which such places do contract? Thus Moths are bred in Garments that are kept in close places, where the Air has not its free Insuences; whereas on the contrary, the Sun Beams, and open Air, prevent the generation of such Vermin.

But now contrary to Nature, Reason and common Sense, the fashion which our Lip-learned Physicians, and Apothecaries that serve a perpetual Apprenticeship to Tradition, practice is this .- They dry their Herbs in the Shade, and afterwards expose them to the Sulpherous Stinking Humid Air of their Houses. But, I believe, should the Learnedst Dollor or Pot-carrier of them all, tell a Country-man, that the best way to preserve the strength and natural Virtues of his Hay, were to dry it in the Shade or House, he could not but laugh at their simplicity; for he knows that Hay so dried and made, would flarve his Cattel, and that that proves the best Hay, which is made when the Sun shines clear, and in a fresh gale of Wind: For tis the pure thin Spirituous Vapours of the Air that penetrate all Bodies, and keep the Spirits of each thing living in all Preparations.

A Man would think it almost impossible, for those that make it their whole business to prepare Medicines, to be so sortishly Ignorant of the Nature of things, and the Knowledge of themselves. What a clutter do they keep with their vast Volumes of Pharmacy, and musty old Rules? And yet when all is done, one may modestly avow, that an ordinary Husband-man has abundantly more understanding in the proper and natural way of

preparing the Food for his Cattel, than these Worshipful Rabbies have either in the Preparations of their own, or Patients Food, or Phyfick; and the Common People feeing what these Men of reputed Learning do, follow them like Apes, never questioning whether it be good or bad; fo verifying the Proverb, where The Blind

leads the Blind, &c.

Tell me, I pray, what Virtue or true Life hath Carduns, Wormwood, Centaury, Winter-Cherries, and many other forts of Physical Herbs, when dried in the Saturnine Shades, and then exposed to the dull thick Airs of Shops, Cellars, Garrets, and Herb-womens Stalls, and other close sulpherous Places, more fit for the Generation of Vermin and Insects, than any thing else. 'Tis confessed, a Man may use some of the before-mentioned Martial Herbs, as courfly as he will, nevertheless they will retain the strong follom bitter Taste and Qualities of Mars and Saturn, because it is the Original and very Center of their Life, and therefore cannot be destroyed, except fuch Herbs be annihilated; but the pure Essential Virtues and Balsamick Body are wholly destroyed: Therefore Medicines made of any Herbs prepared, as most Physicians and Apothecaries do, are loathsome to Nature and the Stomach, and they have no power to assist Nature, or cure those Diseases which the wise Ancients have appropriated them unto. Now if Physicians and Apothecaries do not understand these things that are so plain and evident to every Shepherd and Husbandman, they may well be suspected in their Compositions; for if the first Preparation be wrong, and the true and living Virtues destroyed, let the wisest of them all use what Art they will, they can never obtain the lost Virtue, nor make a good Medicine thereof; indeed fuch Herbs and Things may ferve their turn to make up their confused Compositions, which do consist of as many ingredients as there are Weeks in the Year, most of which are of as disagreeing Natures, as Light to Darkness, or Summer to Winter; for this cause most of their Medicines prove ineffectual; for the Physical Virtues of most

of the Simples are destroyed for want of Care and Understanding, either whilst they remain intire, or else by such an undue Composition, where things of quite different Natures confound each other. For if two things of contrary Natures be added together, they make a degree of Variation, and produce a Juice or Virtue of a third Nature; but then, if you add a third Ingredient, whose predominant Quality is contrary both to the first and second, then such a Composition, or Medicine, does make three degrees of Variation, and produceth a Juice or Virtue of a contrary Nature and Operation to both the first and second Ingredients. (which I have particularly demonstrated from the Arts of Dying and Painting, in the Chapter Of mixtures of Food ) fo that when ten or twenty several things are added together, they make such a Confusion, and as it were strife in Nature, that such Physick or Food has not the true Nature nor Operation of any one of them; and, being unnatural, the Stomach and whole Nature of Man doth loath them; for in such Mixtures, things not Homogenial, or agreeable to each other, being jumbled together, there thence arileth an inward and fecret Rrife for Mastery, and so that Quality becomes strong, which before their incorporating was weak, and to & contra, making that Property appear which lay hid, and hides that which before was most manifest; so great is the power of the Sympathy and Antipathy of things.

For this Cause the Ancients did forbid those Varieties of Mixtures both in Food and Physick; for they saw, from an inward eye of Understanding, the great danger of compounded Dishes or Medicines, and that the common use of them did generate compounded Diseases, which no Medicine hath Power, or any Physician Skill to Cure. Therefore the generality of Men in former Ages, and also those in this, who live on simple Meats and Drinks, and observe the Rules of Sobriety, are free from those torturing Diseases that the Superstuous and Intemperate are subject unto; such as use due Labour and Exercises, and live on Bread, Butter, and ordinary Cheese, Milk-Pottage,

Pottage, Gruels, and the like, and drink Small Beer, and observe the Rules of Chastity, and lie on hard Beds, few of this fort of People are troubled with the Gout, Dropsie, Stone, Palsie, Consumption, windy Diseases, or the like; nothing being a greater Evil to Nature, than those improper and unnatural Mixtures both of Food and Physick, the first being the very Radix of Diseases, and the second does increase and prolong them. Physicians may pretend and boast as much as they will of the Excellency of their Dispensatory Ware; 'tis certain, that fuch Diseases as are generated by degrees, by the frequent use and eating of compounded Food (which generally confift of disagreeing Ingredients, as aforesaid, and made meerly to prolong the pleasure of the Throat) are not to be routed by all their Regiments of Compounded, Recompounded, Decompounded, and Surrecompounded Medicines, as daily Experience shews

Therefore let no Man have Faith, or repose Considence in such adulterated confused Nauseities, but sear the Lord, and learn to know the Power of Temperance before it be too late; for when once Diseases have invaded the Body, and wasted the Spirits, then it a dissiduent matter to root out such Disorders either by Temperance or Medicine; but kill the first has the greater Power to give Relief, there being far greater Danger in rich compounded Foods and Cordial Drinks, and compounded Foods and Cordial Drinks and Cordial Dr

It is not for nothing that Mankind is so miserably afflicted with such a number of Torturing Diseases, nor is it through any Natural Desect, as some vainly suppose; for Mankind in his Radix is the most compleat, soundest and healthiest of all Creatures, endued with the greatest and strongest natural Spirits, and had he not depraved himself by Disorders and Superfluities, would have exceeded all other Animals, as to health. Do we ever

read of any of the Prophets or Pairiarchs, in the first Ages of the World, that they were Sick? No, there is not a word of their Sickness, but that they lived to great Ages in perfect Health (for ought we find ) and foundness of Mind and Body. There was then no need of Univerlities, where Men must spend ten or twenty Years meerly to read Receipts over, and to learn to write a Bill of Confusion to the Apothecaries, or to put their own Eyes out, that so they might see with other Mens, nor to learn Canting words, to deceive the Ignorant. Their whole drift and delign from the beginning to the end being to get Money, to live in Wantonness, Gluttony, and Superfluity. There was no occasion amongst the Ancients for this fort of People; for every one was his own Phylician; for fo long as Men studied the Knowledge of God and Nature in themfelves, there was no place for this External Babylonical Building, or for the authorizing of Ignorant Pedantry for the fole Curing, or rather killing of their Neigh-Can any understand, or read another Man's Book, that cannot read one word in his own? A Man's felf is a Book, in which is comprehended all kind of Learning, both Humane and Divine, the Radix of all Arts and Sciences. For in this Little World (Man) was communicated unto the Wife Ancients the Virtues of all Herbs, Seeds, Grains, Animals, and Minerals; for the Ancient Phylicians had not Libraries of many Thousand Books, nor did they spend their time in reading other Men's Works, nor fatisfied themfelves with Traditions, but were contented with one Book, viz. The Knowledge of God and Nature in themselves; and this Book they read with their own Eyes, and not with the Counterfeit Spectacles of Aristo le or Galen. If Men would but stand still from Self-bood, then would they fee the Salvation of the Lord. The Old Phylicians and Naturalists, when they were not well, or any of their Neighbours were distemper'd, did not content themfelves with musty uncertain Receipts; for they knew that the same Herb which has proved beneficial to the Cure

Phy (s-

Cure of one Mans Diseases, might not do any good, but rather harm to another, even though their Difeases feemed to proceed from a like Caute: And does not our daily Experience manifest the truth of this? Therefore they in all difficult points applyed themselves to the Divine Oracle, and Holy Light in themselves, which did teach them some Herb, Seed, Grain, or the like, and alfo the manner how to use it, which did perform wonderful Cures, because there was an inward Virtue, and the power of the Spirit went with them; they did not keep any certain Method with all Patients alike, as our Quacks do now-a-days; for the same Herb, or other thing that cured a Consumption in one, they did not administer to another in the like Disease, except they were pointed unto it by their Good Genius. confifts the right Cure both of the Soul and Body, when man does apply himself to the right Object, with Faith in the Lord; then will the Lord teach him in all particulars; for the Spirit of the Divine Power can make every little and fmall thing work wonderful Effects.

'Tis true, the Ancients did fet down in writing many of those Herbs, and other things, which their Geni-365 did teach them for the Cure of various Difeases; but they did as little think, that after-generations would make a great Trade of getting Money by their Receipts, as the Prophets and holy illuminated Men of God did, That the Men of the World would do the like by their Writings; and yet alas! what an Huckstering there is kept now-a-days with them both? The worthy Sayings and Writings of the Ancients cannot be understood or applyed, but only by the same Spirit that gave them forth, either in things Divine or Natural. But thefe things are not confidered either by those that are called Divines and Physicians, or by the People: But so soon as any one finds himself disordered by Sickness, they presently run to the Doctor, and the Doctor to his Books, and out of fome one of them Scranls a Receipt, and if that won't do, the poor Creature may die for him; for neither the one nor the other fo much as think to enquire of the true Physician, viz. the never-failing Oracle in themselves, which if hearkened unto in Humility, would teach them what to do in all particulars, as it did the Ancients; for those Herbs, and great Cures wrought by them, were not fet down and recorded, that after-Generations should imitate them like Apes, without the true under-Standing of the Spirit, but that Men might fee the wonderful Power and Efficacy of the Spirit of the Lord, when Men do apply themselves unto its Government. If Men would but stand still, and not so eagerly pursue Tradition, and the Inventions of Men and Self-hood, then the good Genius would be ready and prompt to shew and instruct them in any things belonging to their Preservation: For in the way of God and Nature, every little thing is made strong and powerful; but when Men have not the Knowledge of God and Nature in themfelves, then all goes aftray, and the true Efficacy or Virtue is not known, nor have the Applications of the best

things any good effect.

By what hath been faid, appears the Reason why those Physical Herbs and Seeds, which the Ancients have appropriated for the cure of fuch and fuch Difeafes, do not cure those Distempers, nor have any such Effects; for if every Herb could accomplish such Cures as are recorded thereby to have been done, certainly there would none be fick, but All would be made whole; but Experience shews the contrary; Nay, are there not many living Testimonies at this day, who waiting in Humility at the Internal Altar, have been directed, fuch an Herb, or other thing; and the manner of using it, which being followed, the Cure has been effected in a wonderful manner? And yet the very same Persons at other times, in the like Distresses and Disorders, have not minded their good Geniss, but looked abroad amongst the Swine for Cure, where there is neither Life, Knowledge, Power nor Virtue, but only an Ignorant busie imitating Ape, cloathed with a Velvet Coat, and as their Course hath been, the success proved answerable; he has perhaps purged their Purfes to a Vacuum; stuffed their

their Bodies with Slops; filled their Chambers with Gally-Pots and Glasses; weakened Nature and strengthened the Disease, so that it carries away Life Caprive at the Wheels of its Triumphant Chariot; and all that Mr. Dunce-Dostor has to say for himself, is, That he proceeded secundum Artem, and destroyed you after the ex-

actest method in the World.

All Practice of Physick that is from Receipts and Tradition, is uncertain and abominable to Nature, more especially where there is a multitude of Ingredients mixed together, for the most part of various Natures, and contrary Qualities, as though they would force Nature into Obedience, by the feveral forts of Engines and Enemies of divers kinds, which they bring against her; Whereas in truth, when there are twenty, thirty, forty, fifty, fixty, or an hundred feveral things compounded together, and of as many distinct Natures, no Man on Earth can know the Genuine Operation of fuch a Medicine. Does not Experience shew, that in Food, if you compound ten or twenty forts of things, the best and strongest Stomach will loath such Food after one Meal or two; who is there (let his Constitution be what it will) that would be fatisfied, if he were confined to live on your richest fort of Cake. Bread, that has ten or twelve Ingredients in it? Are not the pure natural Operations of each thing destroyed and adulterated, where various things are thus mixed together of different Natures? And does not the Pallate and Stomach grow weary and fick, if confined to fuch Foods? The very same is to be understood in Physical Preparations, there being not much difference between the Apothecaries, and our more curious Cooks Compositions, both being alike prepostereus and inimical to Nature.

To demonstrate this, I shall here insert a learned Doctor's Prescription. A Gentlewoman had a Son, whom being not well, the supposed was in a Consumption; she applies her felf to a Famous Doctor for Learning and Skill, who informs her, her Son was in a wasting Condition; and you must needs believe it, for he saw it in the Boy's

Boy's Pifs; then she desired him to give her Directions how the might prevent that Confuming Diftemper? Mr. Doctor baving once more peep'd in the Urinal, thrice shook his Noddle, and twice stroked the place where he should have had a Beard, perceiving the Angels to appear, was prefently enlightned by the False Prophet, Tradition, to give the Gentlewoman this following Bill to the Apothecary, which does confift of no less than three and thirty Ingredients. But by that time the Apothesary had muftered up his feveral Slops, and compleated the Composition of Omniumgatherum, the Small-Pose began to appear, and put a period to Goodman Doctor's future proceedings, who elfe, to prevent the Boy's Confumption, would have loaded his Guts with Materials enough to half fet up an Apothecary.

## The Receipt,

Bifs. mif. exactissim. Ca-garcandy-powder oneDram piat cochleare unum ter and half, mix them, and take quent. calid.

Re. Decott. pector de- Take of the Pectoral Decomis. fiat Apozema.

R. Conf. Rof. rub. antiq. per setacerum tra Red-Roses pulped, two Ounject. 3ii. Pulv. Haly 3iss. ces, Pulvis Haily a Dram and Land. liquid. 31. Syr. half, liquid Landanum one

## In English.

Take Oyl of fweet Al-R. Ol Amygd. dulc. monds new drawn, Syrup of rec. Syr. Capiat Veneris Maidenhair; of each one ana Bis. Sacchar. Cant. Ounce and half; White-Suguaterve in die super bi-bendo Ziv. Apozem, se-each Dose a quarter of a pint of the following Apozem warm.

purat. His. Tinet. Crocj. Etion depurated, a pint and Syr. capil Veneris ana 3ifs half, Tineture of Saffron, and Syrup of Maidenbair, of each one Ounce and half, mix them for an Apozem.

Take Conferve of Old-

Bal-

lecturium de N. m. sin-sufficient quantity, to make gulis noctibus. quo Capiai it into an Electuary. To be Quantitatem.

Balfamic. q. f. m. f. E-Dram, Syrup of Balfom a taken the quantity of a Nut= meg every Night at Beda time.

This is the Bill, whose Ingredients ( if you trace them to their Originals ) are Thirty three, and their various Natures as many, disagreeing one with the other and confequently make a Medicine of a loathing Quality and far ficker in Nature than the distempered Patient.

The very same is to be understood of most or all the things they administer under the Name of Cordials to fick languishing and dying People, as being Mixtures of cool'd stilled Waters of several forts, with certain Sya rups, Epidemick-Waters, and other like Slops, which are all great Nauseates to Nature, even in the healthiest state; and if so, what a miserable Condition then muse the Sick be in? The truth is, Men in the time of health, strength and vigour, do make the best of Cordials too common to them, viz. Wine, which many Drink to the destruction of their Health, and then when they are fick, they must have a change, though it be for the worse; and so they take up with these loathsome Compositions of the Apothecaries, which are so far from being really Cordial, that they are oppressive to Nature.

'Tis a thing of evil confequence to be ignorant of the most excellent and sublime Virtues of the Herbs, which our own Country does produce, both for all Phylical Uses, and also for Food, there being no way so fafe for Nature, as to apply and use simple Herbs in the Cure of Difeases; for as simple Food is always the most harms less, as administring a proper and equal Nourishment to the Body and Spirits; the very fame is to be understood in all Physical Operations; for the Nature of each thing is adulterated, and its Phytical Virtue deffroyed by the contrary Qualities of other intermixt lingre-

dients.

It is further to be noted, that most forts of Herbs, when cut in their proper Seafons, and under good Influences, and afterwards dryed, according to the Rules before-mentioned, are far better than when Green, for the making of Poset-drinks and Decostions, and also for Cordials by infusion; for the Sun and Elements do exhale and destroy the gross earthy phlegmy substance, and preferve the pure spirituous parts, and Balsamick Virtues, and fets the Spirits free, that it becomes volatile; which pure Virtues in all or most green Herbs are captivated by the earthy Body of Phlegm. Therefore when dry Herbs (which are properly preferved) are committed to any proper Liquor, as Hot-Water, Beer, Ale, Cyder, Wine, Spirit of Wine, &c. any of those Liquors will greedily receive the good Virtues and Spirituous parts better than they can from Herbs that are Green. And when Herbs have lain together five or fix Months, they are fitter for fuch uses than when first gathered; and being so preserved, as before is directed,

will keep good for feveral Years.

This Preparation of the Sun and Elements is much to be esteemed, and no Preparation performed by common Fire is to be compared therewith; for, by this Chymical Art of Nature, the more sublime Virtues and Vegitative Qualities are preserved, and the gross earthy Substance destroyed; but in all our Chymical Preparations and Separations, there is a contrary Operation; for when the Chymist takes Herbs, and commits them to his Fire, he cannot preserve neither the pure Volatile Spirit, nor Balfamick Body or Vegitative Virtue, but only the fierce fiery harsh astringent Bitter Spirits, which properties are the original of every Life, and cannot be destroyed in any Preparation, though never founnatural, except the things could be annihilated; for this Caufe all fuch Sulpherous fiery Liquors will not work and ferment, as all other forts of Liquors will, even Water it felf, when any Balfamick Body is joyned with it, as Sugar, or the like; but those other Chymical Liquors are at the end of Nature, and therefore they will not admit of an other Motion. Hence

Hence it follows, that all forts of Spirits, as of Scurvey-Grafs, of Sale, and many others of like Nature that are prepared by Fire, whereby the Radical Moisture, or fweet Balfamick Quality, the Volatile Spirit, and Vegitative Vertue or middle Quality are all destroyed, have no fuch Physical Vertues as their Authors appropriate unto them: And we do affirm, that fuch as have the Difeafe called the Scurvey in their Blood shall be as foon, and as. well cured, by taking every Morning fo many Drops of strong Spirit of Wine, as they shall by taking this fort of Spirit of Scurvey Grafs, and lo of the Spirit of Salt, and others: For the harsh sulpherous Fires in Stills, where the friendly Element of Air is hindred from having its Influence, does totally destroy the pure Virtues, and opening cleanling Qualities, and there does run off only a fierce, keen, harsh, fiery, astringent, bitter, furious Spirit; which is very pernicious to Nature, and to all the friendly Virtues in the Body; nor was it ever known that any fuch Spirits have given help, or cured any of those Difeases, which the Lying Authors do so much boast of. You may try whether this be true, if you take any opening, cleanling or purging Herbs, Seeds, or the like, and put them into any kind of Liquor, viz. Water, Beer, Aleg Wine or Brandy (the last of which those great Physicians and Masters of Art, do use to draw their Spirits of Sourvey-Grassin;) when you have put your Ingredients into your Liquor, let them lie in it two or three days, more or less as you please, then put the Herbs and Seeds, with the Liquor, into your Still or Limberk, and draw it off, and you shall only have an harsh, strong, fiery, tart Spirit, void of all the Purging, Opening and Cleanfing Qualities fuch Herbs or Seeds were naturally endued withal.

ny other of the Physicians and Apothecaries Preparations;
which ought to be considered, and their blind Traditionatry senseles Ways and Methods to be abandoned, as defertilities to the Health, and Well-being of Nature.

he is further to be noted, that none ought to apply

themselves to the Practice of Physick, but such only as the Lord hath in their Radixes endued with proper Gifts, and natural Parts; for 'tis not sufficient for them to read other Mens Works, and vapour with their Receipts, like the proud Jack-daw in the Fable, with the fine Feathers stolen from other Birds, but they ought to know the true Principles, Nature and Operation of every Herb, Plant, Animal or Mineral, that they make use of, and for what it is good, and the contrary in themfelves, and also what Simples are proper to be Compounded, and what not; for he that has no true Knowledge in himself of the Nature of things, but follows Tradition llind-fold, and trusts to other Peoples Sayfo's, must needs make strange work, and instead of Curing, often times Kill; and when he does Cure, 'tis by meer chance; whereas Physicians ought not to administer any Medicine without true Knowledge both of his Patients Dileafe, and what he gives to remove it; all things, especially where mens Lives are concerned, ought to be done with light and judgment, and not without Faith and Prayer to God, the Creator of all things, who is the inward Virtue, Power and Life of every thing: For Faith and Frayer do wonders, opening the inward Virtue and Centre of every mean and simple Medicine or thing, even Clay and Spittle with it, shall cure the Blind; this all Physicians ought to be inwardly sensible of, and not put fo much trust in their Authors; for many of them have been very vain and extravagant in their Writings, telling us that fuch and fuch Herbs and other things were indued with fuch wonderful Virtues, and would cure fuch Diseases, when in truth there were no such things; and also invented many improper Compositions, even any thing they fancied, and most of their Sayings are meer Stories, and as contrary to Truth, as Light to Darkness. Now on fuck a tottering Foundation, what Structure of lafety can be expected to be built? Our Modern Pbysicians are much like our Lawyers, if a Man is like to lofe part of his Estate, and will vindicate his Cause by Law, 'tis twenty to one but he spends the other part to tecure

fecure that, and after abundance of charge and trouble, loseth the whole: Just so, if a man through Diforder and Intemperance hath in part destroyed his Health, he may be sure to destroy the other part also, if he keep close, and follow the Physicians Preparations, and take good

store of their adulterated Medicines.

We must also note, that every Patient ought to turn the Eyes of his Mind inward, and wait at the Altar of the Lord for an answer, and not to do or take any Medicines without some Assurance or Faith in the Lord of his Bleffing; nor ought any to think himself too mean or simple, because he is unlearned; for do but read the Scriptures, and you may be fatisfied, that the Lord in all Ages has plentifully given his Gifts and Graces both Divine and Natural, to the Simple and Unlearned: And as to the Learning of this World, did not our Lord Christ himselfgive his Father, the Author of all Beings, thanks, That he had hid the Mysteries of Salvation (both of Soul and Body ) from the Wife and Better-learned of this World, and revealed them unto Babes; poor, mean and unlearned People; Peter the Fisher-man; Paul the Tent-maker, &c. For indeed the Rich and Learned have shut and double-barr'd the Windows of their Souls against the simple Light of Truth; they have cloathed themfelves with Vanity and Self-hood, being contented with Tradition and a Worldly puffing up Knowledge, which serves them to swagger with, but not to do any good with, either to themselves or others; so that there is no room for the operation of the friendly Love and Light of God; they are so full of swelling proud Spirits, and noise and boasting: Hence it comes to pass that these Admirers of Tradition and Pocket-Learning, and the ways of the Muititude, are always apt to despise the Simplicity of the Divine Power, and Voice of Wisdom, not only in themselves but all others; and therefore the Lord chufeth to unfold his boly and natural Mysteries unto the Poor and Needy, and fuch who are not wife in their own Eyes, and whose Eye-lids are not lifted up: For nothing ob-Aruas the Work of the Lord, and the Revelations of his HOLY B b 3

Holy Spirit in men, more than Inward-Riches, Self-conceitedness, and the Babylonical-Learning of the Schools of this World, which like a too Luxuriant and not well Cultivated Soil, produce such abundance of Rank-weeds, as overtop and choak the good Seed, that it cannot attain to any maturity in the Government of a Mans Life; the same is to be understood of all outward Fulness and Intemperance: Therefore let none think themselves unworthy because they have not the Learning of Babel, or because they are simple; for such as are unlearned and emply, if they come to the Lord in Humility and Faith, he will abundantly teach them, and plentifully fill them with all good things.

The most Natural and Proper Way of making of Cordials with any kind of Herbs, Seeds, Flowers, Spices and Drugs, either simple or compound.

Take any fort of Herbs, Seeds, Flowers, Spices or Drugs, either simple or compound (but the first is to be preferred before the latter ) the Drugs and Seeds are to be bruised or cut, what Quantity you think convenient, infuse them in Als, Beer, Cyder, Wine or Spinit of Wine; but remember that they do not continue above one hour in your Liquor; but if the Quantity of Seeds, Herbs, Drugs or Flowers, be great, and but little Liquor, then half an hour will be a fufficient time for you to continue your Infusion; the same is to be understood if your Herbs or ingredients be of a strong bitter Quality, as Wormwood, Featherfew, Tanfie, and the like, your Veffel ought to be close stopt all the time of your Infosion, then strain out your Liquor, putting it into Bottles, and when 'tis fetled, sweeten it to what degree you think fit, with Refined-Sugar, which is to be preferred before any kind of Syrups; for they are broken flat Bodies, like any fort of Food that is prepared twice, and therefore when mixed with any kind of Liquor or Drink, they give it a fickish fainty Take, being dull, heavy and unpleasing to the Stomach. Which of you, that prefer the use of Syrups

fo much, if you were to have your Drink sweetned when you are in health, would chuse Syrups to do it with? I believe scarce one man of an hundred, but rather White-Sugar, with which, when you have sweetened your Insussion or Liquor, prepared as aforesaid, you have a Cordial far more friendly to Nature, and more impregnated with the real and natural Virtues of the Herbs, Seeds, Druggs, &c. which you have made choice of to use, than any that is or can be drawn by

Distillation, for the Reasons beforementioned.

But if you let your Ingredients lie foaking two, three, four, five, Days, or a Week, more or less, as is usual for most people to do, then the pure Volatile balfamick Virtues and Tinetures will become either suffocated or evaporated; for all forts of Menstruums or Liquors do first extract or receive the pure subtle spirituous Qualities, especially of all fuch Herbs, Seeds, Grains or Flowers, as have already passed through any kind of Digestion or Fermentation, as all dry Herbs have, that are prepared according to our Rules; and also all green Herbs that are Spicy and Aromatick do the same; therefore if continued too long in fuch Liquors, the pure Virtues, and fweet spirituous parts become suffocated by degrees, and then prefently appears the ftrong, grofs, bitter, fower and astringent Qualities, which poysonous Properties do prey upon and devour the fweet Body and pure Spirits; for which cause all such Insusions or Cordials have a strong fulfome smell and taste, and equally unpleasant to the Nose, the Pallate and the Stomach. Many Examples I could instance to demonstrate this, but I shall only name one, which is very plain, familiar and material, viz. in Brewing Ale and Beer; First, you make your Liquor boiling hot, then put the Mault to it and ftir it, letting it stand together one hour or thereabouts, and then you let that Liquor run off, and fo have a brave friendly Sweet Wort. But should you have done as most Physicians, Apothecaries, and others do, viz. have let your Mault and Liquor Rood infusing five or fix Hours, a Day, a Week, or the like, I appeal to your felves, if your Wort

Dryed Herbs, Seeds, Grains, and the like, when committed to any proper Liquor, do more freely give forth their good Virtues, than the Green; for the Spirituous Qualities, and sweet Body is more ready to insuse it self, than other the astringent, bitter or sower Qualities, but they follow close at the heels of the good Virtues, and if the Insusion or Preparation be not rightly timed, then these shere original strong Qualities will sussociate the supple Spirits, and in a moment the sweet Body turns sower, eager and astringent, and the use of all such things proves very destructive to the Health of the Body, and are very unpleasant to the Pallate and Stomach, for as there is a most pleasant sweet friendly Power and Virtue in all tierbs, Steeds and Grains; so, on the contrary, there is a

strong

Itance to the Liquor.

frong gross poysonous fulsome Quality, there being nothing fo good but it hath an evil in it, nor any thing so evil, but there is an essential good in it; therefore there is required Wisdom and Understanding in all Preparations, whether for Food or Physick.

The Proper Natural way of making physical Decoctions, Posset-Drink, &c. with Herbs and Seeds, so as they may not loose their Vertues.

The most essential way to make Decottions of either Herbs or Seeds, is after this manner; First, Take what Quantity of good River-water you shall think fit, making it boyling hot, or you may boyl it a little, (but the former is best, viz. to make it as hot as good House-wives and Brewers make their Liquor, into which they put their Mault; for the much boyling of Water does not only evaporate the spirituous Qualities thereof, but it fixeth it fo, that it hath not that power to draw or extract the Vertue and good properties of fuch Ingredients as shall be added; for which cause few Brewers will fuffer their Liquor to boyl, or their Mault to be put in too hot) when your Water is thus hot, then take it off the Fire, and put what Herbs, Seeds, or other Ingredients you please, and let them lie in it about an hour, and then strain your Liquor from the Herbs, &c. and let it stand until it be throughly cold; then add to it either Ale, Beer, White or Rhenish-wine, or any other Wine you shall think most convenient for your particular use, so as to make it either strong or weak, as you please, and then sweeten it with good Sugar; but if you would sweeten it with Spanish Fruits, then you are to add the Fruit bruifed at the fame time as you put the Herbs into the Liquor, and let them infuse together, and it will do very well; and when it is strained and cold, add your Wine, as aforesaid, and put it into Bottles for your use, and it will keep 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 weeks or more, as you make it in strength, and drink very pleasant and delightful, being endued with all the good Vertues of the Ingredients. Phyli-

Physiacl Decoctions made after this manner, will be as welcome to the Pallates and Stomachs of the Sick, as good Wine, Beer or Ale; for there will be no fick fainty gross strong taste nor smell in them, as there always is in those made after the common way; for all forts of Beer, Ale and Wines, have already passed through Fermentation and Digestions, which have opened the gross Body of Phlegm, whereby the Spirituous parts are fet at liberty, or become Volatile and External; fo that fuch Liquors or fermented Drinks will not admit of any other or further Preparation, especially by Fire; for so soon as they approach it, the faid Volatile Spirits become either evaporated or suffocated, and then presently the fweet Balfamick Body dieth, and turneth of an evil, fower, beavy tafte and smell, and of a dead beavy Nature and Operation, having in it neither true Vertue nor Power; therefore the Learned have no reason to oppose me in this Particular, for let us both appeal to Experience: Take you the best Beer, Ale or Wine, and warm or boyl it, and let stand till 'tis cold, and then tell me what 'tis good for? Verily for as much as Salt is, when it hath loft its Savour. Nay, will not the very standing of such fermental Liquors open to the Air, cause the spirituous parts to evaporate, and the sweet Body to die, and become fower and eager?

It is therefore no Paradox, but a Natural Truth, that the boyling of Herbs, Seeds, &c. in Beer, Ale or Wine, does totally destroy both their Natural and Physical Vertues, and such Decostions are a meer loathing to Na-

ture, a Death instead of Life.

In making of Posset-drink, you are to observe, when your Milk boyls, to turn it with Ale, Beer or Wine, then strain it, and set it again upon the Fire, and make it boyling hot, but let it not boyl; then take it off, and add what Herbs, Seeds or Flowers you please; (but if Seeds, they must be bruised) and let them insuse half a quarter of an hour, or thereabouts, and then strain it, and your Pesset-drink will taste and smell, and retain the pure essential Vertues, and living Tinctures, which the Herbs,

Seeds or other Ingredients were endued with, and be an hundred times more pleafant to the Pallate, and agreeable to the Stomach, and also much more beneficial as gainst the Disease such Ingredients are appropriated unto, than those commonly made, wherein the Ingredian

ents are boyled. Try and then judge.

It is to be noted, That all forts of Cordials, that are compounded with various forts of Distilled-waters and Syrups; or with Strong-Water, as that they call Epidemick-water, are an abomination to Nature, even in perfect Health, when the Pallate and Stomach are strong, sharp and powerful; and what are they then to weak fick People, and Languishing Natures? For first, the Natural Physical Vertues are destroyed, by ill management and unnatural Preparation of each Ingredient before they are mixt: And secondly, the jumbling together fuch various things, most of which are of contrary and difagreeing Matures, is sufficient to destroy the good Virtues of the best of things; and therefore 'cis certain fuch Medicines and Cordials have not the power to help or cure the least of Distempers; not but many thousands, after taking great quantities of their Slops, may recover, and then many People flander the Dottor with a Cure, and afcribe to his Medicines mighty Virtues, whereof indeed neither the one nor the other was ever guilty : They have just cause rather to acknowledge the divine band of God, and his Hand-maid Nature, and thereunto attribute the Recovery of their Health, and not to those fick fainty Medicaments, which generally do abundance more hurt than good.

Likewise their Epidemick-water is, in its own Nature, of a fierce hot Quality and Operation; and tho' it be made of the best of Wine, viz. Sack, yet the Limbeck does totally destroy its pure volatile spirits and balfamick virtues, and also the Opening Cleansing Quality of all the Herbs or Drugs that are distilled with such Liquors or Wine, so that there does remain or run off only a strong sulpherous brandish Spirit, that has no other Operation than Common-Brandy or Spirit of Wine: 'Tis true, they do allay this

hot fiery Nature and Quality, by adding to it Sugar, or the like, which renders it more tolerable to the Pallate and Stomach; but the Operation is the very same as Brandy sweetned, or any other Spirits. If a strong healthy Person should be confined to the Cordials, Julips, daubing Electuaries, and a great number of sick Potions, boyled Drinks, and variety of sweet Slops (and nothing more hurts and obstructs the Stomach than sweet things) to the close Rooms, lusty Fires, drawn Cartains, and other torturing Circumstances, wherewith Doctors and Nurses torment those whose Nature is already wounded and languishing, it would no donbt in a very short time destroy

the Health of the strongest of men.

Therefore I would have every Intelligible Person confider the same, and the Reasons of things, and not be led away by Ignorant Sots, who are meer Pretenders, and not Physicians; for Physicians ought, 1st. to be born with a Natural Genius, and fuicable Gifts, rendring them capable of understanding natural things. 2dly, They ought to apply themselves to the Knowledge of God, Nature and Themselves, 3 dly, They ought to apply themselves to the Oracle of God in themselves, to be taught by the Voice of Wildom, which cries in the Gates of every mans City: For he that has not Eyes of his own, and Understanding of his own, tho' he be the greatest of Scholars in outward Learning, can never distinguish between Good and Evil, but is always uncertain, and all his Administrations are as vain and prefumtuous, as a blind Man's Judgment is of Colours. 4thly, They ought to have the fear of the Lord. (which is the beginning of Wisdom) always before their Eves, and not to make Money and fordid Interest the chief end of their Practice, as most do: For Physicians, of all forts of People, should be the most Knowing, the most Just, the most Charitable, and the most Temperate. But whatever Titles men may have, or how many Books foever they may have tumbled over, if they abandon the study of Virine and Piety, and aim at mercenary Lucre, and vain Glory, insteed of doing Good to Men, and bringing Glery to God; 'tis vain to expect any benefit from fuch

fuch Peoples hands; They are all (as the Scripture faith in another case ) Physicians of no value; nay, they have not that Natural Distinguishing Sense as is common to many Beafts; for the man that is not directed by the Spirit of the Lord, is an hundred fold more ignorant of the Operations of Nature, than a Beast that lives under the Laws of Nature; and therefore we see many Dumb Creatures have more Sense to discern what is for their Preservation than Men; and Men have learned the Virtues of many Physical Herbs from them; as the Tortoife, when hunted by the Adder, is faid to fortifie himself by eating of Originum; and the same is said of the Stork, when the has eaten Snakes, the feeks for the fame Herb Originum, and finds a Remedy; it is also related, that when the Weezle goes to fight with any poysonous Creature, it first eats Rue, whence men came to know that Originum and Rue are good Antidotes against Poylon; so in some other Animals there is an ill-bred skill and Medicinal Art, as when the Toad is wounded, 'tis faid, she will go to Sage or Rue, and rub the Wound, and so escapes the Danger: We are told that Swallows first taught us that Celendine is Medisinal for the Eyes; being the same wherewith they cure the Eyes of their Young Ones: The Pye, when fick, puts a Bay-leaf into her Nest, and recovers: So Cranes, Daws, Patridges, Black birds and Crows, purge their fick Stomachs with the fame: It is reported, If a Lion be fick, he is recovered by eating an Ape: The Lapwing being furfeited, cures her self with Southernwood; the wounded Hart runs to his restorative Ditany: Swine, when stung by Snakes, eat the Snakes and are well; and Dogs, when wounded, cure themselves by continual licking of the Wound: Also they purge their nauseous Stomach by eating of Grass, as Cats do theirs by eating the Herb Nipp. Philebotomy, or Letting of Blood, Phylitians, (as it is written) learned this practice first of a Beast call'd Hyppopotamus, living in the River Nilus, which being of a ravenous Nature, and therefore often overcharged with much eating, is wont to feek in the Banks for some sharp stub of a Reed, upon which pricking his Leg, he thereby easeth

eafeth his full Body, stopping the bleeding afterward with Mud. So that fome men, who are curious in Obfervation, have learned many Medicinal Virtues of Herbs from Brutes, which they are led unto by a natural inclination, which we call Instinct, having always obeyed the Law of God in Nature, and lived under the fimple Influence and Operations thereof, and do therefore retain those Natural Faculties and Self-preservations which the Lord endued them with in the Creation: But Man that was made but a little lower than the Angels, and Superior to all the Creatures of this Sublunary World, having transgressed both the Divine and Natural Law of God, has thereby corrupted the Earth and all the Elements, and made all its Inhabitants to mourn and groan, by reason of his Violence and Oppression, by which he hath deprived himself both of the Divine and Natural Understanding, and has not the common Sense of distinguishing what is for their own prefervation, fo well as many Brutes have, which is much to be lamented, that man should so prodigiously degrade, dishonour and incaptivate himself.

There is another thing worthy to be confidered by all men, but more especially by those that apply themselves to Phylick, that the most celebrated Authors of that Art, and fuch as have written of the Nature, Virtues and Ufes of Herbs, Drugs, Fruits, Seeds and Grains, and whose Rules and Prescriptions our Modern Doctors make the foundation of their Skill, and the limits of their Practice, were born and bred, and lived in places far remote from us, in other parts of the World, and in different Climates, whole Productions vary as much in Magnitudes, Forms and Qualities, as one Colour does from another: And as the Elevation of the Pole, being either more Southern or Northern, alters the Language or Speech, and the Nature, Shape, Complexion, Inclinations and Dispositions of the People; and the more remote each Country is, the greater is the Variation of their Constitutions and Manners; and as all their Beafts, Birds and Fish, do differ in Name, Nasure, Shape and Form, the very fame is to be understood

great

of their Herbs, Drugs, Flowers, Seeds, Fruits and Grains, they all differ both in their Virtues and Vices from ours; and tho' fome of theirs may be, and are translated; and, through a great deal of Care and Industry, will grow; yet still they are not so Natural, nor are their Virtues so Genuine, as those that originally spring up from that proper matter, or Salnitral Quality, which our own Mother Earth affords under our own Elevation, and that peculiar operation of the Calestials under which we breath; neither are such Exotick Herbs or Plants endued with so proper or genuine Medicinal Virtue as they have

in their natural Climate. Now let us confider where, and when most of the great Masters of Physick, (who are the Beams and Eyes of our Doltors, and the Foundations of our Colledges) lived. Hypocrates was a Grecian, of the lile of Chios in the Mediterranian, above two Thousand Years ago. Galen, born at Pergamus in Asia, about the Year of our Lord 140. and being Physitian to an Emperor, rich and high in favour at Court, he scrap'd together all the Books of Physick that he could hear of, and took the Receipts, and most material parts thereof, and fet them forth as his own Works, concealing the Original Authors, and destroying their Works, which was easie for him to do so long before Printing came up, when Copies were fo very few and scarce; and by this fraud and base ambitious Trick, he became celebrated as the only Father of the Art of Healing; and to this Day remains the Idol of the Methodifts (as they call themselves) that is, the Sons of Tradition and Impileit Faith. These two Authors wrote in Greek, not fo much to puzzle their Readers, or keep up their Learning from People, as our Modern Men write all their Bills in Latin, (meerly that the Abfurdity of their Prescriptions may not appear) but because Greek was their natural Mother Tongue. Averroes and Avicenna were Arabians, and lived about the Year of our Lord 1160. Dioscorides was of Anoharba, a Town in Cilicia, and lived before Christ's Incarnation; so that he and the two first were Heathens, and the other two were Mahometans, and

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great Blasphemers of the Sacred Writings of our Blessed Saviour Christ; These are the great Masters that Chris stians learn the sublime Art of healing from. Pray confider, is it likely the Holy God would communicate the Mysteries of Nature to such Idolaters? Besides, does not Common-sense tell every man, that the Herbs, Plants, Grains, Fruits, &c. that grew in Greece, Alia or Arabia, a thousand or two thousand Years ago, may be vastly different in their Natures, Properties and Effects, from those that grow with us at this Day? Nay, 'tis imposfible it should be otherwise, if we consider the difference of Climates, the alteration of the Calestial Bodies, the varions Mixtures, Transplantings, Improvings, &c. of Plants, Herbs, and Flowers, the different Modes of Manuring and Cultivating Ground, the change of Peoples Constitutions, the contrariety of our Northern Bodies, to those Constitutions of Asia and Greece, &c. And yet whatever these Old Doting Gentlemen have been pleased to say of any Herb, Plant or Grain, as that it is hot and dry, cold and moist, in the first, second and third Degree, that it opens, binds, purges, provokes Urine, cures such or such a Disease by an occult Quality, that is to fay, (they know not how, by a Trick it has got ) or whatever else they please to stuff their Books withal, either out of Ignorance, Misinformation, or meer vain Glery to amuse their Readers; all this, I fay, must be swallowed without chewing, and he that can remember their Tattle, counts himself a most Learned Physician. Hypocrates was a Physician in his own Country, and in a degree a knower of the Virtues and Vices of fuch Herbs, Drugs, &c. as his own Climate. and the Cælestials in that Elevation brought forth, but he did not know any thing of our Northern cold Countries, nor of our Beafts, Herbs, Fruits and Drugs. The very fame is to be understood of Galen (the extravagant Builder, and Luxurious Courtier) and of all these eminent Authors which our formal Physicians do so much dote on, they were great strangers to our Climate, and to all the Productions and Vegetations thereof.

Besides, the People in those Times, and those Countries, did not only differ from us as to their Natures and Complexions, but also in all or most of their Customs of Living, as in their Meats, Drinks, and the Preparations thereof: They did then, and most of them do to this Day, drink Water, and many of them go almost naked; the use of Soft-beds, and warm close Houses was hardly known to them, except to some few: Their Princes and Great Men did live more Sober and Temperate than the meanest among it was They were contented with such simple Meats and Drinks as their own Climate did afford, which were as easily procured, as cooked (as it were) by Natures own Hand: They were not acquainted with that variety of rich compounded Foods and Cordial Drinks, and consequently were not subject to so great a Number of compounded or complicated Difeases as we are. Therefore simple Herbs, Seeds, and the like, had greater power to cure fuch Difeafes as were contracted from fuch Meats and Drinks? Nor did they accustom themselves to the eating of such great Quantities of various forts of Flesh, both clean and unclean, without distinction, as we in the Northern Countries do; nor were their Minds and Spirits fo continually perplexed about profits or loss, or how to procute those Varieties and Rich Dainties, the enjoyment whereof is of more dangerous Consequence than the hazard and trouble of getting them. For these Reasons every simple Herb, and Medicines made thereof, has much more power to cure and help fuch Difeases as the People of those Countreys were subject unto: And if Hyppocrates, Galen, or the wifest of them all did live in this Day, wherein all kinds of Excess and Riot do reign, with the innumerable Inventions of new Dishes, and unnatural Compositions of Food and Drinks, they would be forced to take new Measures, and alter their Ancient Rules, which were good and proper in their Time, and to their own Natives, but are not adapted for us, or our Times; and therefore it is the greatest of Errors for us to appropriare such Virtues and Cures to those Herbs as the Ancients did, who wrote of the Virtue and life of fuch Herbs as grew in their own Climate, and appropriated them to the Diseases that were generated in the same place, and under the same Elevation and Calestial Influences.

And although some will object, and fay, That many of the same Herbs are transplanted into our Countrey: Tho? the same should be true, yet all men know, and daily Experience teacheth, that in a few Years the Climate, Earth, and Coleftial Influences will alter and change fuch Herbs or Fruits into the Nature of that Countrey where they grow; as the Oranges of China, which of late were planted in Spain, they have there, in few Years, fost that Fineness and Delicacy of Taste, and are become more Tart and Sharp, like the Original Oranges of that Countrey; therefore they are forced to renew the Plants which are brought from their Natural Soil once in a few Years, tho' the difference between Spain and those Climates they naturally grow in, is not fo great by many Degrees, as our more Northern Countries are to Afia and Africa. Spain and Portugal are comparatively but a litthe distance from us, and yet you see what a vast difference there is between our Fruits and Herbs, and theirs, being quite of another Nature and Operation. 'Tis true, they will grow here, but their Fruits will not come to any Maturity. Now if the Variation be fo great in Countreys fo near us, it must needs follow, that those Herbs, Seeds, Grains and Drugs which grow in Greece, Arabia, Agypt, Persia, and the like remote places must be still more different and contrary.

Most of those Forreign Southern Climates naturally produce rich sweet Wines, Sugars, and delicate Fruits, as Pine-Apples, sweet Oranges and Lemons, Plantans, Coco-Nuts, Sower-Sops, &c. which are all contrary in Nature, Form, and Qualities to our Fruits, and so are their Herbs, Seeds, Roots, &c. And tis absurd to think, that the Arabians, Grecians, Agyptians, &c. did ever make it their business to study the Virtues and Ose of our Herbs, Roots, Fruits, Seeds, Beasts, or Grains, whose Countrey and Productions they were altogether Strangers unto, as well as to our Constitutions, Complexions, and the man-

ner of our Living, Meats, Drinks, Imployments, Intem-

perances, and the like. It is also to be noted, That the Calestial Influences and Operations of the Stars and Elements, are not the fame in one Countrey as they are in another, but according to the Elevation of the Pole, and the Neighbourhood or remoteness of that most Glorious-Body the Sun; hence it is that in the Southern, Eastern and Western Regions of this inhabitable Globe, there are great numbers of Birds and Beafts that are not known to us, and of different Forms, Colours, Tones, Natures, and Inclinations from ours; the fame is to be understood in all their Fruits Vegitatives and Minerals. The Salnitral and Seminary Virtues of the Earth, varying also in the predominant Qualities from ours, there being a concurrence in all Countries and Climates between the Influences and O. perations of the heavenly Bodies, and the earthy; whence it comes to pass, that the People of the South are black, and the Northern white; their Countrey generates Gold, and ours Lead, Tin and Iron; the East-Indies yielding precious Stones, which is a Degree higher than Gold, and the West-Indies Silver, which proceeds from the powers ful Influences of the Sun and Venus, but especially of the Sun, its warming Beams continuing there all the Year without much variation; and therefore their Nights and Days are more equal than in the North, where the cold harsh Properties of Saturn and Mars do bear sway Therefore the Herbs, Drugs and Fruits that are brought forth in those remoter Regions, are not Homogenial to our Bodies, as Experience might teach us, by the great numbers of new Diseases that have of late been contracted by the superfluous Mixtures of the East and West's Indian Ingredients with our common Food, as Spices, Fruits, Sugars, as also Tobacco, &c. which have strangely wasted the Healths of many: For the All-wife Creas tor of all Beings, has endued both the Heavenly and Earthly bodies with an inward Virtue, Power and Nature in every Climate and Country, fo as all places do plentifully bring forth all manner of Herbs, Fruits, Seedsa

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Seeds, Drugs and Grains, suitable and proper for the Sustenance of both Men and Beasts of that place, and also for Medicine, there being a Sympathetical agreement in the Radixes between the Animals of each Country, and the Vegerations thereof, both being brought forth under the same Influence. Do not our own Herbs, Fruits, and Grains, growing in our own Country, maintain the numerous Troops of brave Animals amongst us, viz. Cows, Sheep, Horses, and many others in plentiful healthy state, without the help of Foreign Vegetatives? And are there not a great number of Medicinables likewise of our own growth, proper for the cure of those Distales that are generated in our Elevation? And had it not been the great happiness of England if Men had known no more of Outlandish-Wines, Spices, Sugars, &c. either for Food or Physick, than our Beasts do, which would have rendred us more healthy, and founder both in Body and Mind? For in the Beginning, the Divine Word of the Lord that (as the Scriptures testifie) made all things, moved it felf in all Places and Climates, and formed, framed, and figured all Bodies, according to the Degrees of the innate instant Qualities of each Place; and as the property of the Seven-fold Nature and Constellation did there predominate, and as the Salnitral Properties and Spirits were internally ftrong or weak, good or evil, fuch was the Nature, Inclinations, Forms, and Shapes of the Creatures in each Climate; for every Creature was cloathed with a Body according to the Natore and Degrees of the Spirit, which is the Life of all things, having an innate Power to attract proper matter for a Body of a proportionable Nature. And as the Internal Powers and Qualities are infinitely various, fo are the External Forms, every thing, both in the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetative Kingdoms, varying in Shape, Virtue and Vice. And where the Property of the Wrath did predominate in the Salnitral Quality in any Countrey, there did arise, and were made fierce wrathful wild Beafts of Prey, as Bears, Lyons, Tygers, &c. On the contrary, where the fweet Water and friendly Nature had DomiDominion, there were generated Tame, Mild Creatures, as Sheep, Cows, &c. the same is to be understood in the Vegetative and Mineral Kingdoms, and the outward Bedy or Signature does in all particulars manifest and shew the inward Nature of each thing to the enlightned understanding, and sagacious Naturalist, whom God and Nature have made capable of such sublime Learning.

It is very Improbable (if I had faid Impossible, I had not much over-shot the Truth ) that one Herb should have specifick virtue and power to cure so many various Diseases and Defects of Nature, as the Ancients do appropriate, except such an Herb, Fruit, Seed, or the like, be endued with, and have the Universal Tinctures compleat, which hath never been known; nor is it possible that any gross Herb should have that Divine Efficacy to cure fo many Different Diftempers, and in various Complexions, except there be a Living Faith in the Patients, and also in the Physician, which then can make Water Wine, and Clay and Spittle an Eye-Salve; and, as Christ faith, remove Mountains: As also witness the Woman that had the Bloody Iffue, she believed in her Heart, That if she could but touch the Hem of Christ's Garment, she should be whole; which enabled her to press through the Throng and Multitude to touch his Garment; where 'tis to be noted, that this Woman did first press in her self by Faith through the Wrath of God, and Multitude of Evil Properties and Inclinations, into the Divine Power and Virtue of the Son of God, which by a sympathetical Attraction, and Divine Power awakened the Balfamick Virtne, and friendly Nature first in her felf, and afterwards in our Lord; for then he enquired, Who had touched him; at which his Disciples marvelled, because of the Multitude that pressed him; but Christ was sensible of the Inward Kindlings, and of the secret Attractions and Influences, the Woman's Faith had in a powerful Degree awakened, and as it were drawn forth and united or joyned it felf with the friendly Divine Principle of the Light and Love of God in Jefus Christ, which healing Virtues her earnest Faith did draw forth; and fo miraculoully CC 3

culoully her Cure was immediately effected; for Christ

faith, Thy FAITH hath made thee whole.

The Truth is, there is but One Way for the right Cure of all Diseases, both Corporeal and Incorporeal, whether they proceed from the Body or the Mind, which is by the Virtue and Power of the Good Quality and friendly Nature which the Creator hath endued every Herb and other thing with; for as the Sickness of the Soul or Mind is nothing else but the Deprivation of the Divine Vision, (viz. man's being departed from the Government and Council of the good Light and Love of God, which cannot be remedied, nor the Soul restored unto its first state of Health, Strength and Unity with God, but only by Faith, and elevating the Soul to the Divine Principles, which will reinforce all the good Powers and Virtues of God's Love, and not only render a man found and healthy, but the same Grace being obeyed, will maintain the Soul and Spirit in ferenity) fo the very fame is to be understood of all kind of Sicknesses of the Body, and Elements of the Outward Nature; Diseases being nothing else but an unequal Motion, or Contrarieties of the Properties and Qualities of Nature, which comes to pass through various Intemperances, and concurring Influences of the Elements and Coelestial Bodies, which wound the pure Volatile Spirit, and then prefently the sweet Oyl and Balfamick Virtues, or Humour Radicalis, turns four, and loseth its friendly Nature and Operation, and the harsh, astringent, herce, original Poyions do rouze themselves, raging and domineering, and put Nature into an agonious Condition, which can no way be allayed or moderated, but either by the Secret and Divine Hand of God, which strengthens and raiseth up the half Dead or fading Oyl and wounded Spirit; or by a Balfamick Medicine, which may by simile incorporate it self with the wounded Spirits, and Radical Moistures, and fo reinforce and restore them to their former strength and power, and then immediately the raging Fury of the bitter, astringent, and sour Properties becomes moderated, not annihilated, and then the strife and contention of

Nature ceafeth, and the Cure is effected.

Therefore every Physician should understand how to prepare fuch a Medicine as can, by its innate power and virtue, thus incorporate it felf, and operate in raising up the languishing powers of Nature, or else he is not fit to be called a Doctor. The Old Physick-Mongers tell us, that Mallows and Marsh Mallows (which differ but very little in their Qualities ) being variously applyed, will cure near Fifty Diseases or Defects of Nature, which are generated, and do proceed from as various Causes, and as Different Matters, Seeds and Radixes; but how unlikely, improbable, nay, impossible it is, that one Herb should effect so many Disagreeing Cures, let Reafon and Experience judge: Infinite almost is the variety of Constitutions, whence the same Intemperances that will load one Man with fat and phlegmy, groß moist Humours, occasioning various Dropsical Diseases, will in another produce Leannels and Consumption: Much drinking of Wine and Strong Liquors puffs up some Bodies, and wears away others. And the fame is to be understood of all things in the Vegetable, Animal and Mineral Kingdoms; therefore there is an absolute necesfity to study to know the Properties and Qualities of a Man's own individual and specifick Nature and Complexion, and not rely upon, and trust to the adulterated Medicines, and phantastick Directions of ignorant Phyficians, there being nothing that brings fo many both Natural and Divine Benefits unto a Man, as the true Knowledge of himself, and is yet the least minded of any thing in this World. What pains and flavery do Youth undergo to learn a few strange Words, be able to tell the Name of a thing in Latine and Greek, or three or four Languages, and when all's done, they know not one Tittle more of the Essence, Nature or Use of the Thing, than if they had called it in plain English, as their Granum does. What Drudgery do they fubmit unto to -learn fome ordinary Mechanick Trade (which yet in general are more laudable by half, because more useful than many of those Crafts which idle Men call Sciences )? Others CC 4

Others run all forts of hazards; the Scorchings of the Tropicks, or the Ice of the Northern Pole cannot affright them; they'l venture into New Worlds, and become acquainted with Stars that never peep'd into our Hemisphere, only to get a little useless, uncertain, perishing, and many times harmful and destructive Riches. They'l be acquainted at Java and Japan, the Streights of Gibaltore, and the Bay of Mexico; but all the while are meer Strangers at home, to understand their own Constitution, to know what is good and profitable for the Confervation of their Being, how to preferve their Body in Health, and their Mind in Serenity; to make their Lives truly comfortable, and their Deaths happy: These are things that scarce any Man studies for, or labours after. Greedy we are to amass White and Tellow Dirt, and fill our Houses with that Lumber, which fil-Jily we call Goods, but utterly neglect the true Knowledge of God, and Nature in a Man's self, which does furnish one with all kind of profitable and permanent Riches, Pleasures, and Delights, both of Time and Eternity; and which yet are so easie to be acquired, as we need not ferve an hard Apprenticeship, or hazard our Health or Life by Sea or Land to obtain it.

But the Minds of People are fet wholly upon outward Trumpery, admire nothing but Shews, and Titles and Vanity, Money, and Babylonish Learning are their Idols. If a Fantastical Blade in a Velvet Jacket tells the People ahat one Herb will cure a hundred various Diseases in as many particular People of contrary Complexions and Natures; (though he himself with that Herb or any other, cannot cure one of them) or if he bids them jumble an hundred things together, most of them being of contrary Qualities, and tells them 'tis an excellent Medicine, though he knows not the true Nature of the feveral Parcels, (much less the Qualities of the Whole) yet all is swallowed as an Oracle, his Authority is not to be disputed, he was a great Man, could speak several Languages, and was such a King's Doctor, and has writ abundance of Books, and keeps his Coach, and has got a Bushel of Money by his Practice; Will you question such a Man's Judgment? Whereas, if we may speak a bold Truth, tis certain there have been in all Ages a fort of a Letter-Learned Curers of both the Souls and Bodies of men, which have proved the Pefts, the Vermine, and Evil Savage wrathful Beasts of the Earth, that have destroyed all the good Fruits of God in this World; and as foon as fuch good Fruits begins to bud in Mankind, are ready with the Beetle of Aristotle, or Aquinas (an Old Aphorifm, or a New Canon ) to beat it down under their Feet, and extinguish it. These are the Egyptian Necromancers that bewitch poor People to admire and run after them; and like our common Vagabond Gypsies, the intent and design of all their Canting and their Skill, is to have their Hands croffed with a piece of Silver or Gold. and to juggle your Money out of your Pockets. For to gain the greater Veneration and Esteem, they have invented abundance of hard Words, or speak in unknown Tongues, making the People believe thereby, that they know the more of God and Nature: Whereas they are only Changers of Words, and know nothing of the Inward Virtue and Life of Things, whether Divine or Natural. If a Man could Name any particular Herb or Disease in an hundred several Languages, what would this better him as to the Inward Virtue of that Herb, or the Nature and Cure of that Difease? All Languages are but one in the Root, and therefore to speak with several Tongues, has never been known to make a Man Wife, where a good natural Genius is wanting.

But unto the Study and Knowledge of God, and his Divine Principles of Love and Light, I recommend all the Lovers of Wisdom, which is sufficient to teach them all things Divine and Natural, and to heal all their Diseases; for so saith the Kingly Prophet David, Psal. 107. 20. The Lord sent his word and healed them, and delivered them from Destruction. And again, Psalm 30. 17. I cryed unto the Lord, and he healed me. So Gen. 20. 17. Abraham prayed unto the Lord, and he healed Abimelech and his Wife: Also, Moses cryed unto the Lord that he would

heal Miriam of her Leprofie, and the Lord commanded, That the should be shut out of the Camp seven days, and then fhe was received in again whole, Numb. 12. 13. And Deut. 32. 39. God speak thus, See now, I, even I am he, and there is no God with me; I kill, and I make alive; I wound, and I heal, neither is there any that can deliver out of my Hands. And Mat. 10. 18. Christ gives his Servants Power to heal the Sick, cleanse the Lepers, and raise the Dead. In a word, Multitudes of Examples we have in the Scriptures of Truth, that all the Prophets and Holy Men of God, who were guided and directed by his Spirit of Wisdom in all their Troubles, whether they were Diseases of the Body or the Mind, always made their Application unto the Lord, and he healed them, and taught them what means to use, that always proved Effectual, though feeming never fo mean and simple. Therefore let every one address to this Grand Physician, whole Arm is not thortned, nor his Mercy and Goodness diminished. But if Men will give themselves up to the Spirit of Error, Ignorance and Blindness, and live in all Intemperance, Gluttony, and Superfluiny, which brings on them a multitude of Diseases, and then enquire and run after the False Prophets and Necromancers, whose Practice is meerly for Money, Honour, Pride and Estimation, studying how to deceive the People by canting Words, Plush-Coars, guilded Coaches, great Houses, &c. which do amuse the Rabble, and make them have great Thoughts of them, though most that have tryed their Medicines might know. that they are worse than the Diseases they are prescribed against : I, say, if you follow these Courses, 'tis no wonder if your Lives become burthensome unto you, and complicated Diseases torment you, and an untimely Death cut you off. For you may take a Cart Load of groß unseparated Herbs and Juices, as our Physicians use, with a Tun of their Sick Decoctions, and a whole Apothecaries Shop of their Confused Compositions, and he further off from a Cure than at first. Therefore the fafest Course I can direct my fellow-Mortals, is, To fear the Lord, live sober and temperate, both in the Quantity and Quality

Quality of Mears, Drinks, and Imployments. And if Difeases do at any time invade the Body, by any Accidents, or through the Male-Configurations of the Confellations. or the like, then humbly to apply themselves by Prayer to the Lord, and to the Oracle of God in a Man's felf : and then, (as the Mother of our Lord faid unto the Servants that waited at the Marriage where he wrought his first Miracle, ) Whatever he bids you do, that do ye; that is, what soever the Divine Light or Holy Spirit of the Lord directs you to, or bids you do, that be you fure, in all particulars, to observe. For the Reason, Wit, Skill, and all Knowledge of the outward Man ought to be as Waiters, Tenders, or Servitors to execute and obey the Commands of the Spirit of the Lord. Men ought to stand still from Reasoning and Imaginations, and wait at the Altar of the Lord, and hear what he will teach; which Directions Man ought to follow, and to act as this bleffed Light, and friendly Principle of God does excite him; for in its power and virtue confifts the right Cure of Body and Soul, and in it is fafe to move and abide; Amen.

## CHAP. XVII.

of BUGS, and from what Matter and Aliment they do proceed, and how to prevent their Generations. Of the Excellency of clean sweet Beds, and perniciousness of old stinking Feather-Beds. Also, several Receipts how to kill BUGS and FLEAS.

CLeanness in Houses, especially in Beds, is a great preserver of Health. Now Beds for the most part stand in Corners of Chambers, and being ponderous close Substances, the refreshing Influences of the Air have no power to penetrate or destroy the gross Humidity that all such places contrast, where the Air hath not

not its free egress and regress. In these shady dull places Beds are continued for many years, and hardly fee the Sun or Elements. Besides, Beds suck in, and receive all forts of pernicious Excrements that are breathed forth by the sweating of various forts of People, which have Leprous and Languishing Diseases, which lie and die on them: The Beds, I fay, receive all these feveral Vapours and Spirits, and the same Beds are often continued for several Generations, without changeing the Feathers, until the Ticks be rotten. Besides, we have many Feathers that are imported from feveral Countries, which are the Drivings of old Beds, the uncleanness whereof is not considered. As to the Nature of Feathers, they are of a strong, hot, fulsome Quality; for Fowls, of all Creatures are for the most part the hottest, and their Feathers contain the same Nature: Therefore the constant lying on fost Feather-Beds, does not only over-heat the Backs and Reins, weakening the Joynts and Nerves; but they have power also not only to receive, but retain all evil Vapours and Excrements that proceed from, and are breathed forth by various Diseased People. Hence it comes to pass that. fundry Distempers are transferred from one to another, by lying upon or in fuch Beds, which Distempers do fecretly steal on a Man by degrees, fo that he cannot imagine whence the Disorder proceeds, or what the cause thereof should be. But I would not have the Reader mistake me; all People are not subject to get Diseases this way: There are some whose Constitutions are strong, and their Natural Heat and Spirits are vigorous and lively, by the Power and Virtue whereof they withstand and repel all fuch evil Vapours and Scents as do proceed from fuch Beds, when a Man is hot and fweats in them, that they have no power to feize the Spirit : But, on the contrary, when such People shall lie on such Beds, whose Natural Heat is weak, their Spirits few, and whose central heat is not able to withstand or repel those Vapours and Scents which fuch Beds fend forth when a Man is hot in them; this last fort of People are subject to receive Inju-

Injuries, and contract Difeases; for those evil Vapours do powerfully penetrate the whole Body, and if they are not withstood, by the central heat and power of the Spirits, then thefe evil Vapours do feize the Spirits, and incorporate themselves with their likenesses; for every particular thing does fensibly and powerfully feek out its likeness, and wheresoever it finds its simile, it hath power to incorporate and become effential. These are the chief Reasons why one Man gets Diseases by lying with Diseased Persons, and in unclean Beds, and others not. It is a general custom when Men go abroad or travel, to defire clean Sheets, imagining them to be a sufficient bulwark to defend them from the pernicious Fumes and Vapours of old stale Beds; but it is too short. For it is certain, that most or all Beds do perfectly stink, not only those in Inns and Houses of Entertainment, but others; not but that every ones Bed does smell indifferent well to himself; but when he lies in a strange Bed, let a Man put his Nose into the Bed when he is thorowly hot, and

hardly any common Vault is like it.

Now this fort of Uncleanness, which does proceed from old Beds, is not only the greatest, but also the most injurious to the Health and Prefervation of Mankind. and the least care is taken to prevent it. Every one that can, will have plentiful Changes both of Linnen and Woollen Garments, for if they have not, experience does shew, that the Excrements and Breathings of the Body will generate Vermin: Alfo, do not most People take care that their Furnitures are daily brushed and rubbed, and their very Floors washed, as though they were to eat their Food on them? But all this while they lie on Beds that have not been changed, or hardly aired in feat veral Years. Let an indifferent Person judge which is most pleasurable and healthful, to have a clean Floor to tread on ( which costs many a hard days labour to keep fo, and is dirtied in a moments time) or to have a clean fweet Bed to lie on? There is no comparison to be made, the difference is so great; the one being essential either to health or fickness, the other an indifferent thing. If there was but the tenth part of the care taken to keep Beds clean and sweet, as there is of Cloathing and Furnis ture, then there would be no Matter for the getting of Diseases, nor for the Generation of Bugs. I would have all Housewives and others consider the Reasons of these things. Are not Lice, that troublesome Vermin, bred from the breathings of the Body, for want of often change both of Linnen and Woollen? And will not Fleas breed from the very Dust of Chambers where People lie? Alfo any Woollen that hath been used about Beds, altho? the cold Winter have destroyed them, yet if these Cloaths lie in any close place, where the Air hath not its free egress and regress, these very Garments will generate Fleas the Summer following; but if these Cloaths had never been used about Men and Women, they would never have bred Fleas; for there is no matter of Element in Wooll or Cloth for the Generation of fuch Creatures; but Wook, Cloth, Furs and Hair, are chiefly the Element of Moths, and sometimes of small Worms; that is, if such are kept in places where the refreshing Influences of the Air have not their free egres; for all fuch places do contract great store of Moisture, which, when hot Weather comes, caufeth Putrefaction, whence all such Vermin do proceed. But if those things be in daily use, and exposed to the open Element, they never breed any Vermin: So that the Generation of those things are generally caused by Accidents; not but that there is matter in the Radixes of such things for the Generation of fuch Vermin.

2. From the pernicious Smells and putrified Vapours that do proceed from old Beds, are generated the Vermin called Bugs (of which, neither the Ancients, nor the Modern Writers of this Age, have taken notice) according to the degrees of Uncleanness, Nature of the Excrements, and the closeness of the Places where Beds stand; for some Peoples Excrements are not so unclean as others: Also, in all close places, especially in Cities and great Towns, the Spirits and thin Vapours of the Air are suffocated, which makes the same Air sulpherous and humid,

mid, whence does proceed Putrefaction. Therefore it is not to be thought a general Rule, That all Old Beds should breed Bugs as some (who are ignorant of the Operation of Nature) will be apt to fay, If one Bed do breed them, why not all? No, it is according to the Nature of the uncleanness, and other accidents that do happen: For where (as is faid before) the thin pure Air. with the refreshing Influences of the Sun and Elements. have their free egress and regress, all such matter is destroyed, whence such Vermin are produced. The Original of these Creatures called Bugs, is from Putrefaction, occasioned by stinking Scents and Vapours, which do proceed from the Bodies and Nature of Men and Women. and the mixing or incorporating of these Vapours with moist and sulpherous Air; for where there is no heat nor humidity, there can begin no Putrefaction. Therefore all that have attributed the Generation of this Vermin to Wood, as Bedfrends, and the like, are grofly mi-Staken in the Productions of Nature; for there is no matter in Wood that can generate fuch a Vermin, it being productive only or chiefly of two Creatures in England. viz. of Wood-Lice, and a fmall Worm. Thefe Wood-Lice are never generated but in places where the Sun and Air have not their free Influences, fo that there is fore of Humidity contracted; and when the Sun comes to fuch Degrees of the Zodiack, this Creature is generated, which is of as different a Nature from Bugs, as Sweetwood is from a flinking Bed. Also Wood does breed a certain fmall Worm, but never till the Salts Nature and Power is decayed through length of Time: Then the Air enters it which does prefently cause it to contract a humid Quality, from whence proceeds Putrefaction, whereof when the Sun is powerful, this Worm is bred. But fo long as Wood continues found, and is kept dry, the Air having its free influences on it, I affirm, That no fort of Wood ever breeds any kind of Vermin.

of this Creature to Hogs-Hair, which being mixed with Lime, and Houses plaistered with it, does occasion (say

they ) the Generation of Bugs. Now it is most certain that there is no possibility in Nature for this Production: For no kind of Hair ever breeds any Living Creature, except it be put into Water or Mud when the Sun is powerful, and then this Creature thus generated, retains its first Species, viz. a Hair, with a live Head, which was its Element whence it proceeded: But if you take it out of the Water, it prefently dies: So also it doth when the Sun declines in heat, as most forts of Vermin that are bred through Heat and Moisture do. But Hair being mixed with Lime, all Matter of Generation is thereby totally destroyed: For Lime does chiefly contain a harsh, fiery, keen, sharp, corroding Quality; it is so sharp, that it does destroy all Life, and is as contrary to it, as Light is to Darkness; the predominant Qualities in it is the Salts Nature, from which no Living Creature can be produced. Befides, if there were never fo much matter in Hair for the Generation of fuch Vermin, Lime would destroy it; for in Lime there ter an Week that can a is only a Salnitral Fiery Vertue.

4. If the Reasons before mentioned be not sufficient to convince the ignorant of their erroneous Opinions in this particular, then I hope the following one will, which is more familiar to every one. It hath never been known, that this trouble some Vermin was ever seen in Warehouses, Kitchins, Parlours, Dining-rooms, or any places where Beds have never been, except they have by accident been brought into such Rooms or Warehouses, by Furniture of Chambers that have been troubled with them, tho' all such places have the same Furniture as

Chambers, except Beds.

5. From the same Substance or Matter whence Bugs are bred, is also occasioned the Generation of many nasty Diseases in the Blood; so that the destruction of the Matter that breeds them, is of greater Consequence than most People are sensible of: And if these following Rules be observed, I dare assirm, That the Generation of Bugs will cease, and also many other Inconveniences and Distempers that are got by this sort of Uncleanness will be avoided.

First,

First, You are to destroy all Pres-Bedfeads, which stand in Corners of Rooms, being made up with Boards for close, that the Air cannot penetrate, or dry up and confume the moist sulpherous Vapours that are contracted: These Sorts of Beds, that stand so, are apt to have them more than others. Also, you are to set your other Sorts of Beds as near as you can in the most airy places of your Rooms, exposing them to the Air the most part of the Day, with your Chamber-windows open, that the Air may freely pass, which is the most excellent Element that does sweeten all things, and prevents Purrefastion: In the Night also you ought not to have your Window-Curtains drawn, nor your Curtains about your Beas; for it hinders the sweet refreshing Influences of the Air, for that the Air of all close places becomes of a hot fulpherous Nature and Operation; the thin pure Vapours, which do wonderfully refresh Nature, are as it were fuffocated: And this preventing the Influences of the Air, is in an especial manner observable, when People are fick, or out of order, as the the sweet pleasant Air had been the cause of their Disease: Such Rooms being so very close, with great Fires in them, that if a Healthy Perfort do but continue three or four Hours in them, the fulfome Steams, and thick Vapours will much diferder him, and take away the edge of his Appetite: And if fo, what will the Operation be on those whose Spirits are weak and difordered with Diftempers?

6. What is more pleasant and healthful than good Air? It chears and comforts the Spirits, it opens the Passes of the Joynts and Nerves, it purifies the Blood, creates an Appetite, increasing Strength and Vigour. But on the contrary, bot, thick, sulpherous Airs, do not only obstruct the Passages of the Spirits, but suffocate them, loading the Joynts and Nerves with evil Juices, whereby the Limbs and Members become full of pain, causing a general Tenderness to possess the whole Body, and deserving the Appetite, and the power of the digestive Faculty in the Saomach. Also, do not all Houses and Places grow Musky, and contract too great store of Mois-

sture, if the Air be any way prevented by Window-shutters, or the like, that it cannot have its free egress and regress? Therefore moderate Cloathing, hard Beds, Houses that stand so as that the pleasant Briezes of Wind may air and refresh them, and also Houses that are full of Windows, are to be preferr'd: For where the Air hath not its free Instuences, the Spirit becomes dull and heavy, this be-

ing the true Life of the Spirit in every thing.

7. Now the certain means and way not only to prevent the Generation of this Vermin, but also to preferve Health and Strength, is Straw, or rather Chaff Beds, with Ticks of Canvas, and Quilts made of Wooll or Flocks to lay on them; which certainly is the most easie and pleafant Lodging that can be invented; and a little Cullom will make it appear friendly to Nature, and in every respect far beyond the softest Feather-beds on which, when a Man lies down, he finks into them, as into an Hole, with Banks rifing on each fide of him; especially if two lye together, when first they go to Bed they lye close; and, after a little time, when they begin to be hot or fweat, they are generally willing to lye a little further off, that they may cool themselves, but cannot do it without great difficulty and trouble, by reason of the formers of the Bed, and those Banks that rise on each side: Besides, such soft Feather-Beds do over-heat the Reins and Backs, making all the parts tender, and caufing Sweating, and many other Inconveniences to attend the Body. Feather-Beds also are nothing so easie as Quilts, after a little time being accustomed to them; they are also extream Fulsome, and by their Heat they do powerfully dry up the Radical Moisture, causing a general Faintines to attend the whole Body. But on the contrary, hard, even Beds, that lye smooth, are not only casie through Custom, as is mentioned before, but a Man may turn freely, both Sleeping and Waking: They harden and strengthen the whole Body, especially the Back and Reins, make the Nerves and Sinews Itrong, preventing the immoderate Evacuations by Sweating, and keeping the Body in a temperate Heat. Besides, such Beds may

may be often changed with but little Trouble, and less Cost; they send forth no stinking Fumes or Steams, as Feather-beds do; but are sweet and clean. Certainly nothing is more healthy, next to Temperance in Meat and

Drink, than clean hard Beds,

8. All forts of Beds, especially Feather-beds, ought to be changed, driven or washed, at the least three or four times in a Year; or else it is impossible to keep them fweet and clean, and to prevent the Generation of Vermin, or the other Inconveniences before-mentioned: Would not every one condemn a Man, if he should wear a Shirt a Year, and lye in one pair of Sheets feven Years? Which if any should do, it would not so much endanger his Health, nor bring half the Inconveniencies on his Body, as old stinking Feather-beds do; which possibly stunk before ever they were lain on, by reason of the fulfom Excrements that the Quills of the Feathers contain. Also Feathers do certainly contain an unclean putrified Matter, that hath a near affinity with the Nature of Bugs; and therefore Feather-beds are more apt to breed them, than Wooll or Flocks; tho both will do it, if the fore-mentioned Rules be not observed. But if you are not willing, or fo lowly-minded, as to have Straw or Chaff-beds under your Quilts, then you may have Flockbeds with Canvas-Tickings, which may be both aired and washed as often as you please, with little Trouble and Charge. If any shall question the Truth of what I have alledged concerning Beds, I desire they would please but to try the Experiment, by filling a Bed with the freshest and cleanest Straw or Chaff, which will smell very pleafant; and having so done, let them lye on it half a Year in a corner of a Room, as Beds generally stand, and then fmell to it; and instead of fending forth a Pleafant Scent, as it did at first, it will fend forth a strong, fulfome, mus fty Steam or Fume. And if this will do so, what will Feathers do, that in the Root of Nature are unclean fulsome Excrements, of a hot strong Quality? Therefore they have the greater fullom Excrements that are breathed forth of the Body by Sweatings, and the like; but D d 2

they have also Fower to retain such evil Vapours; and when others come to lye on them, and are throughly hot, it awakens those pernicious Steams, which often bring many Inconveniencies on the Body. Besides, it is very unpleasant to lye in such Beds; a Man must always be forced to keep his Nose above-board. Indeed each Man's own Bed does not stink or smell strong to himself, because he is accustomed to it; neither does a Tallow-Chandler smell those horrible Scents and pernicious Fumes, that old Tallow fends forth when it is melted. But let any other Person, that is not accustomed to it, be near such things, and it will be very offenfive to him. Even fo it is in all other stinking Trades, and things of this Nature; fo that the greatest Slut in the World does hardly smell her own House or Bed stink. For in Man is contained the true Nature and Property of all things, both of Good and Evil; therefore he is both liable, and also apt to receive all Impressions, and to be wrought on by all things he shall either communicate with, or joyn himself to, whether it be Cleanness, or the contrary. Also by Meats, Drinks, and Communication, all things have power by a Sympathetical Operation to work on Man, because he is like unto all, bearing a proportionable Nature unto all things. If People did understand this, they would prefer Sobriety and Temperance with Cleanness, far beyond what they do; and then Men would not be subjest to so many Diseases, as now they are.

9. Heat and Moisture is the Root of all Putrefaction, and therefore Bugs are bred in Summer, but they live all the Winter, tho they are not then so troublesome. They harbour in Bed-steads, Holes, and Hangings, Nitting, and breeding as Lice do in Cloaths: But all Men know, that Woollen and Linnen are not the Element of Lice, but they are bred from the fulsome Scents and Excrements that are breathed forth from the Body: The very same Radix have Bugs; and if their be any difference, they are from a higher Putrefaction, and there-

fore they are a more noisome stinking Creature.

Several

Several Receipts to destroy Bugs and Fleas.

put it into some Water, and let it stand three or sour days, then pour off your Water, and add to it a quantity of common Salt, more or less, as you think good (but the stronger the Water is made, both of Lime and Salt, the better it will perform the Cure;) then take this Liquor and wash the Floor, and the Sides of the Wall, and the Bedstead very well two or three times a Week, for a Month or two together, (not forgetting to give your Room as much Air as you can, by setting your Windows open most part of the day) this Liquor will destroy both Bugs and Fleas, if other Circumstances of good Housewifery and Cleanness be observed.

Another.

Take Colliquinto Seeds, a sufficient quantity to make Water strong, boyl them one quarter of an hour in Water, and wash the Walls, Floor, and Bedstead with this Water, two or three times in a Week in the hottest Season for a Month, or as you see occasion. This will also prevent the breeding both of Bugs and Fleas, [But do not forget to let into your Roons your Friend the Air.]

Another.

Take Wormwood, in its proper Season, dry it according to our Directions and slip it from the stalks, and put it into White Paper Bags made slat, and prick Holes in them to let the Fumes out, and put some of these Bags between your Bed and the Sacking, Mats or Boards, and some of them under your Boulster, and also under your Bed on the Floor, and some of the same Wormwood loose on the Tester of your Bed. The Fumes and Scents of this Herb, doth not only prevent the Generation of all kinds of Vermin, but it makes the Air of such Rooms, where it lies, wholesome.

Another.

Take Wormwood and Rue, a good quantity, boyl them a quarter of an hour in Water, then take common Salt,

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and add to this Water what quantity you please, (the stronger the better) then wash the Sides of the Wall, Floor, and Bedstead with this Water, two or three times a Week, and it will kill both Bugs and Fleas.

Another.

Take the Rinds or Outsides of Green Wall-nats, bruise them, and steep them in Water three or four Days, and wash your Rooms and Bedstead with it two or three times a Week, and it will work the same effect.

Another.

Take Wormwood and Mustard-Seed bruised, boyl them in Water a quarter of an hour, then add Salt to the Water, and wash the Wall, Floor, and Bedstead with it, which will prevent the Generation of all kinds of Vermin, if the sweet Influences of the Sun and Air be not prevented.

Another.

Take the Lies of Sope, after you have done washing, and boyl Onions in it, then add a little Salt to it, and wash your Room and Bedstead with it.

Another.

Take strong Vinegar, and mix some Salt to it, and sprinkle your Room; this doth not only prevent and kill Bugs and Fleas, but it is otherways wholesome.

A Fume.

Take Brimstone, and burn it on a Chasing-dish of Coals in the middle of your Room, (but remember to shut your Windows) this do two or three times a Week, or as often as you please, the oftner you do it, the sooner will the Cure be performed.

Another.

Take three or four Ounces of Genny-Pepper, more or less, burn it on a Chasing-dish of Coles in the middle of your Chamber, shut your Windows and Doors, and go out, or else it will serve you as it will the Bugs and Fleas. If you do thus two or three times a Week, for a Month or two in the hot Seasons, it will destroy all kind of Vermin in the bud.

Another.

To conclude, There is nothing better to prevent the Generation of Bugs and Fleas, and to keep your Bed sweet, than every Morning when you rise to set open your Windows, and lay open your Bed-cloaths, and so let it continue four or sive hours, in which time the Excrementitious Fumes, and gross humid Steams, which the Body breathed forth in the foregoing Night, will Evaporate by the help of the Air; this is a very good way to keep the Bed sweet, and to prevent the breeding of Vermin, it being impossible for any to keep their Bed sweet, if they do not more or less observe this Rule.

## CHAP. XVIII.

A short Discourse of the Pain in the Teeth, shewing from what Cause it does chiefly proceed, and how to prevent it.

He terrible Pains and Diseases of the Teeth do chiefly proceed from two Causes. The First is from certain filthy phlegmy Matter which the Stomach and Veffels do continually breath and fend forth, which does Lodge or Center in the Mouth, especially between the Teeth, and on the Gums; and some People having fouler Stomachs than others, fuch do breath forth very fower, flinking, phlegmy Matter, which does not only increase the Pain, but causes the Teeth to become loose and rotten: And for want of continual cleanfing and washing, those Breathings, and this phlegmy Matter turns to Putrefaction, which does eat away the Gums, as tho Worms had eaten them. And this defect is gencrally attributed to the Difease called the Scurvey; but it is a mistake, the Cause is chiefly, at is mentioned before, from the Stomach, or for want of Cleanlings.

2. This Distemper of the Teeth and Gums does also proceed from the various sorts of Meats and Drinks, and

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more

more especially from the continual cating of Flesh, Fish, and fat sweet things, compounded of various Ingredients of disagreeing Natures, which do not only obstruct the Stomach, but fur and foul the Mouth, part thereof remaining upon the Gums, and between the Teeth: For all such things do quickly turn to Putrefaction, which does by degrees corrupt both the Teeth and Gums. Betides, our Beds take up near half the time of our Lives, which time the Body is not only without motion, but the Bed and Coverings do keep it much hotter than the Day-garments, especially of those that draw the Curtains of their Windows and Beds fo close, that the pure Spirits and thin refreshing Vapours of the Air are hindred of having their free egress and regress, which does dull and flatten the Action of the Stomach. the Night does foul the Mouth more than the Day, furring it with a gross slimy Matter, especially those that have foul Stomachs, and are in Years; for whatfoever are the diforders of the Body, the Mouth does always partake of them, which ought to be cleanfed every Morning.

3. It is to be noted, That most People do also attribute the Diseases of the Teeth to Colds, Rhuems, and other outward Accidents. It is true, outward Accidents will further this Difease; but then there must be Matter before-hand, otherwise outward Colds can have no power to cause this Pain. The fame is to be understood in all Stoppages of the Breast, and other Obstructions, as Coughs, and the like. For, if any part be obstructed, or there be Matter for Diftemper, then, on every fmall occasion of outward Colds, or the like Accidents, Nature complains. If your Teeth and Gums be found, and free from this Matter, take what Colds you will, and your Teeth will never complain, as dayly experience doth shew. For all outward Colds and other Accidents of the like Nature, have no power to feize any part of the Body, except first there be some inward Defect or Infirmity: Suppose the Teeth be defestive, then the Discase falls on that part; or if it be the Head, Eyes, Breaft, Back<sub>2</sub> Back, or any other part or Member of the Body, that is obstructed, the evil is felt in that part. Therefore if the Mouth be kept clean by continual Washings, it will prevent all Matter of Putrefaction; and then Colds, and the like Accidents, will have no power to seize this Part, or cause this terrible Pain. Even so it is in all other Parts

of the Body.

4. There are many various things, of divers Natures, prescribed by Physicians, and others, as Washes, &c. to preserve the Teeth and Gums; but most of them, if not all, to little or no purpose, as daily Experience teaches: For, all high, sharp Salts, and things of a sour or keen Nature, do rather cause the Teeth to perish, than the contrary, as do all hot Spirits, be they what they will: Many have destroyed their Teeth by the frequent use of such things, and it hath hardly ever been known that any such things have ever cured or prevented the aking Pains of the Teeth, but water only. Many examples I could mention to demonstrate this; but

too tedious for this place.

5. The best, most sure, and never-failing way to prevent the Diseases and Pains in the Teeth and Gums is, every Morning to wash your Mouth with at least ten or twelve Mouthfuls of pure Water, cold from the Spring or River, gently rubbing your Mouth with your Finger, or a Cloth, and so again after Dinner or Supper, swallowing down a Mouthful of Water after each Washing: There being no fort of Liquor in the World so pure and clean as Water; and nothing doth cleanse and free the Teeth and Gums from that foul Matter which does proceed from the Breathings and Purgings of the Stomach, and from the various forts of Food, so well as Water: The use of other Washes is to little or no purpole; but whofoever do constantly wash their Mouths with Water, as is before mentioned, shall find an essential Remedy. All hard Rubbing and Picking of the Teeth ought by any means to be avoided, for that is injurious to them. And when soever you find your Mouth foul, or subject to be slimy, as sometimes it will more than at others, according to the good or evil state state of the Stomach, tho' it be not after eating; at all such times you ought to wash your Mouth. This Rule all Mothers and Nurses ought to observe, washing the Mouths of their Children two or three times a day; and also to cause their Children to swallow down a little Water, which will be very refreshing to their Stomachs: For Milk does naturally soul and fur the Mouth and Teeth; and, if they be not kept clean by continual washing, it causes the Breeding of Childrens Teeth to be more painful to them.

6. To keep your Teeth white, one of the best things is a piece of a China Dish, or a piece of a fine Dutch Earthen Dish, made into fine Powder, and the Teeth rubbed with it.

7. Few there be that understand or consider the excellent Vertues of Water, it being an Element of a mild and cleansing Nature and Operation, friendly unto all things, and of universal Use: But because it is so common, and so easily procured, I am asraid that many People will be like Naaman the Syrian, when the Prophet Elisha advised him to wash seven times in the River of Jordan to cure his Leprose; it being the Ignorance and Folly of most People, to admire those things they do not know, and, on the other side, to despise and trample under foot those Things and Mysteries they do know; which the Learned in all Ages have taken notice of: For, should some People know what Apothecaries and others give them, they would despise the Physick, and have but little respect for their Doctor.

All Housewives do know, that no fort of Liquor, be it what it will, will cleanse and sweeten their Vessels, but only Water; all other Liquors leaving only a sower stinking Quality behind them, which will quickly cause Putrefaction: But Water in its own nature is clean and pure, not only for all Uses in House-wifery, and the Preservation of Health, but the Saints and Holy Men of God have highly esteemed this Element, by using it in the exteriour Acts of Divine Worship, as having a Simile with the Eternal Water of Life, that does purifie and cleanse the Soul from Sin.

CHAP

## GHAP. XIX.

Of Marriage, and the Inconveniencies of unequal Matches.

S Ince the main Scope of this whole Treatife is but to set before my Fellow-Mortals the Means and Courses whereby they may obtain Health, both of the Body and Mind, and to shew them from whence the grievous Diseases of the one, and tormenting Passions of the other do proceed: And since there is nothing that more frequently brings Grief, Affliction and Distraction on the Minds of People (and many times lamentable Diseases in their Bodies too) than inconsiderate and unsit Marriages, I could not but think it necessary to add a sew Words on a Subject so general and important.

I His facred Tye of Marriage was instituted by God in Paradise, that the Woman might be an Helpmeet to the Man, and each party a Comfort and Solace to each other, and so propogare their Kind in Love and Peace; but by Peoples corrupt manners and abuses of that holy Institution, it is now to many become the greatest Plague of humane Life, where two unsociable Creatures are yoked together to each others torment, yet cannot be separated, but are forced with struggling, and goring, and kicking each other, to drudge on a most uncomfortable days work of Misery, till Death unharness them. But I shall not spend time on general Complaints, which are bootless, but come to particulars,

I. Of all forts of Marriages, the worst and most unequal'st is for Young Men to Marry Women who are
(through years) past Child-bearing, which as it is seldom, if ever, done but for some base, hellish, sordid,
Self-eads on the Man's side, and bruitish unnatural stimulations

mulations of Lust on the Womans, so it very rarely fails to be attended with its own Punishment, even in this Life, there being few Sins that People are guilty of, that do more openly and shamefully contradict the Laws of God and Nature, and that too (which renders it ten times the worse) under colour of an Holy Institution of God.

In the Beginning, after the Lord created Male and Female, he faid unto them, Increase, Multiply and Replenish the Earth. This was the Command of the Creator, which all Mankind are obliged unto; and whofoever breaks this Law for any particular felf-ends, as Money, Gluttony, Honour, Idleness, or the like Vanities, does draw upon himself the Indignation of God, because he has on purpose withstood the most Natural Influences and Operations of Nature, and turned them into Wantonness. These kind of Marriages do also contradict the whole course and progress of Nature, and feems to threaten all things with a Period; and hereby Man shews himself a hundred-fold worse and more deprayed than the basest and most savagest of Beafts, who will neither touch their Females when they are with Young, nor after they are Old, and past Breeding. Which might be an Example unto us, if Pride, devilih Lusts and Intemperances did not possess Peoples Souls. All Creatures in this World, even the very Vegetables, do strive with highest diligence to produce its Seed, wherein is contained all the Properties of the Body, and then the old Body dieth. This is the Bond of Nature, which preferves all things, and all Creatures do vehemently defire to bring forth their Likenesses, which God's Law in Nature doth by an inward impulse constrain them unto, and in the performance thereof all Sensitive Creatures have the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. Every Man and Woman in the World, except some few, who have depraved themfelves, has a Natural Defire to raife up unto themselves Posterity; for without it Nature cannot be satisfied, but fomething feems always wanting, they have not discharged discharged one great end of their Being, and will die extreamly in the World's Debt, how rich soever they

may be accounted. \*

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When Young and Old Intermarry, there is an inward, natural, and therefore unappeafable contrariety, loathing and dislike between them, whence ariseth Aversion, Hatred, Jealousie and Irreconcileable Discords, and causeth the Young Man to long after forbidden and unlawful Beds; it takes away all the true Natural Delight and Pleasure, and renders the Mind uncapable of all Spiritual Duty, polluting the Soul and Body, whence doth proceed both Ruin and Destruction to the Health, and also to the ill-gotten Estate; for if a Young Man could attain a Young Virgin with the same outward Advantages, viz. Money, Honour, Idleness, &c. as he can have with an Old Woman, this latter fort might go without their Young Gallants. But how base a thing it is, and how unaturally it looks, that men should value Money more than the Law of God, and the fatisfaction of Nature, and the raising up of Seed unto themselves, which is a thing of fo great moment, that the Lord commanded, That the Brother of him that died Childles, should Marry the Wife of his deceased Brother, that he might raise up Seed unto him; for he that dies Childless, seems to have lived to no purpole, and not to have answered that End for which he was made: Nor have we any . Example in the Scriptures of Truth, that ever any fuch Unnatural Marriages were celebrated.

Furthermore, Children do encrease Love, and makes the Assections more warm between Men and their Wives, encouraging lawful Care and Diligence, both in the Father and the Mother: Nor is there any thing can make a Marriage-State tolerable, but True Natural Love and Assection, not to be altered with Troubles, when Sickness, and the like Accidents happen, there being few Married People but meet with many Troubles and Crosses, which true Love to Wife and Children makes more easie, and encourgeth each Sex to go through them with cheerfulness of Spirit: But on the Contrary, when

Men

Men meet with Disappointments and Crosses Abroad. and their Love is Cold at Home, then all's out of Tune. and the Phantalie is fet on wandering after Vanity, which gives occasion for the Wife to do the like; And thus there is caused an Unequal Disharmonious Life. and is the Fruit of the Tree of Wrath which Mankind has stirred up through their Unnatural Lusts and Pasfions, which cannot escape the Divine Hand of Retaliation; for if all the Hairs of our Head be numbred, and that a Sparrow cannot fall without Divine Providence, how then should those great Sins, which are absolutely against God's Divine and Natural Law, and against the Right of Nature? Must they not be taken notice of by his Divine Hand? For every Principle both in the Evil and the Good doth comprehend its own Children, and alfo their works; and if men, by superfluity of Naugh: tiness, and devilish Wantonness, have kindled the fierce Wrath, then they must not receive their Reward from another Principle.

But few there be that are truly fensible, or do confider how great a Sin it is for Men and Women on purpose, for the sake and love of Wantonness, to hinder the ends of Nature, making a Sport and Pastime of that great formative Power, which is ellential in every Man and Woman, that thereby they might produce their Species, and the Images of their Creator, which they bear; the Word of Divine Power is always in motion, viz. a forming, figuring, and shaping of all things, both Spiritual and Corporeal; if it should cease, all things would drop into their Original. And if men would but be still, and cease from their own ways of self-hood, and from kindling the fierce wrath of God, they could not but fee the grofs evil of fuch unnatural Practices, which how odious it is, we may perceive by his fierce indignation against Onan, whom the Scriptures testifies, the Lord flew, because he wilfully prevented Generation; which thereby feems to be reckoned as a Degree of Murder: Therefore let all that fear the Lord feparatethemselves from such unsie Marriages, which ought not

not by any pretences to be countenanced, but condemned by all sober-minded People, as a practice of Sodom and Egypt, and such as follow it without Repentance, will be swallowed up by the Red-Sea of Divine Vengeance and Indignation.

2. Such Men as, through Age or other Infirmities, are so weakened, and their Natures so decayed, as they are incapable of Generation, are not fit for Marriage, nor ought to delude themselves with the pleasurable Fancies of Yourb; for the company of Woman in Age, if there be not Strength and Temperance, is not only a Sin against God and his Law in Nature, but generally proves of ill consequence as to Health, the' otherwise Men may in the fight of God be permitted Marriage even in Old Age; that is to fay, fuch Men who are vigorous of Strength, lasting Healths; but then it ought to be to fuch Women as are not past Child-bearing; for the fuitableness of Marriage is not when the Man and the Woman are of equal Age, but when on either part they can answer that end for which Marriage was ordained, viz. the having of Issue and Posterity. But generally, as for ancient Men, if it hath pleased the Almighty to take away the Wives of their Youth, it is far better they should spend the remainder of their Days single; for Solitude does afford unto the fober-minded and contemplative Soul many excellent Advantages, both by Night and Day, it being easier for fuch an one to keep his Mind intent and upright, and free from cares and wandering; for there are many infirmities that attend Women, which will always add some trouble and affliction to the Husband, more especially if there be a dear affection and respect; besides that, Society plunges Men more in the Affairs of the World, which if we mind Virtue and Eternal Happiness, as we ought to do, will prove as so many Clogs and Fetters to the Soul, and press her down to the Earthly Thoughts and Considerations, when she would gladly mount up to Heaven, on the foaring Wing of a Devout Meditation; and this ought

ought the more to be resented by Aged People, because they are certain their oppertunities can be but short, because there is but little Sand lest in their Lives Glass, and tis pity to trifle away any of it on Variety, in making Love where no Fruit can be expected, or on the gossipping Stories of Talkative Woman, that like the Nighting ale, is become nothing but Tongue and Voice; and much worse to be snatch'd from the sweet Contemplations of Eternity, by the perpetual bawlings and noise of an unreasonable Screich-Owle, or Croakings of a Night-Raven, that makes ones Bed more uneasier than a Nest of Hornets, or Reguins's Barrel stuck full of sharp

Nails, whereinto he was thrust stark naked,

The Inconveniences that attend Marriage in Age are many, the Benefits very few; how ill it looks to fee the Spring of Wantonness arise in the Autumn of Life, and a Man, (according to the Vulgar Proverb) appear like an Onion with a Gray Head and a Green Tail; too pregnant Symptoms that they have not forgot their Youthful Vanities and Lusts, but would fain act them over again, tho' Nature refuses them the means; their Minds being as much as ever inflamed with sensual Fires, tho' their enfeebled Bodies cannot keep place with them to bring their loose extravagant Desires into Act. Such Matches therefore, however they may be cloaked with the Title of Holy Matrimony, are indeed Rapes upon Nature, and lustful Sallies of a debauched Imagination, which always proves very prejudicial to the Health of Body, and obstructs the ways of Virtue and Piety. Besides, if the Wives of such Doting Old Men happen to be Strong, Youthful and Aimable, they are frequently tempted by Lude Young Gallants, to defile their Nuptial-Beds, and finding at home only Dalliance, (enough to stir up wanton Desires) without Abillity to fatisfie and allay them, thereupon are too often led away to take wrong measures abroad, to the Destruction of their own Souls, and many times of their Bodies too, to the Grief and Difgrace of their too late repining titular Husbands, and the Dishonour and Confusion of Families. Families. Therefore, if Men on whom Age hath snow-ed her Silver Locks, (which ought to be the Ensigns of Wisdom) will enjoy Health, and Strength, and Peace, and live a virtuous quiet Life, let them beware of embarquing themselves in such unsit Marriages, which is they should prove tolerable to themselves, as rarely it happens, yet if they have Children by former Wives, had great odds, but is proves a great Mischief to them, and an occasion of such unnatural Heart-burnings and Animosities, as every prudent Man would willingly prevent.

3. There are another fort of Young fters, that are for an equality in Estates and Births, despising the innocents simple and natural influences of agreeing Hearts, and united Affections, and all those Real, though Secret Grounds of Love, whence proceeds our inclination to affect fuch and fuch Complexions, Features or Humours ; all which is not regarded by this fort of People; but they are meer Jockies in the Art of Wiving, and will Higgle for the other Hundred Pound in Portion, and Fifty Pound more at the birth of the first Child, or elfe the poor Lass after the Wedding-Cloathes are made, must go look her an Husband; fuch fordid Spirits as these, make nothing to strain Nature, and offer Violence to their own Inclinations, nay, to their Confeiences too, if it may but make for their Covetous Interests. The first Question they ask, is, Has she flore of Money? If the have, that's fufficient encouragement, whether she be of good Temper, or Virtuously inclined, or of an healthy found Constitution, fit to bear healthy found Children, or be a good House-wife, and of a prudent peaceful Behaviour, or have the Fear of God before her Eyes, or not, they never regard; and yet these ought to be the chief Ends and Considerations of every Man in Marriage, and not the mixing of Mannors, and joyning together of Farms, and coupling of Stocks, as if their Bags must needs mutually Ergender, and breed and multiply as well as their Perfons: This making

making of Matrimony a Matter of Money, and Miferly Parents facrificing their Children to Mammem is a wretched Idolatry, little inferiour to theirs of Old, who offered their Sons and Daughters to Molock they made oblations of them in Flames, which quickly devoured them; but you deliver them up, and force them into loathing Embraces, where perhaps they languish out twenty or thirty Years in perpetual Vexations and Torment, without one hour's folid Content or Satisfaction, and all this for a little Base Pelf, which never has been known to make any happy, where Content,

Sobriety and Virtue have been wanting.

But if God's Law, and the Influences of unbiast Nature did take place in Peoples Hearts, there would not be fuch overlooking those that have but a little Money; the Rich and Noble then would often Marry with the Poor, or those they now call their Unequals: For where shall we find a bealthy, fresh, rose, straight- Limb'd, Angelfac'd, Innocent Virgin, fit for Emperours to get Princes upon, fooner than amongst the Daughters of Shepherds, or the untutor'd Troops of a poor Country-Village? Did Men live in the Power and Operation of God's Laws, and the Dictates of Nature, none of them would delude the Simplicity of Virgins, by Deceitful Kindnelles, and when they have gotten their Leud Defires of them, then leave them, and their own Off-fpring to beg their Bread, exposed to shame and want, and all the Evils imaginable, making nothing to cut off the Thread of Love, and bury Affection through the Power of their depraved Wills, which is a Crying Sin, and next door to Murder.

The truth is, there is scarce one Person of an hundred that make his or her choice from Wisdom, or a right Understanding, and to answer the end for which the Lord instituted Marriage in the beginning; but if a Man have but an Estate, the otherwise never so diseased, insirm, or unsit, all is overlook'd and excused, Money covers all infirmities, where the Heart is degenerated from Truth and Virtue, making that there Master, which

if well used would be a good Servant, most People being fo blind and stupid, that they dare not cast their Care, and repose their Trust in him, who by his bountiful Divine Hand of Providence taketh care for all, and preferveth all, and from whom every good Gift proceeds, both Temporal and Spiritual; this trusting and relying on the Creature more than the Creator, is the greatest Idolatry, and that which the Lord abominates, for a Curse does follow all those who prefer their devillish Lusts, and foolish Passions, and greedy Desires of Money, before the good and holy Fear of the Lords and his Innocent Law, Themselves, Wives and Children being afflicted with a numberless Number of Difeafes and Infirmities; and what Fruit can be expected from fuch corrupt Trees? Whence think ye proceed Leprous Scabby Diseases, Joint-evils, and that which they call the Kings-Evil, wherewith many thousands in this Nation of all forts are afflicted, as also the Gour in Youth, Consumptions, and other incurable Diseases? Are not most, or all these Evils the effect of undue Marriages, Uncleannesses, and Intemperances? And yet if a Man ask them, how came fuch or fuch a Difease, they will confidently answer, We do not know, even as it pleaseth God; we know nothing we have done which should occasion it. Thus laying the Canfe on the Lord, of all their In= firmities and Evils, never considering that it is the Reward of their own Transgression, and of their own Evil Courfes, which have awakened the poyfonous Properties in the Elements of the Body.

4. A Fourth fort of Blame-worthy, are those who do Marry without any due Consideration of the weight and importance of what they go about; sure a thing in which the Happiness or Misery of a Man's whole suture Life is involved, and which can be done but Once, should be considered Twice before we undertake it. But many People are so harried away with the Heat and Fury of youthful Lusts, Passions, and Wantonness, as they mind nothing, but a present Satisfaction of their bruitish Defrees,

fires, vainly imagining that they shall never be otherwife; but alas! as foon as those fiery Transports are allayed, their Love languishes, grows cold and flat; and those very Embraces wherein they placed their highest Happiness, become wearisom, nauseous, and perhaps loathfom, and then thefe hot Lovers become Rude, Sordid, Stubborn, Bold, Surly, and Inhumane, having no true Natural Affection unto, nor taking any honest Care for Wife or Children, but grow Diffolute, Drunken, and Idle; as they get Children in the heat of Drink and Lust, so they make not the least Provision to Preserve them. How many thousands of poor Women and Children are more miferable than any Creatures on the Earth, if we do but consider the Hunger, Cold, Diseases, Griefs, Vexations, and Distractions, which they endure from the intolerable Idleness, Dehauchery, Crosness, or other ill Carriage, Words, and Communications of some bruified Things, whom they are obliged to call Husbands and Fathers?

5. The Fear of the Lord being the beginning of all Wisdom, both Divine and Humane, ought to be the principal Object of every Man and Womans Thoughts, Words, and Actions, and then they would be taught, by the Spirit of Truth, how they may chuse unto themselves suitable Wives and Husbands: For Marriage is as it were the Foundation either to Virtue or Vice; and nothing can make a Conjugal Life happy, but suitable Dispositions and Virtue, and where their coming together is from a well-grounded Love, and natural Affections mutually combined to answer the End of that State, that is, to raife up Seed in the Fear of the Lord, and then the Bleffing of the the most High is with, and upon them in all their Affairs, and whether they have much or little of the World's Wealth, they are fatisfied, as knowing that it is not Riches, but true Love that can make a Married Life pleafant, or encourage Industry in the Man and Wife: But where Equality in Tempers, Years, and Virtues meet, it makes this Society the most happy of all others, their Love covers a multitude of InfirmiInfirmities; Joys are doubled, Griefs divided, and all Troubles made easie.

'Tis true, every Married Estate is followed more or less with Inconveniences; for it forceth a Man to appear in the World, and thrust himself into Business, and attend and bow himfelf to those that perhaps he doth not much care for, or defire their Company, because they often spur him to Evil, or to do that, which, if Interest were not at stake, he would not do; and where there are fix or feven more in a Family, there will unavoidably be committed many Disorders, sometimes by Servants, fometimes by Children, and feldom it is that they are all in Health long together, And if it happens that the Wife have a good efteem of her Doctor and his Phylick, then she will do nothing without his Advice, which proves not only chargeable, but many times continues their ill Habits of Body, and this is apt to make Men grumble, fret, and repine; and thereunto the other Cross-accidents usually attending Married Persons, as encrease of Charge, the uncertain Gains, and the certain Expences, the hazards of Childbearing, the crying and noise of Children, and their Death, the Lamentation of a tender loving Wife, re-· fuling to be comforted for her Children, because they are not: Or if there be no Children, then the Discontents of Barrennels, and Rachel's out cry, Give me Children, or elfe I die. All these Troubles, Inconveniences, and many others too tedious to instance, are apt to hover round the Marriage-Bed; and therefore it ought to be well fortified with a fixed and unalterable Love, founded on Virtue, Piety, and Judgment, for want of which, Multitudes of both Sexes, as foon as the Honey-Moon is past, and the first fervours of their Passion glutted, and flipt away as a Dream, do become burthened and uneafy, and spend in vain a thousand Wishes, That they were fingle again. For in truth, Marriage does very rarely answer the Ends of those that chiefly propose Pleasure, Money, or the satisfactions of any particular Lust or Passion; therefore none are happy, or can answer the Ee 3

the End for which Marriage was ordained, but only those who chuse their Yoke fellows in the fear of the Lord, and from a well-composed Disposition, and pure natural Affections, not having an Eye to Money, Honour, Idleness, Lusts, or a petulant Abuse of the Creative Pows er of God; for Man is the Image of God, and his Son and Off fpring, therefore they ought not to take unto themselves Wives of all that they like, as the Sons of God are complained of to have done, Gen, 6. They Jaw the Daughters of Men were fair, and they chose unto themselves Wives of all that they liked; not what the Lord liked; nor in his Fear, but what themselves liked; that is, for Luft, Honour, Self-ends, which was all contrary to God's Law and Commandment; therefore the Lord was prowoked to Wrath, and they brought forth Gyants, Monflers, and Deftroyers, and the Lord cut short their days. My Spirit (ball not always strive with Man, nevertheless his days shall be an hundred and twenty Years. Here you see Man's Life was abridged by reason of their unfit Marriages, and the Corruption of their Conversation, whereby Mankind became corrupted in the very Root, whence proceeds not only fierce, beaftial Inclinations and Dispositions, but a great number of Diseases, which many bring into the World with them, of which most are incurable.

or observe the Rules of Temperance in the use of the Marriage Bed, but are generally too indulgent and immoderate in the Pleasures of Venus, which of all others are most inticing, and seems more natural than any other Superfluity; but it is also the most cangerous both to the Health of the Body and Mind; for when Men give themselves up thereunto, it destroys the vigour of the Understanding, makes the Mind poor, base and essentiate; and as to the Elements of the Body, it weakens and consumes them, and by degrees Contracts such Diseases as strike at, and corrupt the very Root of Nature. In a word, nothing more Unmans a Man, than this sort of Intemperance; therefore the following Rules

Rules and Observations will be beneficial to all that shall observe them.

If, Every one ought to be Temperate in Meats and Drinks, and to eat those things as are naturally equal in their parts, and to avoid all Rich Cordial Drinks, and Spiced Compositions, for such things over heat the Blood, and open all the Gates of the Venereal Property, whence proceed irregular and vehement Inclinations, which ought to be avoided. Instead of such Excesses, you will do well to entertain proper Labour and Exercise, which will prevent the Generation of fuch Superfluous Matter, and this will be the more effectual, if sometimes you will be fo kind, as by Abstinence, to give Nature time to Concoct her Crudities, and fast at the least eight or ten hours between your Meals. For in truth, were People but fensible what Benefits attend moderate Fasting, there would not be so many secret Gluttons in the World, and a great part of that Debauchery, whereby fo many Estates are swallowed, so many Families difhonoured, and fo many Perfons Bodies weakened and

decayed, would be prevented.

adly, All young People ought to refrain the reading the Books of Romances Plays, &c. whose chief Subject is to treat of Wanton Love-stories, and also to avoid idle Venereal Discourses, and Lascivious Pictures, which do fecretly and infensibly stir up, and strengthen the Venereal Qualities of Nature, and cause Youth to think and to do that which otherwise would never have fallen within their Imagination; and having once got poffession in the Soul, they will soon wholly subdue and captivate it; for when once a young Person of either Sex has baffled Modesty, the Life-guard of Chastity; or if once they have suffered the fort of their Virginity to be irregularly stormed, tho' they shall never so much repent of, and resolve against such Folly for the future, yet they will find it a very hard Task to obtain the Gift or Power of Continency again, though they feek it with Tears, as Efau did his Birth-right. 'Tis easier to Prevent than Repent; and not so hard for those who never violated

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violated their Integrity, to perish therein, as for those that have once transgressed, to conduct the rest of their Lives according to the Prescripts of Chastity and Virtue; for the latter, are for the most part subjected by every Snare to all inserior Powers, and the Vanities and Wantonness of the Fless, whereby they commit great Outrages against God's Law in Nature. Add to this, that Lasciviousness does much lessen that esteem which Men ought to have for Women, and brings Contempt upon a Matrimonial Life, and withal contracts many incurable Diseases, and consumes the outward

Substance.

3 dly, As the first Errors in any kind are generally of facal Consequence, so most young People New married, inconsiderately lay a foundation for their suture Discontents and Miseries, (like ill Horse-men) they Whip and Spur fo at their first setting out, that 'tis no wonder if they Tyre before they arrive at their Journies end, contracting Surfeits, Gouts, general Weaknesses, alteration of the Complexion, Confumptions, and other languishing Diseases, as may appear by many young Men and Women, especially Men, who grow Pale, and their Flesh wastes, and their Joynts grow feeble, and their Nerves tremble, and an universal Indisposition seizes and spreads it self through the whole Body, and then what can be expected, but that their Children should become weakly, and subject to Diseases? Nay, many times for this very reason, they are radically tinctured with Infirmities, and branded with Diseases even in the very Womb, and, thence by way of Rebound or Retaliation, Variety of Difeases result back again to their Mothers, before they are yet disburthened, or can imagine from what Cause those Disturbances arise. Thus many that were brave healthy Virgins, are no fooner Married, and become Child-bearers, but they grow weak, feeble, and full of Diseases and Disorders, which is the more remarkable, fince the same, or the like, is not to be infranced in any other Creature: This figuld teach Men to behave themselves friendly, and with as Even and Pleasant

Pleasant a Temper as possible they can to their young Wives because nothing does so much Injury to Women (especially when Pregnant, or Great-with-child ) as a crofs furly Carriage from those, from whom they expect Indulgence and a pleafant Humour. For let us complain never fo much of Shrews and Scolds, yet I must do Truth that Justice, as to avow, That the Crosness and Ill carriage of the Wives has not the hundredth part of that power to burt and wound the Healths of Men, as the unkindness and ill deportment of Husbands have to prejudice the Women; for that Sex being of a weak tender Nature, their Fires burn but weak, and their predominant Quality stands in the meek Element of Water, fo that every little Affront, from those they Love, wounds them to the very Heart, and does very often awaken, even the very Central Spirits, whereby Nature is put into agonious trembling Condition, whence proceed Suffocations of the Spirits, and Stoppages of the due

Circulations, and thence variety of Diseases. Farthermore, Married People ought not by any kind of Arts of compounding or preparing of Meats or Drinks, endeavour to heighten and strain Nature, whereby they may be the better able to gratifie their Lufts and Extravagant Wantonness; for all fuch things are an Affront to Nature, and force her out of her simple way; and tho' for the present, by such Arts, the Party seems more vigorous, yet he shall soon find that the same decays, and renders him much more weak and impotent, than if he had never medled with fuch Abominations. ought any to suffer their Imaginations, Wills or Defires to enter too violently into the Venereal Properties; for the Imagination of Mankind is so strong and powerful, that it can kindle and awaken all the Central Properties, whereby many particular Persons, tho' by their Constitutions, cold and but weakly, do yet through Imagination and strong Defires stir up Nature to a great height, even to the ruin of their Healths; for Nature never ought to be spurred or strained, but suffered gently to go on in her own Pace, and her own Way. The lawful ufe if Nature be not stimulated on by some unnatural Course or Superfluity, either of Imagination, Meats, Drinks, Idleness, or the like, but rather makes People more light-some and pleasant, as being a thing purely Natural; but if raised, or forced on by Art, then there is no Intemperance or Superfluity does so soon wound the Health, or bring so many Inconveniences on both Body and Mind.

4thly, The most proper Age for Men to Marry at, is from Twenty fix Years of Age to Thirty, or thereabouts, for then Mature has attained to the highest degree of Marurity, so that the moderate use of Lawful Sheets will not burt; belides, at those Years, it is to be supposed, Persons will (if ever) be come to some degrees of Dicretion, Understanding, Staidness, and Moderation, to know their Duties, and how to behave themselves to their Wives and Families. There is nothing more injurious to the Health of the Body, than a too early Acquaintance nith Venus, or immoderate use of her in Touth. whilst Nature is a growing, it does in some Constitutions weaken the Spermatick Veffels, and the retentive Faculty, fo that Nature is never able to out-grow it. For the Female Sex from Eighteen to Twenty fix, is a very proper time to alter their Condition, and of Virgins commence Women. 'Tis a very ill custom People have got to Match their Daughters almost as foon as they are out of their Hanging-Sleeves, and I know no excuse for it, but the Licenticulness of the Age, which is fuch, that if Parents do not provide Husbands for their Daughters at Fourteen, they are ready to provide them themselves, or do worfe: The Proverb is certainly true, and in more Senses than one, -He that Marries a Girl, marrs a Woman; it spoils their Growth, hastens on Diseases, causes a breed of small sickly puling Children, makes her a Miitrefs before the understands her self, whence ill management of the Family, and forty other Mischiefs, too tedious to enumerate.

guire Women to separate themselves when their Un-

cleanness, or Monthly Visits are upon them (for Conception at such times is unnatural, and fails not to intail Liprous and Filthy Difeases on the Children then begot, as Boils, Botches, Kings-Evil, &c.) fo it will be also convenient for Men sometimes to lye alone; for the lying of Man and Wife together always in the same Bed, is apt to decrease Love, and make it cold, and also destroys the Health and Courage of Man; whereas their separating ( prowided it be done freely and prudently, and not in difcontent or fullenness) and lying alone sometimes for a feafon, encreafeth the strength of the Body, and makes the mind more vigorous, and renders their coming together again more defirable and pleafant; it being an hard thing for many Men to have fuch esteem as they ought to have, for those things they over-charge themselves withal, tho they be the best of Enjoyments. this lying alone is the rather to be urged, because Women have no natural Inclination to Venereal Astions after Conception, fetting aside their depraved Desires and Imaginations, arising from the provocations Men may use, which do kindle and violently ftir up the hidden or fleeping Properties of Venus, and strain and force Nature out of her Way and Operation; therefore no Woman ought to know her Husband after known Conception, till after they be delivered and well again. All the Creatures of the Field, even the whole Creation may be Examples either to teach or upbraid Mankind in this particular, yet few there be that are fensible of the greatness of this Sin, nor of the evil Consequences that attend Mankind by the Practice thereof. Indeed Cuftom makes the greatest Evils easie and familiar, and even excusable in the Eyes of most People, but not in the fight of God and Nature. For this cause Mankind is afflicted with many and great Perturbations and Distempers, which no other Creatures are subject unto, because Men break the good Law of God in Nature, and turn the natural use of things into Wantonness, which cannot pass unretaliated; for the Divine Eye and Providence takes notice of all the Good and Evil Works of Mankind, and Rc-

Rewards every one according to its Intrinsick Nature, which we ought to regard, and not efteem a thing Good or Lawful, meerly because Customary, and because the multitude do it, but rather for that very Reason we ought to suspect it; for there is scarce a worse Guide than the Crowd. Few their be that ever in their whole Lives consider, or so much as imagine, that they can be guilty of any Sin with their own Wives, tho they commit all kinds of Folly, Wantonness, and Uncleanness with them. Whereas in truth, fince thereby they violate the Law of God, and course of undepraved Nature, there is but very little difference, as to the Intrinfick Evil, between him that Marries an Old Woman, or him that commands, his Wife at unfit feafons, as in the time of Pregnancy, or her Lunar Visits, and him that goes to Common. Harlots; only the former is not fo Scandalous, because allowed by Law or Custom, which forbid the latter; but in the fight of God and Nature they are both

grand Evils.

6thly. Intemperance is so great an Enemy to Mankind, that it corrupts both Root and Branch, as when Men overcharge themselves with Meats and Drinks, which heat the Blood, and fo violently inflame and fwell the Spermatick Veffels, whence proceed wanton Defires, and toofe Imaginations, that vehemently impress and incorporate themselves in, and with the Venerial Properties, even as the Imaginations and Defires of a Woman with Child do impress the Image of the thing longed for, on the Fruit or Child. The Seed does contain all the true Properties, and the whole state of the Mind and Sensual Powers, whether it be Good or Evil at the time of Conception, and accordingly the Fruit is endued with good or evil Dispositions and Inclinations; and the Face or Complexion of each Child is figured or framed according as the Posture and Aspects of the Parents Faces, are at the very juncture, or time of Conception, viz. whether they look Soberly, or Merry, Languishing, or with Wide Months, Eyes distorted, Sullen, sleepy, or beauy and dull, or lively and brisk, or any other Fashion or Form, the

the very same will the Imagination impress on the Fruit or Child: For Nature has a fecret Power of conveyance, by Virtue of the Phantafie and Spirits, which is unperceivable to the Parents. Therefore all Fathers and Mothers ought at all times to be Sober, and keep themselves cool and low, that the Spirit of Understanding may have its Operation. For every thing or Quality, whether it be Evil or Good, has a Key in it felf to open its own Principle, and hath a Seed to beget its own Likeness in all Particulars. For this cause a simple mean Life, in which the Power of God and Nature have their Operation in equal weight and measure, is to be preferred before the Grandeur and State of this World, Sobriety, and the Fear of the Lord being the Foundation of all Virtue; for all Health, Strength, and Vigour, both of the Body and Mind, do confift in the Unity of the Parts, and a just Temperament or Equality. the other side, Contrariety is the Root and Parent of all Diseases, both Internal and External. Therefore let every one apply himself to Wisdom, which will teach the Knowledge of God in a Man's felf, which Knowledge and Eye of Wisdom will lead and conduct every one that is an obedient Student, into the Life of Uniformity, where every property of Nature does impress and reign in each other, fending forth Hymns and Hallelnjahs, and Everlasting Songs of Praises unto the God of Unity and Order.

Creator of all Beings, has subjected all Creatures unto his unalterable Law of Nature, and therefore they keep and observe their proper Times and Seasons for Generation, and consequently are more healthy and sound than Mankind; but Man being made greater than any other Creature visible, viz. God's Image, and endued with Divine and Humane Wisdom, and a free uncontroulable Will, which he can immerseeither into Evil or Good; the Lord for this cause faith, I have set Life and Death before you, chuse ye. Now most Men inclining to the lest-hand way, are thereby precipitated into all Unclean-

ness, Unchastity, and Intemperance, and in all Evils do as much exceed most forts of Beasts, as Men do excel Beasts in Wisdom; for the Lord endued Man with the Spirit of Understanding, by which he might be a Guide and Law unto himself; but he has degenerated, and withflood the good Counfel of Wildom, and chosen the lefthand-way, which leads into all kind of Evil and Superfluity; Whereas if this had not come to pass, but instead thereof, if Men had chosen the right way, and lived in the Power and Operation of God's Law, then there would have been no need of Outward Laws and Magistrates, but every Man would have done what was Right and Just in the fight of the Lord, from an innate power and virtue in himfelf, and not for fear of external Laws; neither would he have leaned on the shoulders of the Multitude, nor complyed with Tradition and Cuffort. against the Distates of Nature and Reason. The Beasts of the Field being under the driving and impulse of God's Natural Law, they are wholly acted by it; fo that when Nature stirs and prompts them on, then they move, and when Nature stands still, they are quiet: This is the Way of God, and his unalterable Law in the courfe of natural things; but Man has so greatly deprayed himself, through the power of his Free-will, always inclining to Evil, that he forceth Nature out of her fimple Way, violating the Law of God, to the great hurt of his Soul and Body. But few there be that are fenfible of the Sublime Virtues and Benefits that accompany Sobriety and Chastity, tho the Pleasures that attend them are so many and great, and most easily attainable, if we will hearken to the Voice of Wisdom, which is the best Physician, and the best Law-giver, and the only Theology; in a word, The opener of all Seals and Mysteries, both Divine and Humane, and Happy, yea, thrice Bleffed are all they that are acquainted with, and obey it.

## CHAP. XX.

How to Cure Wounds, Cuts, Prick of Thorns, and other Accidents, without Salves, Oyntments or Plaisters; Also, if any part of the Body or Flesh be Poysoned, it is a certain Remedy.

Any Persons happening to Cut, or Prick with Thorns or Splinters fome Parts of their Bodies, or being troubled with Ring-worms, Tettors, Fellons on their Hands or Fingers, or with Common Bruises or any the like Accidents, running presently to Chyrurgions, who for gain put them to much pain and mifery, or otherwise tampering therewith, so far encrease those Maladies, that many times they grow to Gangreens and Mortifications, and their Fingers, Arms, Legs, are often forced to be cut off, and not a few have their Lives thereby shortened. To prevent which Mischiefs, I think my felf obliged, in Charity to my Countreymen, to recommend to them an easie ready Course of Remedy, without any Charge, Trouble or Hazard, which, as has been proved by manifold Experience, will not fail to heal and cure all fuch Defects; and let none flight it, for its plainness and meanness, for all the ways of God and Nature are fo; but the Inventions of proud Man are generally obscure, scarce, intricate and difficult.

That which I advise is only this; As soon as you have cut or prickt your self, or perceive any of the beforementioned Accidents to trouble you, and that your Flesh is envenomed, suck it with your Mouth, and spurt out what you draw from it, and continue so to suck ever now and then; the more constantly you do it, the sooner the Cure will be effected. But if the Hurt be great or dangerous, then for the more speedy and certain Cure, you ought to put Milk, or Milk

Milk and Sugar in your Mouth, and so suck the part afflicted, and then spurt it out, and repeat it several times, and then let it rest a while, and afterwards do the same again; and if your Wound be great, or the Flesh raw, or some Flesh cut off, then when you have done sucking of it one time, in the interim, till you come to suck it again, lay a Poultice of Bread and Milk on the place; and the next time you have suckt it, lay fresh on again. This is a certain Cure, if you continue it, and it will perform the work in a shorter time than any Plaisters, Oyntments, or any such things; but sometimes the Venoms of such Sores are so great, that it will require a proportionate time, and in such cases it will be requisite to suck it the oftner, and you need not despair of healing it to admiration. The

fame is to be understood of Wens and Moles.

For the Attractive Faculty of the Month and Stomach is fo strong, that it does by a secret power and virtue draw away the inward poylon that is kindled or awakened by fuch Accidents, and prevents the Flux of Humours; for when any part of the Body is hurt or wounded the Violences does certainly fir up or awaken the Mercurial Poyfons of that part, which do not only cause the Flesh to burn and heat, but those Original Poyfons do fo violently attract matter unto themselves, that the Wound or Hurt will quickly swell or putrifie; for the Attractive Faculty of Nature Rands in, and hath its power from the Porsons of Saturn and Mercury. Now these Venomous Spirits that are so violently awakened by the Wound, the constant fucking with the Mouth, does in a fecret and most hidden, but real and certain way, draw forth from the part afflicted, which does not only cool it, but hinders, and totally prevents the flowing of the Humours, from the adjoyning part, also dislodges the poylonous matter from that very part, fo that by this way of Sucking, the Member or part where the Wound happens, is rather made lefs than bigger; for that which causeth any Wound to swell and putrifie, is a certain

tain Spirituous Poyson, which this aurastive Faculty of the Mouth does draw forth, and spits it away, so that that then the Flesh will not heat, swell, nor putrifier For the fame Reasons, Dogs, and some other Creatures do certainly cure any Wound they receive, or other Accident of like Nature, by their continual Licking of their Hurts; for when those hot Venoms are removed, Nature needs no other Remedy, but can help her felf by her innate power. Therefore in mas naging of the Cure of all Hurts or Wounds, the Artift's chief work should be to allay or draw forth those original Poylonous, hot Sulpherous Spirits, that are fo violent in their Operation, that they cause that part to burn, swell and rage with great extremity of Pain. For when, in any part of the Body, the pure effential Spirits and Balfamick Virtues are wounded or hurt by any kind of Violence, presently the Original or herce Brimstony Spirits are awakened, and then they appear in their own Form, which fo long as the pure Spirits and Balfamick Oyl remained entire, were hid, or rather moderated and burned gently and friendly, and gave Life and Motion to Nature; but as foort as the pure Oyl and Spirits are wounded, the aforefaid latent fierce Spirits break forth, and thew thema felves, and become of a furious Nature and Operation.

The very same is to be understood in the Vegerable Kingdom; if you destroy the pure Spirits and sweet Oyl, or Balsamick Virtues, in any thing, then the original Forms of Sauarn and Mars appear, as is mainifest in Charcoal and Brandy. For all things, both Vegetables, Animals and Minerals, have but one only ground and soundation, and he that understands one, by the same Spirit may see into the Grounds and Reasons of them all; Nay, the chief Cause and Foundation of all Diseases and Distempers in the Body is from the same Ground; for when by Accidents or Intemperance the pure Natural Spirits and sweet Oyl in the Body suffers Violence, be it in what part

of the Body it will, then presently the Poysons in that part are stirred up, and then there is pain felt there, and thence follow those terrible Feavers and

Discases that destroy Life in a moment.

The Mouth and Attractive Faculty of the Stomach does not only draw forth of the Wound, Bruise or Sore, green or old, the poyfonful Spirits which cause Pain and Swelling, but by a fecret Balfamick Virtue heal fuch Hurts. But where the Hurt is full of Matter, and subject to putrifie, then it will be convenient to put the Juice of Limes, Lemmons, or some such keen sharp Juice into your Mouth, and so suck your Wound and spurt it out, and then take more into your Mouth several times, for several Days together, and not be weary in a Day, as some are; for Nature cannot destroy those kindled Poysons in an instant, but it will certainly do it in a shorter time, than either Salves, Plaisters or Oyntments, viz. in two, three or four Days, most ordinary Hurts will be cured, if you apply your Mouth to the fucking of it often, both in the Night and the Day.

And therefore I commend this way of Cure, especially to the Countrey-people, who often fall into such ill Accidents, as Cuts, Pricks, Thorns, Splinters, Bruifes, and the like, which often cost them dear, viz. the loss of an Hand or a Leg: Nay, many times in small Hurts in the Flesh, having no Understanding to help themselves, but relying upon other Unskilful People, many have not only lost their Limbs, but their Lives. But such as shall use the Means before-mentioned, shall by God's Blessing prevent all such Dangers.

annot come at it with your own Mouth, you may get fome Body else to do it. Also, it is convenient, that all Wounds, Pricks or Cuts, when first made, should be made to bleed as much as may be, without prejudice to the Body; for in the Blood the fiery wrathful poyfonous Spirits pass away, and then the Cure is effected much the sooner: But such as do not bleed, nor

can be made bleed, are more dangerous and not soon or easily healed. Besides, it is to be understood, when the Wound bleeds freely, there is not any suffocation of the pure Volatile Spirits; or at leastwise, not in that Degree, as when it does not bleed: For which cause, all such Beasts, Fowls or Fish, as are killed to be eaten, if they bleed freely, their Flesh becomes sweeter and pleasanter to the Pallate, and easier of Concoction, and breeds better Nourishment, and is far Wholesomer and Healthier than those Creatures that are strangled in their Blood, as many Land-Creatures are commonly; and Fish in general, which is Uncleanness in the highest Degree, and proves unhealthy to the Eaters thereof.

But because this Remedy here prescribed, is so easily procured without Money or Price, and so truly Natural, I am still askaid that not only the Learned, but many of the Vulgar will despise this simple way: For Man is so depraved, from the innocent Ways of God and Nature, that he despiseth all in comparison of his own Art, and most men esteem and give place to those things they do not understand; and on the contrary despise and slight the things that they do know; and so long as any particular thing remains a Mystery, they admire; but as soon as they come to know it, they trample it under their Feet with disdain. Therefore all the Phylosophical Ancients hid the Divine and Natural Reasons of Things, lecause they could not find any, or very sew capable of that Dostrines

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Of Harmony, and the Power thereof; the several forts of Musical Instruments, and under what Planet and Sign each of them is.

Sthe end of natural Motions is Rest, and nothing more refreshes a Mind wearied with Labours than the sweet Airs of Musick and Harmony, so now drawing towards a Conclusion of this Treatise, I I shall put a Period thereto with some unvulgar Considerations of the

Nature of Sounds and Melody.

Of all kinds of Harmony, as well Vocal as Infrumental, whose variety is beyond any Humane Number, together with the various Notes, Cries, and Tones of Birds and Beafs, the Number Seven is the Radix, viz. the feven Properties or Confellations, as is manifest by the feven Notes or Diffances or Musical Instruments, for those seven Notes are the Basis of all Musical Composition. The Number Eight is a Beginning again, or a Replication or Repetition of the same. And which soever of these Seven Forms or Confiellations does carry the Upper Dominion, either in any Instrument of Musick, Words, or Voices of Men, Sounds, Notes, or Cries of Birds, or Beafts, the same Property does impress its Signature thereon. The same is to be understood of the variety of Shapes, Figures, and Forms in the Animal, Vegerable and Mineral Kingdom; and also of Colours, there being but Seven Perfect Colours, from which a Skilful Painter can very lively imitate all Appearances, Shapes or Colours in the Universe, the Number Seven being the Fountain whence all the Wonders of the Creator do proceed, it being the highest Number in the outward Principle.

Thus when the Saturnine Property shall have the chief Dominion or Government in any Creature or Instrument of Musick, then the Words, Voice, Cries, Tones, or

Sounds

Sounds thereof are sad, hourse, heavy, slow, melanchely and unpleasant, as if they were pressed to the Centre. But when Mars shall bear sway, then their Notes, Words Cries, or Sounds, are rough, lond, fierce, sharp threatning, and jarring, as if the Centre of Wrath were kindledg; for this Cause all Words of Men, Sounds of Instruments, and Notes and Tones of other Creatures, in whom the Properties of Saturn and Mars do predominate, are dolorous, melancholy, and frightful, as is manifest by all forts of Wild Savage Beafts and Birds of Prey, as Wolves, Swine, Bears, Lyons, Owles, Kites, Ravens, &c. all which are chiefly under the Regiment of Saturn and Mars. But all Creatures and Instruments, in which Jupiter is predominant, their Sound, Words, Notes and Tones are grave, constant, sweet, and friendly. Where Sol Rules, they are venerable, filled with Majesty, and a certain kind of lofty Grace. When the Property of Venus bears fway, the Voice or Notes are delicate, fluent, merry, charming and voluptuous, carrying with them a sweet Violence. If Mercury have the greatest Interest, then they are more remis and various, but very sweet and pleasant. And lastly, when the Moon shall have Dominion, the Tones, Sounds, or Voices, are lond, Shrill, wanton, and unconstant, yet fluent, pleasant, merry, and fit for Revelling.

It is to be noted, that every particular Creature, but more especially Man, does contain the true Properties and Natures of all these Seven Forms or Constellations, but that Form or Constellation which does predominate, does fign the Words, Sounds, and Notes in each Cicature, and all the other do follow and intermix their Sounds and Tones in Subserviency therewith, that so in some, where the Properties are near an equality, 'tis a difficult matter to Judge what Quality is chief; but those that can diffinguish the Forms, and what Sounds each gives, may, with regard had to the shape and figure of each Creature, be capable to determine the Complexion, and what Property has the chief Dominion over it. But still, it is to be noted, That each Creatree can alter and wary its Words, Voice, Sounds and Nores by an innate Power Ff 3

Power according to the state of the Mind; for the Will in all Creatures, according to the Capacity and Nature of each, is the Primum Mobile, having Power as it pleafeth, and as occasion and necessity requires, to stir up and awaken other Centres or Natures, either for the better or the worse, as the Will small give it self unto, or be precipitated in any of the Seven Forms or Properties, whence often do proceed various gestures, motions, words, Jounds and voices, which do vary and differ from the predominant Quality of the Com lexion, being at some times more sanguine, mild and friendly, but at other times fierce and angry, or dull, heavy. venomous and melancholly, or hollow and strained, as if Nature were forced out of her way. Thus'tis apparent Man may speak friendly to one, and fierce and doggedly to another at the fame time, as his occasions, passions and interests are; for every word, Jound, voice, note or cry of Men and other Creatures, does not only declare what Centre and Property it proseeded from, and which does predominate in them; but does also stir up the like Centres or Properties, and thereby excite those of their own kind to various Passions according to the equality or inequality of the Fountain, Spirit or Form whence they were generated, either to Love, Trouble Joy, Grief, Pleasure, Anger, Concord, or the contrary, and so make Impressions, and impose their Properties on those to whom they were directed: Eve-Ty Word, Sound, Tone or Note having the Key in it felf to open the Gate of its like Property, and there to joyn or incorporate; for this cause, Angry Words beget Anger; and on the other side, A soft answer turneth away Wrath. Whence is manifested the great Power and efficacy of Words, Sounds, and Harmony, especially if the Compofition shall be agreeable unto, and follow the Calestial Harmony, it will not only impose its own Properties on the Hearers, but begets friendline s, and concord, powerfully attracting the benevolent Influences both of the Califials and Terrestials, changing the Affections, Intentions, Gestures, Motions, Actions and Dispositions of the Auditors, quietly alluring them to its own Property. The

grave conforts of Musick, both vocal and instrumental are true similitudes of the Harmonical State Man was created in, if he had not fallen there-from, and suffered his desires to enter into Inequality, where every Form and Property does strive with all its might to be Lord over the other, and so destroys all Harmony, and is the true Original of all Inequality and Discord, which is the Root of all Violence and Oppression: Whereas, on the contrary, Harmony and Concord, whether it be External or Internal, is in its own Nature innocent and friendly, the true Fountain whence proceeds all Joy and Pleasure, both in Angels, Men, and all other Creatures, because

they all originally were derived from Unity.

All Instrumental, and Vocal Musick, works various effects on the Hearers, according to the Equality or Inequality of each: The grave Conforts of Organ, Viol, and Voices, beget Gravity and composed Dispositions, and work fo powerfully on some Sanguine tempered People, as to make them forget all Troubles, Sorrows and Perturbations, raising up the hidden Properties of Nature and Phantalie to a ftate of Unity, that is, absolute Felicity, during the time of hearing fuch Harmonies: But others, who are of unevener Tempers, and further from Equality, both in their Humours and Elements of their Bodies and Minds, it makes worse condition'd, melancholly, fad and dull, after a little time of hearing. This new change or alteration of Disposition, seeming burdensome to them, therefore such never care to hear Musick long, but had rather be entertained with the Noise of the Multitude, the Cries of deep-mouth'd Hounds, and Discourses of Vanity. There are musical Harmonics that are light and wanton, as of Violins, especially when they shall play such Tunes or Lessons as are composed by, and proceed from the wild airy Phantasies of Venereal Musicians, which the present Age is pestered with, whose Imaginations are vain, lascivious, and extravagant; and when fuch Airs meet with fuitable, wild, wanton, amorous, youthful, Hearers, they have power to stir up and impress their own Properties on them, by incorporating With their similies,

Man is capable by his Will to work and to be worked upon by all things, as he immerseth his Will either into Equality or the contrar y; if the first, then his Actions, Words, &c. incorporate with all things that stand in equal weight and measure, which is the joy and solace of Nature : And fo, on the contrary, Inequality or Difcord move by fimile likewise; and therefore the holy Scripture faith. The Frayers of the Wicked are an Abomination to the Lord; for the God of Life and Mercy cannot be moved, nor the Divine Influences attracted, but only those that do imitate him by living in Unity and Well-doing; and fuch as live under the Government of the Evil, unequal fiery Nature, cannot, either by their Words, Prayers, or Works, move or attract any other Quality, but what is alike to their own Nature: And confequently the Addresses of the Wicked move God in the Principle of his Anger by simile, because all their Words and Prayers proceed from an evil Root.

Thus Discord is the Root of all Evil, and the corruption of every Life, both external and internal, Death it felf being nothing but a Contention, Strife, Disharmony and unequal Operation of Nature, where the strong original Forms of Saturn and Mars do rage and domineer, and with a fierce hunger destroy and raven up the friendly Properties and Preservatives of Life. All Diseases and Instrmities, both of the Body and Mind, arise from the unequal operations of Nature; and Health is nothing

but Harmony, or an agreement of the parts.

It is also to be noted, that Harmony and Concord do contain the true Properties of all Elements, Forms and Constellations, even those strong sierce forms of Saturn and Mars, whence arises Envy, Strife, and Contention; but when these are united unto, and evenly managed by the friendly Powers of Nature, they are the cause of all Joy and Pleasant Melody, there being no Evil but Inequality, where Nature is divided, and every property is in Rebellion, and endeavours to be Master: Therefore the Lord said in the beginning, That all things that were Created, were good; for neither the Name nor the

Nature of Evil was existent, nor should ever have been known, if the Angels and Men had continued in that Harmony they were created in. There being no Evil where the Forms and Properties of Divine and Humane Nature are united, nor any good, where they are feparated from the Divine Principle, which is the friendly Fountain that qualifies and moderates the venomous, fierce raging Properties of Saturn and Mars: So that the very same Qualities that are the Root of Sorrow and Misery, both of Men and Angels, that live in, and under the Dominion of the divided Forms and Properties, are the true cause of all Joy, Pleasure and Content to others that live in Unity and Concord, where all Forms and Properties embrace and court each other, whence doth arise and proceed the most Harmonious Consorts and Heavenly Joy: This is manifest in all Vocal and Instrumental Mulick, (which is a lively and true Similitude of the internal and mental Harmony, as that is the Root of this outward Melody.) Are not the Saturnal and Martial strings and Notes as material and useful as the Jovial and Fenereal? The first being the Base and Radix of all Composition, and the latter the Trebles; the Balis gives Majesty, and the Trebles Sweetness; the one being the Male, the other the Female, and by their Incorporating or Embracing each other, is begotten the true Harmony both of Corporeal and Incorporeal Bodies; nor can it subfift or continue where there is a feparation of those Properties; if there were no Fire, there would be no Light.

Hence it appears, that every thing is either Good or Evil, as it draws near, and unites it self, or is severed from that Fountain of Unity and Harmony whence it proceeds; for this separation is that which is called the Degeneration of Evil. And as every Creature, both in the Animal, Vegetable and Mineral Kingdoms, stands near, or afar off the Unity; so are they either Good or Virtuous, or Evil and Poysonous, according to the degrees of the Forms and Properties of the seven-fold Nature, which being near the Equality, denominates Men

Compositions in several respects, are called Cholerick, Melanchelly or Phlegmatick. And so in Beasts, Birds and Fish, those that are unequal in their Frame, are fierce, cruel and ravenous; but those wherein the Properties are more mild, friendly, tame and better tempered, are called Clean, and the other Unclean; The same is to be understood of all Vegetables and Fruits; not but that the evil and venomous Qualities in themselves, and rightly managed, are altogether as useful as the Pure, being the original of Life, and cause of Motion; so that there is nothing bad that the Lord has made, but as it becomes separated from its Original state of Unity and Harmony.

2. Of all forts of external Harmony, Focal has the highest Graduation, and is not only best liked, but makes the greatest Impression on the Hearers; forasmuch as it ariseth by an Harmonious confent of the humane Soul, having a nearer affinity to their Fantalies, than the Sounds of Instruments, by which it easily penetrates by its Motions the well-tempered Air, and fo into the airous Spirits of the Hearers, transferring the Affections of the Singer, and piercing even into the Inwards of the Soul. For all Harmony, both Vocal and Instrumental (but especially the former) have a certain fecret Power to moderate various Passions and Diseases, especially when they happen to be more Mental than Corporeal; for then if the Lessons, Compositions, Instruments and Genius of the Musician, shall by sympathy correspond, and agree with the dismayed Property of the Distempered, it will by degrees raise and strengthen the weak Properties, and bring Nature into a more equal Operation. Great, various and wonderful are the Uses, Effects and Benefits of Harmony, Unity and Concord; it is certainly the true and real Paradifical Life; The Instrumental and Voeal being a shadow or similitude of the Inward or Heavenly; and as it contains many great Secrets; fo, if used, in the Fear of God, its Effects then prove beneficial; but if contrarywise it be practised, it becomes the greatest Curse; for the higher any thing is graduated in Nature, if not well used, the Evil thereof becomes the greater.

What Sounds and Tones proceed from the Four Elements re-

From the Earth, proceeds heavy, dull, flow, melancholly Tones and Sounds, rather a Noise than Harmony, mournful and unpleasant; she never infnareth any by her Charms.

From the Water, flow various, mixed, wanton Tones and Sounds, as it were unconstant.

From the Fire, sparkles up a brisk lively Harmony,

but fierce and penetrating, loud and jarring.

From the Air, are breathed in sweet, ravishing, harmonious Tones and Sounds, Sanguine and delightful; this Element being the Radix of all Sounds and Harmonies.

What Planet and Constellation governs each Instrument of Musick.

Bells are under Mars and Saturn, and the Sign Aries: They afford a Melancholly harsh fort of Musick, loud and penetrating; their dolesome Tones are from Saturn, suitable to accompany dying Groans, and attend Mourners at Funerals; their harsh jarring Sounds proceed from Mars; They are most adapted to Robustick Natures, who generally take the greatest delight in their Harmony: Ringing, moderately used, is a good Exercise for strong Bodies; but rude, and not so delicate and genteel, as the Practice of other forts of Musick; and is also apt to be prejudicial by too much Violence.

Drums are under the dominion of Saturn and Mars, in the Signs Capricorn and Aries, which their dull, heavy, melancholly, rattling, jarring Sounds do manifest; for as they arise from the dark wrathful Centre in Nature; so they carry with them the power of the same

Properties, and therefore do encourage Wrath and Violence, the pleasant Element of Air, which is the Life of all Harmony, is here encompassed or penned up so close, that it cannot have its free Egress and Regress, which suffocates the thin spirituous Vapours thereof, and that causeth Sounds, heavy dull and frightful. The Air being the pleasant Life in all things, and the original of all Sounds, Voices and Harmony; and in what Things, Instrument or Creature soever the Properties of Saturn and Mars are strong, and the sweet Influences of this Element obstructed, from that Thing or Creature can proceed no delightful Sounds or Melody, but dull, heavy, dolorous Jarrings, Noises or Sounds; for there is no true Life, Light, Harmony, or pleafant Sound can arise from any, in which the Properties of Nature are unequal in their qualifying or operation; for then the wrath of Nature becomes fierce and raging, and deftroys the Moderator or friendly quality, and so Nature can no longer continue in equal weight and measure.

Sounds and Harmonies are of a two fold Nature and Operation; they have their fierce encouraging wrathful Sounds from Mars, and their lofty Majestical Harmonies from Sol; they afford a Masculine Musick, which encourages Warlike Inclinations and Dispositions, animating both Men and Beaks, with a certain delight and

Warlike Charming.

Bag-Pipes are under the dominion of Venus and Mars, in the Sign Scorpio; this fort of Massick is sometimes used in Wars, but the Sounds and Harmonies thereof are more Esseminate and Veneral, than Martial, sitter for Peace than War, and for the Shades of Venus than the Fields of Mars, being an excellent fort of Harmony for Shepherds, to entertain their innocent Flocks with, which Sheep much delight in.

Organs are under the Empire of Jupiter and Sol, in the Sign Leo; the Sounds and Harmonies of this Instrument are Great, Noble, and full of Majesty, Sweetness, and Gravity; they seem to be as much Divine as Humane,

or to afford some Glimspe or Simile of the heavenly Joy and Comfort; in this Instrument the Air, and the pure thin Spirituom Vapuors thereof have their free Instrumences, whence those losty brave friendly Sounds and Harmonies do proceed.

Waits are under the Dominion of Jupiter, in the Sign Libra; the Sounds and Harmonious Conforts of this Instrument are great, noble, and pleasing to Nature; but if the Players thereon be not well skilled, they quickly awaken Mars's property, which causeth the Sounds to

be a little too loud, rough, ratling, or jarring.

Flutes or Recorders are a brave noble Instrument, being skilfully handled, and make some of the best Harmonies of Pipes, being agreeable to both Vocal and Instrumental Musick; their Sounds and Harmonious Tones are grave, and full of Majesty, attractive and delightful, especially in open Fields, and near Rivers and Fountains of Water, being under the Dominion of Jupicer and

Mercury, in the Sign Sagitary.

Flagolets are under the Dominion of Mercury and the Moon, in the Sign Cancer; this Instrument is not so noble as the former; its Sounds and Harmonies are more Youthful than Grave, being a good Field-Musick, more proper for Shepherds and Herds-men, or Carters, and drivers of Horses and the like, than for Consorts in Houses, being shrill, loud, penetrating and violent; but if well handled, it makes pleasant Harmony in open clear still Airy places.

Hautboys are much of the Nature of the last, being under the Dominion of the Moon and Mars, in Cancer, a good Field-Musick, for such as look after Cattel; but not proper for House Consorts, unless the Player have greater skill, and a better hand than is common; its

Sounds being wild, loud, and penetrating.

The Base-Viol is under the Dominion of Jupiter and Sol, in the Sign Libra; its Sounds and Harmonies are Grave, Noble, Great and Delightful, Pleasant and Alluring: But the Musician must have skill and hand, or else Mars will spoil the Harmony by his rough jarring Sounds.

Wielins

Violins are under the Dominion of Venus and the Moon, in the Sign Gemini; this Instrument affordeth much Harmony; but it is more Airy, Brisk, Youthful and Effeminate, than Grave; but Delightful, having a sweet

charming violent Operation.

The Harp is an Instrument as Excellent as Ancient; it is endued with great Variety, and if skilfully handled, its pleasant Sounds and Harmonies quietly allure all things that are capable of its Influences, to its own property, being under the Dominion of Venus and Mercury, in the Sign Libra.

The Lute affordeth most pleasant, soft, friendly Harmonies, having a sweet Violence, and attractive Operation, but Effeminate; 'tis under the Dominion of Venus and Mercury; its sweet attractive Sounds and Harmonics arise from the Properties of Venus, and its Va-

riety from Mercury.

The Harpsicals are under the Rule of Venus and Mars; from the former it derives its sweet Sounds, and the jarring rough Ringings are from the latter; but if the Musician have skill and hand, it maketh excellent Harmonies, and great Variety; its Sign is Aries.

The Gitarr is under the Dominion of the Moon and Venus, in the Sign Taurus; the Player on this Instrument ought to have both good skill, and a ready hand, or else Mars will step in with his jarring Tones and Sounds.

Cyterns and Gitterns are under the Moon and Venus, in the Sign Sagitary; being well managed, the yield pleafant, foft, effeminate Harmonies.

Of the Power and Virtue of Mental, Vocal, and Instrumental Harmony; that it can pacific Wrath, and the contrary.

All Men do endeavour by a fecret and natural Inclination, to draw all things unto their own Property, Understanding and Life, whether it be good or evil, equal or unequal; and into what property or principle soever

he doth precipitate himself, that same quality does reign in his Thoughts and Will, and hath the Key in its felf to unlock all all Nature's fecret Cabinets, and by its Rays can penetrate into the Depths; and wherefoever it finds its Simile, there it incorporates and joyneth Forces, and fo becomes strong and powerful, and its contrary is difmayed and weakened: This is manifest in all unequal passionate Words and Discourses, and also in friendly Harmonies and Speeches; every Word, Sound or Gry, stirs up to Love, Anger, Concord or Discord, according to the principle of that Root, or predominate power from whence it proceeded. And these Sympathetick Operations of Nature and their Antipathies, have far greater power and efficacy in and upon the humane Nature, or Minds of Men, than on Inanimates, they having a near Affinity in their Basis; therefore Concord and Discord, or Love and Anger, do move by Simile more quick than Lightning; for all things do naturally incline to the Centre; and as Men by Words and Actions can and do move each other to Friendship or Hate, the same is to be understood of all other things, according to the capacity of each, as all robustick, rough, killing Imployments, do fecretly stir them up to Wrath, Difcord and Inhumauity, as the contrary Trades do beget more humane or tractable Dispositions. And so in the same manner, and more effectually, does Musick work upon the Mind and Passions of Man: This the Kingly Prophet David was sensible of, when he Harmoniz'd and Play'd on his Harp to King Saul, in whose Soul he perceived was kindled the Wrath, and the unequal Powers of Nature; which the Mental and Instrumental Harmony of David did asswage or mitigate, by awakening and Arengthening its Simile, and by its friendly Influences compose, and as it were by a sweet Violence, chase away Inequality, Discord, and Enmity. For there is as great a power in Harmony to kindle and beget its likeness, as in Wrath to stir up Discord. Thus Saul as it were unawares fuffered his Will and Spirit to entertain the internal and external Harmonies, that proceeded from

from David, which did by a certain Gleam or Ray penetrate Saul, and incorporatd with its Simile, and moderated the Dil-harmonious, Envious, Evil Spirit in Saul, raising those Properties that were too flat; and on the other fide, letting down those that were too sharp and flerce, even as a Musician Tunes his Instrument, there being a Sympathetical Operation between the inward and the outward Harmony, as appears, 2 Kings 3. where the three Kings and their Hofts were like to perifh for want of Water, which came to pass through the Disharmony and Inequality of the Elements and Conftellations; for whenfoever any Element or Property does too violently predominate, it destroys the Harmony and Well-being of the whole, and Nature becomes like an Instrument out of Tune: For this cause the Prophet Elisha called for a Minstrel or Musician, that is, for Harmony, viz. for a quiet still state of Mind, not only to fhew the three Kings what Life they ought to Live, who were departed from Unity and Concord, but also the Prophet defired to be tuned and composed, which would render him fit for, and capable of that Divine Work which he was to do: For when the King of Israel, and the other two, came first to him, he seemed to be somewhat Augry, or in Wrath with him, faying to the King, Get thee to the Prophets of thy Father; what have I to do with thee? As if he should say, Thou art in the way of Wickedness, Idolatry, Violence, and Oppression: This answer was uneven, as if it proceeded from some Passion or Intemperance of Mind; but the King of Ifrael not being moved to any degree of Inequality, but answered mildly and friendly, with a yielding and penitent Voice; Oh! Nay, the Lord hath called these three Kings together, to deliver them into the hand of Moab. This Humility and Temper in the King begetting its own Property in the Prophet, he then calls for the Musician, viz. for Concord and Harmony; and in the time of this Heavenly Confort, the Hand of the Lord came upon him, and the Divine Power did arise in him, and he prophelied from an equal Motion, and holy driving both

of the Divine and Natural Properties, as well of the External as the Internal Nature; then there followed a Sympathetical Operation of the Forms, an Incorporating and Harmonizing with each other; and so the Element of Water was excited and strengthened, which before was weakened, and made as it were to disappear by the predominancy of the Element of Fire; for when the Elements have their Qualifyings and Operations in Equality and Concord, this is the true Musick of Nature, the Harmony of the Mycrocosm. Harmony being the true Centre of all External and Internal Felicity, wherein all things rejoyce; as the contrary, is the Displeasure, the Vexation, the Ter-

ror, and the Torment of the whole.

In the first of Chronicles we read that Four thousand of the Priests and Levites praised the Lord on Instruments of Musick by David's appointment. And 2 Chron; 5. One hundred and twenty Priests blowed with Trumpets, and so agreed with the Voices, that it seemed but one Voice, and when they lift up their Voices with the Trumpets and Cymbals, and other Instruments of Mufick, the House of God was filled with a Cloud, So that the Priests could not endure to minister, by reason of the Cloud; for the Majesty of the Lord filled the House, Here the Mental, Vocal and Instrumental Harmony of the People did by a fecret Attraction draw forth and incorporate its felf with the inward and holy Harmony, fo that the Glory of the Lord appeared externally; there was an inward Life, Power, and Agreement in the minds of the Musicians, and whole Congregation; all was done in the Unity of the Spirit, and to the Glory of the Lord. But on the contra-Ty, as Amos has it, Chap. 6. Those that sit on the Stool of Wilfulness, and lie on the Beds of Ease, and practife Wantonness upon their Couches, and eat the best Lambs of the Flock, and slaughter the fattest Calves of the Droves, and that fing to the Lute, end in playing on Instruments of Musick compare themselves to David, and drink Wine GB 种

in Bowls (that is, to superfluity and excess) and anoint themselves Effeminately with Oyl, and yet have no Bowels of Compassion, nor Commiscrate the Afflictions of Joseph (that is, the Miseries of their Brethren and fellow-Creatures ) but crucifie the Lord of Life, (that is, the Divine Principle, by their Discord, Oppression, and intemperances) shall be the first that shall be led away into Captivity: For every Thought, Word, and Work follows the Principle from whence it proceeds; and as every Man shall apply Musick, or any other thing, either to the Glory of God, or to his vain Glory, Vanity or Lufts, fo it becomes either good or evil to him. So that what is a Bleffing to one Man, proves a Curfe to another; and that which some Honour the Lord withal, others do dishonour him with. And as in a well-tuned Instrument, the Strings being ftruck or played upon, will make the Strings of another Instrument, tuned to the same Key, to move, shake or tremble; The same, and far greater Sympathy is to be understood in the humane Nature, tho in fo fecret and imperceptible a manner as to outward Sense, that many Thousands are wounded or impressed with the Influences, before they perceive, or are aware of it.

He that has not the Fear of the Lord, and the Knowledg of God in himself, is liable to be hurt by most things, not only in playing upon Instruments of Musick, as Amos hath it, but in and by all other things; therefore as the Wise Man saith, Even in Flowing of Land we ought not to make others Rules our Prescriptions, so as to imitate them like Apes; nor ought we to be froward and averse to it, because many in sormer Ages, or in the present, have or may use Musick as a Companion of Debauchery, or enticement to Evil, to the dishonour of their Creator, and the hurt of themselves: But all Men ought to be sorted, and use things to their right ends, for which they were designed by God and Nature, and then what-

whatever they take in hand, will prove good and profitable unto them. Wherefore most convenient it is for every particular Man and Woman to fearch and examine themselves, that they may come to understand what Spirit and Principle has Dominion in and over them; if it be the Divine Principle and Voice of Wisdom, then it will lead them into the heavenly Harmony, where all the various Properties and Qualities of Nature do in friendly manner embrace each other, whence proceeds an eternal Peace and Comfort. But they that shall find the Spirit of Envy, Strife, Back-biting, Jeering, Scoffing, Uncleanness, Vanity, Oppression, Killing, and the like, to bear sway in their Minds, and reign in their Hearts, fech cannot make any pleasant Harmony, but altogether the contrary, a most unpleasant Noise, burthensome to themselves and the whole Creati-

But by the way, it is to be further considered, that there is no possibility that any should obtain that sublime State of Unity and Concord, and to have Peace and Good-will for the whole Creation, except there be a continual Self-denial; no Observations or Medium, though they be agreeable seemingly to Scripture, will do; Men must not stand still in the Wilderness, but press on towards Perfection in perseverance.

Many in this Age have been taught this by woful Experience: At first, when the Day did begin to dawn, and the Star of God's Eternal Love to shine in them, whereby they saw the Errors of their Ways, whence did arise Self-denial and Seruples, as to the Modes and Customs of Egypt, and the vain Multitude. If such had not stood still and fixed themselves in some outward Forms, but followed, like the Ancient Sages of the East, the Conduct of that heavenly Star, till they arrived at the place where the Child Jesus was born, they might have travelled without G g 2

stop or hindrance, through the unequal ways of this World, and the Heathenish Customs thereof, and arrived at the Calestial Canaan, a Land flowing with Milk and Honey, and entred into the ravishing Harmonies of the New Jerusalem. But too many, after a few Steps in this Holy Journey, having denied themfelves the Superfluities and Vanities of the World, as fome would not eat Flesh, because it could not be procured without breaking the Harmony and Unity of Nature, and doing what one would not be done unto, and refrained many forts of Plays and Vain Exercifes, and Riding in Coaches and Chariots, and unneceffariy on Horses, for fear Pride should get the Dominion, going on Foot being generally efteemed Poor and Base, as though the Creator had not given Man Feet and Legs for that use; and also were wary of gratifying their fenfual Appetites with various forts of Meats and Drinks, both in Quantity and Quality; but because they did not persevere, but looked back towards Sodom and Egypt, became Pillars of Salt, and fell in the Wildernafs. And the Reafon is, they gave themselves liberty, and so went back by degrees, and before they were sensible, were again enshared and entangled in the Vanities of the World, and so deprived of those blessed Talents which before they enjoyed.

A wise consciencious Scruple, and Self-denial, are always the fore-tunners of true Wisdom, if diligently pursued and improved, being the ways by which the Spirit of God hath dealt with Man in all Ages; thereby giving him a right Understanding and Distinction of what things are good, wholsome, and profitable, and what not. And this tenderness hath generally the greatest power and vigour in the beginning, as all that have travelled in this way can witness; but in process of time, if there be not great Diligence used, this Divine Seal becomes defaced, and the Scruple grows less and less, and a certain Free-

Freedom appears to the Understanding, which is the only time of Trial, and the hour of Temptati-Most lose ground when they come to this state, by purposing to themselves the using of those things moderately and temperately, which formerly they have spent in superfluity, and of late have altogether declined; but with Colour of using moderately, many are enfnared, and by degrees led again into Captivity. It being for Example, more difficult to drink Wine with a just Moderation, than to drink no Wine at all. And 'tis the part of a wife Man, if he fees an hundred things lawful, to deny himfelt of ninery of them, being certain of this, that every inferiour thing a Man toucheth, or communicateth with, has a special Power and natural Inclination to beget its own property, and by degrees enflave the more noble Properties in Man. Therefore, 'tis fafer to deny ones self many of those things that are lawful and mean, as well as those things that are not, because Man has Power either by Sense or Understanding, to hinder the Influences and Spiritual Impressions of Nature, if he shall joyn himself to any thing, whether it be Meats, Drinks, Imployments, or Communications, there being no Caviates that can prevent those Inconveniences, but only Scruple and Self-denial, which has been, and alone is the first step, and also the last, to all Virtue and Wisdom. He that can regulate himself and his Imaginations, Words, Communications, Meats, Drinks, and Imployments, may preferve his Spirit pure and potent, and make his Soul thereby an unpolluted Temple of God, which is the Supream Mulick attainable, where all the various Forms do incorporate and imbrace each other in an holy Confort of Love, and where there is no defpifing, envying, or persecuting of one another, because they are of different Forms, Shapes, Figures, Complexions, Inclinations, or Understandings, of which Vocal and Instrumental Harmony is a true Similitude Gg3

militude. Therefore it is much to be pitied, that those that are Players on Instruments, and skilled in Musick; be not more Temperate, Sober, Grave, and Wife; for the wicked Wantonness, and vain Lives of some of them, have brought a Scandal on Musick; and most People, being ignorant of the Nature and Excellency of Harmony, have charged Mulick as tho that had been the chief Cause of those Evils some of them have committed against God, Themselves, and the Law of Nature. But this is a grand Mistake; for the Original Cause of all Evil and Sin proceeds from a Mans own Lufts and Passions, and not from any outward thing. 'Tis true, Man hath the two Seeds and Tingures in himself, and as he shall give his Will up unto either Evil or Good, fo he has power to attract unto himself either Virtue or Vice out of all things, and also to use them either to the Praise of his Creator, or profit of himself, or the contrary; as the Apostle saith, Unto the Pure, all things are Pure; but to the perverse the contrary; for the Lord appears to every Man, either in his Love or Anger, according to what Principle he hath suffered his Will to enter into, as the Scripture faith, That the Lord is an angry jealous God, and a consuming Fire: And yet again he faith, That he is a merciful gracious God. full of Love and Pity, and will thew Mercy unto the third and fourth Generation of those that fear his Name, Therefore Musick is not at all to and live in Unity. be contemned or flighted for the badness of some that pretend to its outward Practice, for they still are Strangers to its inward Power and Efficacy. For Concord and Harmony are the best Accomplish. ments and sublimest Gifts that can be attained in this World, the pleasures of Time and Eternity, enduing both Soul and Body with perpetual Health, it being that happy state which Man, and all other Creatures do travel with great Defires and Groanings to be delivered unto, even that Holy Unity whence all proceeded.

But Unity, Concord, and Intellectual Harmony, have hardly any thing in the Hearts of Men; for if they had, then there would be Peace and Love, not only amongst Men, but to the whole Creation; for that Paradifical State in this World, which many have hoped to see, and do expect shall come, viz. that all Mankind shall live in perfect Love, Concord, and Harmony, can never be expected to come to pass, except Men do take other Measures than hitherto they have done. For before any can attain to fuch a bleffed Harmonious Condition, he must first live in the Observation of God's Law in the outward Nature; for the greater cannot be understood, if the lesser be not put into practice. Man cannot by his Prayers move the Lord in his Holy Fountain of Love, except he lives in the Power and Operation of the same Fountain; nor can attract the sweet Influences of the Elements and Cœlestial Bodies any other way, but by living and observing the simple innocent Law of Nature, For this Cause, those that live under the Dominion of the Spirit of Discord, Pride, Envy, and Contention, their Devotions cannot move the Lord in this Principle of his Love and Mercy; but on the contrary, moves him in the stern Wrath, and therefore is faid to be an Abomination unto him. For this Reason there ought to be more care in every one to know what Spirit reigns in the hidden Ground of the Heart, than about outward Forms: Every one that feareth God and worketh Righteousness, saith the Apostle, is accepted of the Lord; who makes no difference of Forms; for every Form is either Good or Evil, as the People are either Virtuous, or the contrary. Therefore it is highly necessary for every one to study the Knowledge of himself, that he may understand the differences of Spirits, and from what Fountain or Property every Thought, Word, and Work, does proceed; and to recommend and promote fach Self-fludy and Heart-knowledge, is the Scope of this mbole Gg4

whole Treatise, which being once attained unto, a Man may be able to correct himself, and Tune his own Instruments; whence will proceed Concord, Love, and Harmony, without which there is no Satisfaction either in this World, or that which is to come: For to fear God, and keep his Commandments, is the true Musick which all Mankind ought to be skill'd in, and practife. This is both the Glory and the Happiness, the Foy and Solace of Created Beings, the celebrated Musick of the Spheres, the Eccho of Heaven, the Business of Seraphims, and the Imployment of E-zernity. Amen.

FINIS.

A Dialogue between an East-Indian Brackmanny, or Heathen Philosopher, and a French Gentleman, &c.

Heathen. SIR, I will not be so inquisitive as to ask what Accident or Occasion brought you into these Oriental Regions. Be it either Curiosity, or Business, a natural desire of improving your Understanding, or intension of Commerce, I speak you heartily welcome, and shall to my power be ready to serve you, esteeming it both my Duty and my Happiness, to do good Offices to all the Creation, and especially to Strangers, as standing many times most in need of them.

French-man. Worthy Sir, your Civilities have rescued me from that common Error of thinking, that out of Europe, or the Pale of Christendom, dwells nothing but Rudeness and Barbarism. I find no less Courtesse in this, than in the other Hemisphere; and perceive People may be born at some thousand Leagues distance, under different Climates, and where the same Stars are never seen; nay, which is more, under various Religions and Rites of Worship, wholly strange to each other, and yet may agree well enough, if they would give their minds to it, in the Practice of the common Duties of Humanity.

Modes and Customs of your Countrey differ just as much from Ours, as Ours do from Yours; and therefore we are not for that Vanity to Scorn or Laugh at, much less Hate and Plague each other; but rather impartially consider which is most agreeable

to Nature, to the noble Divine Principle, and the real Benefit of Humane Life — But waving this Discourse, pray what is the present News in Europe?

French-man. That Question will lead us to the very Antipodes of what we were Discoursing of; for nothing is more frequent among us than Contentions, Contro-

versies and Wars.

Heathen. For what I pray?

French-man. Some for Empire, some for Glory, but most about Religious Points, and the nearest way to Heaven.

Heathen. Now, in my Opinion, neither of these things should administer occasion for such Violences and Confusions. For if Men considered the Weight and Cares of Empire, those that are without it, would rather fly from, than fight for it. And that Prince's Dominions are wondrous imall, that cannot imploy all his Virtues in meliorating his own Subjects, rather than in Invading, Oppressing, and Ruining those of his Neighbours. Nor can I understand, that any Glory is to be got by destroying Men. I think 'tis rather matter of Praise to beget them. Your Alexander and your Cafar (for we heard of their Names, and the former spread the Venom of his Ambition even into these parts) made fome Millions Fatherless, yet could neither of them boast of one Son of his own, but both died Childless. And then for Religion; that, methinks, should teach you quite the contrary, especially your Christian Doterine, which (I have heard) enjoins you to Love your Enemies, to turn the Left Cheek to him that [miteth you on the Right, &c.

French-man. 'Tis very true, the Principles of our Religion are such, but the general Practice now-a-days runs

quite contrary.

Heathen. And yet Practice is the Life of any Religion: If you do verily believe those Principles of Christianity to be true, why do you not follow them them in your Conversations? If you do not believe them, why do you call your selves Christians? If you do believe them, and yet resolve not to practife them, you are wilful obstinate Rebels, and greater Affronters of Christianity than we that do not make Profession of it. Can any thing be more absurd, than to turn Earth into a kind of Hell, under pretence of driving Men to Heaven? And to commit Murthers and Cruelties for the fake of the God of Life and Love? Alas, Sir! the Infinite Deity delighteth not in Man-flaughter; Strife, War, and Contention enter not into his Tabernacle: Above all his clear, bright, ferene, calm and quiet; 'tis in the lower Regions of the Air only, that Storms are generated, and Thunder and Lightning break forth. God is no Respecter of Persons, but (as your own Prophets fay ) every one that doth well is accepted of him; he causeth the blessed and glorious Body the Sun to shine on the just and unjust, and commands the fweet Influences of the Coleffials to fall upon all: The Bleffings of the four Worlds are equally distributed to all Men, as well Inferior as Superior. He fustains and preserves the universal Systeme of Nature by the Hand of his out-spread Providence; and when the Sons of Men, by their finful Vanities, Oppressions and Violences, have awakened his Wrath, he does not presently dart down the Thunder-bolts of his Vengeance on their guilty Heads, but first fends his Brackmannys to tell them of their Evil, and call them to Repentance. And if Mankind will walk in the right Way, and dwell in the Everlafting Regions of Blifs, they must endeavour to imitate their Creator, whence our Seers call Man the Image or Likeness of God, and the Horizon of both Worlds, fince in him the Superiors and Inferiors are united. Now if People would study to be truly like their Maker, Violence, War, and Oppreffion would have no Place in the World.

French-man. I perceive you are much for Peace and Qui-

Quietness; yours is a strange Religion indeed, that will not allow of the Noble Feats of Arms, and the Arbitra-

ment of the Sword.

Heathen. For ought I can hear, your Religion allows the same as little as mine; and threatens, that whoever use the Sword, shall perish by the Sword.

French-man. And yet the Cause, or at least the Pretence of most of our Wars is Religion; and 'tis by the Profession of Arms that Men amongst us become great and honourable.

Heathen. If Killing be so honourable, Butchers fure

with you are a worshipful Company.

French-man. Butchers of Beasts are but meanly regarded, but Butchers of Men are celebrated as the only Hero's.

Heathen. And after what Fashion, I pray, do these Hero's live?

French-man. For the most part, they are such as love to Eat to Gluttony, and think that Day ill spent wherein they are not Drunk; their Discourse is nothing but Boasts and Rotomantado's, intermixt with such horrid Oaths and Blasphemies, that modest Men tremble more at their Talk, than for fear of the Fury of their Arms; where ever they come, they carry Ruine and Confusion with them, destroying Men, and debauching Women, deslouring of Virgins, ravishing of Matrons, Robbing, Plundering, siring of Houses, devouring what they can, and destroying the rest, as their Profession and Delight; and this they call Living at Discretion.

Heathen. If these be the Christian Hero's, I wonder what are your Devils! I hope these are none of those that you said do contend so much about the Right

Way to Heaven.

French-man. Yes, Pll assure you, none more ready to Kill and Damn all that will not be of the Religion they do pretend to. We have in our Countrey a parcel of People called Hereticks and Hugonots, their Conversa-

Conversation is generally Just and Honest, and they are Peaceable and Obedient to their King, and as ready to serve him, and do good to their Neighbours, as any: But they will not join with us in our Religions, Opinions, and Ceremonies.

Herthen. As how, I pray?

French-man. Why, they will not acknowledge our supream Caliph at Rome to be Infallible: They will
not say their Prayers to a Statue, an Image, or a
Picture, because they fancy those fine things can neither hear them, nor help themselves: They will not
own that the Bone, or piece of the Garment of a
Man, who is himself many Years agone Dead and
Rotten, can Cure them of Diseases, or preserve them
from Dangers; but especially when we give them a
piece of Bread, and tell them 'tis Flesh, Blood and
Bones, they think 'tis Bread still, and are so impudent as to believe their own Eyes before the Distates
of our Priests.

Heathen, Why, Do you your felves believe and

practice these Absurdities?

French-man. Ye marry, and would burn you too, if you were in some parts of Christendom, and durst say you did not believe them as well as we.

Heathen. Then I bless the good and infinite Being, that I have no Business in such a Christendom. But

pray proceed with the Story of your Hugonots.

French-man. We endeavoured to suppress and root them out by severe Laws, and open Wars; but finding that Course ineffectual, we resolved upon a Stratagem to cut them off; pretended to be very kind to them, and that we desired a perfect Reconciliation, and to that purpose made a Match between one of the chief of that Party, and a great Lady of ours; to solemnize this Wedding, the principal Hugonots repaired from all parts of the Kingdom, and had the greatest Assurances given them of Friendship. But one Night whilst they suspected nothing, Souldiers being drawn together, at a certain Hour fell upon them in all parts

of the City, destroying Men, Women and Children; so that in two or three Hours time, there were above Ten thousand of their dead Bodies slung naked into the Streets, and the Channels slowed with their Heretical Blood: And at that time Messengers were sent to other Cities and Towns to do the like, so that in a few Days there were above Forty Thousand of them slain. Was not this a noble Expression of Zeal for Religion?

Heathen. God keep such bloody Zeal still from our Indian Territories. Do your Priests allow of such

doings.

French man. Allow! Tes, and applaud them too, they are the Men that excite us to these gallant Exploits; and, for a Reward for these Services, do forgive us all

our Sins, and affure us of Heaven.

Heathen. I know not what they may pretend; but this I know, that God is Love, and that fuch barbarous Cruelties are to him an Abomination; And to speak Truth, so long as Men continue Obstinate, Revengeful and Contentious, and suffer the wild favage Nature, and bitter Spirit, to reign in their Hearts, neither Men nor God can forgive them, for Inequality and Discord cannot move Equality: Such a Spirit is contrary to the Divine Nature, and therefore cannot expect Forgiveress till 'tis changed and transformed. For Men cannot draw nigh to the Fountain of Benignity, nor be heard of the Sovereign Being, but as they become like unto him, for every like is moulded by its likeness; Blood requires Blood, but the Merciful thall find Mercy from the God of Peace and Compassion, whose Mercies never fail. For this cause we have for many Generations totally abstained from all Violence, Oppression and Killing, either of Man or Beast; for the Groanings and Mileries of those Creatures that suffer wrong, are the beginnings of Trouble and Sorrow to those that do it, and do certainly stir up and waken the fierce Wrath in Nature, as the Leadstone attracts Iron. FrenchFrench-man. These are pretty Notions, but methinks impracticable: For if we Europians should live the Life you talk of, and lay aside Arms, and not vindicate our Religion and Liberties by the Sword, we should be over-run, and be made the greatest of Slaves. Have not you beard of the Inroad made (at this instant) by the Turks into Germany? Now would you have us stand with our Arms across, and suffer them to over-run all Christendom?

Heathen. I pray, what do you account the occasion

that moved the Turk to this Expedition.

French-man. Why, the Emperor of Germany in certain of his Territories, had some of those Heriticks that I described to you but now, and he would force them to be of his Realigion; and, to compel them thereunto, seized on their Priests, and clapt them into Dungeons and Prisons, where they were starved, and pined away in Want and Misery; and others he sold for Slaves, and sent Soldiers amongst them to kill and destroy all that would not conform to his Ceremonies: Hereupon they took Arms in their own Defence, and observing their Brethren to live free from such Violences, and enjoy their Religion under the Turks, paying only such Tribute, they desire the Turk to protest them, which effends the Emperor, and so the Quarrel encreasing, the Turks sends

an Army against bim.

Heathen. This confirms and illustrates what I affert; for here you fee this Deluge of Calamity had not happened to Germany, had they not first stirred up the Wrath, and causselly vexed their Neighbours. It appears plainly these Flames arise from Sparks of their own kindling; belides, Experience shews, that none are fuch Vaffals, and fubject to fo many Mileries, as those that give themselves to the use of Arms, viz. to Guns, Swords, and the like Weapons of Wrath, and most of them perish by the use of them. For our own part, 'tis true we do live in Subjection, and under the burthen of many great Taxes, which are levied on us at the Pleature of the Princes we live under; but then they protect us from the Injuries of the Multitude, allowing us our free Egress and Regress through their Domi-

Dominions, and unquestioned Liberty for the Exercise of our Religion, and manner of Living: They do not endeavour to peep into our Breafts, or examine our Opinions, or punish us for not thinking as they do. We go freely about our Occasions; nor do they permit every Idle Fellow to take away our Goods, nor give us abulive Words, or hurry us to loathfome Prisons; nor are our Sons forced into the Wars: They threaten no Punishment to us, provided we do not offend the Civil Laws; for they matter not what Gods we Worship, nor after what fashion, so we are just to men, and live peaceably, and pay our Tribute. If they have our Money, they know they cannot want Men that will fight for two Pence a Day : But we value our Health, our Lives, Liberties, and Religion, more than Money. We all drink Water; and the fragrant Herbs, wholesome Seeds, Fruits, and Grains, fuffice us abundantly for Food: Our Stomachs are clean, our Appetites sharp, fo that we taste the inward Virtue of each thing, and fing Songs of Praise to the Creator, who affords unto us the Plenty of the Earth, and the pleafant Dews of Heaven; fo that as Fish live in the Salt and Brackish Ocean, and yet their Flesh is fresh and sweet; so we in the midst of a tempestuous troublesome World live Calm; and, as it were, in Paradise.

French-man. I am glad to hear you esteem your selves so happy; there are sew Mortals that are so content with their Lot, but are whining, regining, complaining, and always on

the Tenter-books of new Hopes and Desires.

Heathen. And the Reason is, because they for sake Nature, and let loose their Desires, which having once cast off the Bridle of Moderation, run on without stop or bounds.

French man. But I perceive you are for Liberty of Confeience, and that every one may follow his own Opinion and Phantasie; and if so, we should have a mad World; such a License is destructive to Government, and the very Nurse of Rebellion.

Heathen.

Heathen. I do not well understand what you mean by Opinion and Phantafie, People will think as they lift, do you what you can. But this I know, that he that fears God, and hurts not his Neighbour, oppresseth not the Creation, and obeys the Civil Laws of that Countrey he lives in, and freely pays all Duties and Tributes to the Prince that protects him, is a good and faithful Subject to God and his King. Nor have we any Tempration to Rebellion, for to us all Governments are alike, as long as they protect us from Violence, I have read fomething of your Europian Affairs; and if I mistake not, in France, Spain, &c. where the Laws are to force People to be all of a mind, there have been abundance more Rebellions, Infurrections, Plots and Conspiracies against the Government, than in Countries where Liberty of Conscience is publickly allowed; whence I rather infer, that not the indulging, but restraining Liberty of Conscience is is the grand Cause of those Disorders amongst you. . Tis certain, every Man ought to have Liberty in Well-doing, and to be punished only for the contrary. And we Bannians scarce know any thing that is a greater Evil, than for men to contend, hate, envy, opprefs, fight and destroy one another, because they are not in all particulars like themselves: For Men naturally are as various in their Intellects, as in their Shapes, Forms and Complexions; for the Shape and Form of every Body is according to the Nature, Equality, or Inequality of the Spirit. The Lord bath made all things to differ; there is not any two things in the four Worlds alike in all particulars; therefore who seever is offended with another, because he is not perswaded, or does not understand just as he does, is in Truth offended with his Maker, who is the Author of that Variety. If two things were exactly in all respects alike, they must become the same; the nearest similitude, of things is made by casting them in a Mould, and yet even then they differ.

French-man. You fay right, and therefore to make all,

Mens Understandings of a size, our Churchmen prepare Moulds for them, viz. Creeds, Liturgies, Systems of Divinity, and the like, wherein they cast and fashion all Mens Understandings, so that none but must own these, though he do not understand a word of them; nor must dispute them, though his Heart and his Brain tell him they

are falle and impious.

Heathen. This is much fuch an Uniformity as I have heard, in some of your Books, was practifed by the Tyrant Procrustes, who dwelling near a common Road, feized all Travellers, and carried them to his Bed, which was framed exactly for his own Stature, and if their Bodies were longer, chopt off their Feet or Heads to make them fit; and if too fhort, strained their Bones and Sinews out with Engines to a due Proportion; Was not this Gentleman a great Lover of Decency, Order and Uniformity? If there were not Variety, there would be no Motion, for it is the various working Power, and, as it were, Strife between the Properties that caufeth all Vegetation and Manifestation; if there were but one thing, there would be nothing, or a flanding still, which the Jews great Prophet feems mystically to shew, when he faith, God made all things out of Nothing: For there was no Manifestation or Appearances before God moved himself on the Face of the Waters; which moving feems to fignisie the Strife of the various Forms, Qualities and Properties of the hidden Nature, without which nothing could be generated. But here I must be filent, for we are counted Heathens already, and I do not know what worse Censures may pass upon us, if we too far explain those Notions, which, though founded in Nature, are yet to agreeable to the Conceits and Practice of the Multitude. But this we are fure of, that Men ought not to hate or suppress any thing but Evil; for Man's most deadly Enemies are within himself; whence one of the wisest of the Jews Kings affirmed, That he that overcame bis own Lists and Passions, was a greater Conaccesour than he that subdued a City. FrenchFrench-man. For my own Part, I shall for the Future be more careful how I credit Reports; we in our Countrey are told by our Learned, that you are meer Heathens, Infidels, Idolaters and Worshippers of the Sun, Moon, and

all the Host of Heaven.

Heathen. I nothing wonder that you Europeans should be mistaken about us, who live so remote, since you feem so little to understand the Opinions of each other amongst your felves, every one misrepresenting the Sentiments and Doctrines of all that differ from him. 'Tis true, we do highly efteem and admire all the Heavenly Hoft, and those Refulgent Quires of the Calestials, especially that glorious Eye of the World, the Sun, as being the Handy-works, and Wonderful Powers of the incomprehensible Creator, and think it part of our Duty to express our Gratitude and Veneration to the one only Fountain whence all those amazing Wonders prcceed; for he that contemns the Streams, cannot truly honour the Fountain: Do not your own Prophets teach you to Honour Rulers and Governours, because they derive their Government from God? And if you do not only worship and bow the Knee one to another (who are at best but brittle animated Dirt ) but also reverence the work of your own Hands, as a Man cloathed in goodly Raiment, and the like, how much more ought we to have in high Veneration those wonderful Fountains of Light, Heat, Motion and Vitality, which are the manifested Powers of God, and his upper Vice-gerents and Lieutenants over the Lower World? Did not you tell me but now, that you esteemed your Hugonots worthy of Death or Perfecution, because they would not pay Esteem and Adoration to a few painted Clouts, the Pictures of their fellow Creatures, which you call Saints, not knowing whether they be truly fo or not; and yet will you condemn our Brackmans, for directing their Esteem to thele glorious Master-pieces of the Creation? If you count fuch lifeless pititul things, as Wood and Stone, or things painted and fashioned by Man, fit to be Representations of your Gods, Hh 2 and -

and means whereby to enliven your Phantalies and Minds to an higher degree of Devotion (which was the fole intent of the first inventors of those things) what regard then ought we not to have of those living Powers of God the Calestial Bodies, by whose sweet and friendly Influences all Created Beings are preferved and nourished? What is more exciting to a well-difposed Mind, than to behold that glorious Body the Sun, with the innumerable Train of Stars, and the various Species in the four Worlds? Or, what doth more ravishingly declare the Greatness, Goodness, and Eternal Wisdom of the immense Creator? This is a Book we study, in which the grand Charter of Nature, and and the Holy Mysteries of God are recorded, and we think we do not err in preferring it before the endless and contentious thwarting Volumes of the Talkative Philosophers and Wrangling Schoolmen.

French-man: I have been told, and you feem to own it, That you will not Kill any of the inferior Creatures, nor eat their Flesh; but I pray, bath not Man power to do as he pleaseth with those Creatures? And were not they made

for that very purpofe?

- Heathen. God hath made all Creatures inferior to Man, who hath freedom to nie and do unto them all as he pleafeth, having free Will to chuse either Good or Evil; but he that follows the better, and leaveth the worse, chuseth the better Part, and is made God's Friend, and in Amity with all the Creation; for Man is a likeness of all things, and contains their true Natures and Properties; and therefore whatever he giveth himfelf unto, the same becomes strong in him, be it Virtue or Vice: For which cause our well-advised Fathers commanded us, our Wives and Children, to abstain from all kinds of Violence and Oppression, especially to those of our own Species, that thereby our Souls might be preserved from being precipitated into Wrath, and fo retain Humanity, and the more noble Faculties of our Souls unspotted, as well as our Bodies rendred wholesome, clean, and fit to be Temples tor for the Divine Spirit; esteeming Abstinence, Cleanness and Separation, to be the true Paths that lead to all external and eternal Blifs; it being in our opinion an unfit, and altogether unworthy thing, that the great, noble and immortal Soul of Man should so much degenerate from its high and illustrious Birth, as to joyn or fuffer it self to be incorporated with the low and savage Nature of Beafts. Nor do we think it lawful for us to heat our Veins, and diftemper our Blood with Wine, fince Water more kindly quencheth our Thirst; the innocent and fragrant Herbs and Fruits of our Gardens afford us ample fatisfaction; and we should be ashamed to make our Bodies the Graves of the Inferiour Creatures. And tho' our Princes are sometimes harsh and fevere to us, yet we pacifie them with meek, fubmiffive and humble Behaviour. And fince as little as poffibly we can, we hurt not any thing, therefore nothing hurts us, but we live in perfect Unity and Amity with all the numberless Inhabitants of the four Worlds, doing by them as we would be done unto, whereby we dif-arm their Rage, and their Fury finds no place against us.

French-man. But pray tell me how long you have led this kind of Life; and whether your Sons and Daughters do follow your Religion and Example? For amongst the Europeans nothing is more common than for Youth to degenerate, and wander after the Multitude, and abandon their Fathers Rules, especially if they should be but half so singular as

you are.

Heathen. As for the Antiquity of our Course of Life, I think for the greater part, I may date it from the World's Original. Your own Doctors teach, that Adam, the first Man, was placed in a Garden, and that the green Herb and Tree bearing Fruit, was to be to him for Meat; and do generally agree, that afterwards, at least during the Old World, viz. to the time of the Flood (which was in the Year of the World, 1656.) eating of Flesh was not allowed or practised; and tho afterwards it was practised, yet 'tis probable it did

not obtain with all: But there is reason to believe, that fill the better and more referved fort did abstain: For about the Year of the World 3300, (near the time that your holy Records mention Ferusalem to be Befieged by Nebushadnezzar ) we find the Famous Philo-Sopher Pythagoras flourithing, who expresty taught his Followers (which by reason of his Parts and Fintnes were not a few ) not to eat any Flesh, but content themselves altogether with Vegetables; and this great Man travelling for the acquest and diffusion of Knowledge into divers Parts, left not our India unvifited, and there planted this wholfome Doffrine, which ever fince hath not wanted Observers, derived down by a continual Succession to our Times. 'Tis true, our Ancestors have obliged us to some things, which may feem frivolous and vain, as not to Kill any kind of Vermin, which are very offensive to the Life of Man: But indeed thefe Prohibitions well regarded, shew their more deep Wifdom and Fore-fight; for they did confider, that their Philosophy would not only be embraced by Wife Men, but also by a great number of Fools (as the most part of all Men are, in one thing or other) and if they should have permitted them to have killed any kind of Creatures, the Foolish would have concluded, they might by the same Rule as well Kill others, and so by degrees come to Kill Men, as most other Nations do. Besides, not only our cleanly regular temperate Lives free us from many of those Vermin wherewith others are troubled, but we take it for a Rule, that fuch as would live an abstemious separated Life from Evil and Violence, must refrain from some things that are lawful, as well as from those that are unlawful; as one of your Prophets fays Excellently, All things are lawful, but not expedient. Touching our Sons and Daughters, they all constantly follow our Foot-steps, and it hath very rarely been known, that any of them have for faken the Precepts of their Fathers; being descended from a Root of Temperance and Equality, they are naturally Sober and Temperate, for they use not Tipeling-houses,

nor spend their Patrimony in drinking Wine, Gaming, Debanchery and Gluttony; fo that the more Children we have, the Richer we esteem our selves, they proving no more chargeable to us, than Lambs do to Sheep: They all Marry Wives of our own Tribe and Religion, and there is no Dispute about either Portion or Joynture: Their greatest Pleasure, and chief Recreation, is to contemplate the Heavens, and their glorious Furniture, the Sun, Moon and Stars in their various Motions and Configurations, as also the pleasant Gardens, Groves and Fountains, and to free the Inhabitants thereof from the Tyranny and Bondage of Men, as much as in them lyes: And fo, through the whole Course of our Lives, abstaining from all that tendeth to Evil, and promoting what we can the good of the whole Creation; we endeavour to imitate the Adorable Maker and Conserver of the Universe, whose Off-spring we are, and in whom we live, and move, and have our Being.

French-man. You have not only gratified my Curiosity, but in several things informed my Understanding. And I beartily wish that your Virtue and Morality were Crowned with True Christianity, and our Christianity Embellish'd with the Real Practice of your Virtue, Temperance and

Moderation. And fo bid you Farewel.

To shew that the Recommending Abstinence from Flesh, is no new Upstart Conceit, I shall here add those notable Verses of the Ingenious Poet Ovid, written above 1600 Tears ago, in his Metamorphosis, as I find them Translated by Sandys, where he brings in the Famous Philosopher Pythagoras (from whom the Indian Bannians derive their Doctrine) thus discoursing.

Orbear your felves, O Mortals, to Pollure With wicked Food, Corn is the generous Fruit. Apples oppress their Boughs, plump Grapes the Vine, Thousand sweet Herbs, and savoury Rosts combine, With beauteous Flowers of most fragrant Scent, Your nice and liquorish Palates to content. The prodigal Earth abounds with gentle Food. Affording Conquest without Death or Blood: But Beafts with Flift their ravenous Hunger cloy. And yet not all; Horses in Pastures joy, So Flocks and Herds : But those whom Nature hath Endu'd with Cruelty and favage Wrath, Wolves, Bears, Armenian Tygers, Lions, in Hot Blood delight. How horrible a Sin! That Intrails, bleeding Intrails Chould Entomb! That greedy Flesh, with Flesh should Fat become! Whilst by the Livers Death the Living Lives. Of all which Earth our bounteous Mother gives. Can nothing please, except thy Teeth in Blood And Wounds, and Stygian Fury be imbru'd? Nought fatiate the wild variety Of thy rude Paunch, unless another die? That good Old Age, that Innocent Estate, Which we the Golden call, was fortunate

In Herbs and Fruits, her Lips with Blood undy'd ; Then Fowls through th' Air their Wings in fafety ply'd a The Hare then fearless wandred o're the Plain. Nor Fish by their Credulity were flain. Nor taught, was Man, that fawning Treachery, All liv'd fecure, till he that did Envy (What Damon e're it was) those harmless Cates, And cramb'd his Guts with Flesh, fet ope the Gates To cruel Citizens. But first, these slaughtering harms A fire of Zeal at Holy Altars warms; Enjoining Sacrifices with the Blood Of favage Beafts, which made our Lives their Food. Thus the Wild Boar for rooting up the Corn, And leaving painful Plough-mens hopes forlorn. Was thought to merit Death: Vine-brouzing Goats Do next to angry Bacchus yield their Throats. What harm have poor Sheep done, whose Udders swells And yield of Nectar a perpetual Well? Supplying Man with their foft Wooll, and are Alive than Dead, more probtable far. Or what the Ox, a Creature without Guile, Inur'd to Patience, and continual Toil? He most ungrateful is, deserving ill The Gift of Corn, that can Unyoke, then Kill. The Husbandman that Neck with Ax to wound, Is too fevere, that plow'd his stubborn Ground So oft Till'd, fo many Crops brought in, Yet not content therewith, afcribes the Sin To guiltless Gods, as if the Powers on high In Death of labouring Innocence could joy. Whence fprings fo dire an Appetite in Man To interdicted Food? O Merrals! Can Or dare you feed on Flesh? Henceforth forbear, I you intreat, and to my words give ear, When Limbs of flaughtered Beafts become your Meat, Then think and know, that you your Servents Ents

A Discourse of the Philosophers Stone, or Universal Medicine, wherein is Discovered the Abuses and Impossibilities which these Chymical Pretenders have so long made use of, to deceive the Simple and too Credulous; which may also serve as a Caution to all such who have been Ass-ridden by those Violent and Fierce Invaders of God's Unalterable Law.

HE Chymical Philosophers have, in all Ages, written and fill'd the World with many Ingenious Volumes, discoursing of their secret Fires, and occult Operations, by which they fay, they obtain their Transmuting Powers and Virtues in changing the Original Forms, Powers, and Virtues of Things, that is the more Ignoble to the more Noble, as Lead, Tin, Copper, &c. into Silver and Gold, which feems to all that are Endued with the true Understanding of the Nature and Original Principle of Things, to oppose God's Law, and limited Powers of Nature, for the changing of Forms is forbidden by God's Law. Note, That if it be possible to change and alter the form of Lead, fo that it becomes of another Nature and Species, (viz.) Gold or Silver, and so of other Metals, by their secret Operations, and abstruse Methods, which they pretend to; by the same or like Method, and much easier, may the Forms and Qualities of Vegetations, be changed out of one into another, (viz.) the Ignoble to the more Noble, as Oates into Barley, and Barley into Wheat, and fo of the rest, which have much nearer affinity to each other than Metals have; for they are so near allie ed to each other, that being ground into Flower, and dressed, and made into Bread, and other Foods, can hardly be distinguished by the nicest of Palates; and notwithstanding this affinity, no Man ever pretended, or could alter or change the form, or transmute one of these Vegetables into the other, for every Seed produces

duces its like Species, Wheat therefore produces Wheat, and Barley, Barley, and fo of all others; and if any Man should pretend, by his secret Fires and Operations, to produce the Seed of any Vegetables, as Wheat, Barley, and fuch like, none that is rational would Credit him, neither indeed can he do it, or raise it, but by his own natural Seed : Now if the Forms and Qualities of those things that are so near us, and much easier to be wrought separated or fermented, cannot be transmuted, how then is it possible for those untameable Bodies, that lyes fo deep in the Caverns and Bowels of the Earth, that are so immanageable, and hard to be wrought on, that nothing but fierce ftrong Fires can touch them; and when they have paffed through feveral Fluxes by Fire, they are more the Children of Mars and Saturn than before, (viz.) harder and tougher, by which fiery Operation, the Spermatick and Original Generating Power is wholly destroyed, and there is no Art found which can advance its Generation again; for all common Fires are destructive to Generation, as in Grains before-mentioned, if they are scorched or heated by any common Fire, it destroys their seminary Virtues, and therefore nothing can produce its Species but its own Seed, and planted into a proper Earth and Menstruum. He that would obtain the making of Lead, or any other Metal, must first have its own proper Seed, which no Man ever had, it being an Invisible Power, or Secret Matter wholly hid from Man; as also a proper Earth and Water, Liquor or Menstruum, and not common Fire, which destroys the Seminary Virtues, and Generating Powers of all things; and if the aforementioned Ingredients cannot be obtained, (which in Nature is impossible ) besides, if they could, you must wait the time of Nature's Operation and Growth, which may be 500, or a 1000 Years, before Nature can accomplish its Work, and bring such Metals to the highest Limit and Perfection, for ought any Man knows for the more durable any particular Thing or Body is, the longer time it takes before it comes to maturity in its Ii 2

its Generation: Now Mettles are so permanent, that they will endure many Hundreds of Years; and it is not to be doubted, but they are as long in their Growth and Generation, as is further manifested in many forts of Vegetables and Animals; such Wood that is most firm and durable is longest a growing, and also will endure in proportion, as Oak, &c. - Besides, the changing of Forms is forbid by God, and his Eternal Law, and whoever does endeavour it, does not only commit the greatest Outrages to that Secret Law, but seems to commit an unpardonable Sin, for he puts a stop and period to the natural Generation, and obliterates that Seal and Signature which God has endued it with in the Creation, (viz.) that every Seed should produce its like Body, as the kigh Illuminated Apostle Paul Emphatically expresses it, That God gives to every Body its own Seed, or to every Seed its own Body, which is the Eternal Generation of Things and Creatures, which Man ought not to meddle with on pain of God's high Displeasure; for, as we said before, if any Violence be offered to any Grain or Seed, it destroys its Generating or Seminary Power: The like is to be understood in Animals, or any other Specifick Body or Seeds; for if an Horse engender with an Ass, or an Ass with a Mare, it produces a Creature which is called a Mule, which is neither endued with the Perfection or Seed of the Horse or the Ass, and therefore this Creature is not capable of Generating: But here is a full stop and period put to the Generating Powers of God's Law, because the Eternal Law of God is hereby broken: Now some may object and say, Why do an Ass and a Mare that are of two distinct Species, produce a Creature of a third Kind; the reason whereof is plain, because the Seeds of both those Creatures were entire and perfect, and therefore had power in those Seeds, to Generate a Greature of another Sort, but could not endue it with a proper Seed, to propagate its Species again; for the form being altered by the unnatural mixture of those Seeds, has broken God's Law, and theretherefore can proceed no further; for if it were in the Power of Men to alter and change Forms, and the Species of one thing into another, the whole System of the Creation, with all its Species, would have been sunk into Confusion and Misery: As what would not wicked and violent Men do, if they had Power? Would they not, as they have suffered their Minds to enter into, and awaken in themselves the Lion-ish, Canine and Rapacious Spirits, and Principles of wild savage Beasts, by parity of Reason they would change and transform their own and other Bodies, into the Shapes and Forms of the aforesaid savage Creatures, provided they could

thereby do more harm and mischief.

There is another fort that term themselves Medicinable Philosophers, who make a great bustle with their Aurum Potabile, and that they can by Fire prepare an Universal Medicine, (viz.) That will equally Cure all Difeases and Languishing Distempers in Mankind, which feems to be altogether impossible, and as much to oppose the unalterable Law of God, as the former Spagyrical Operations; for were it possible for Mankind to obtain a Medicine of fuch Perfection, Concord or Union, by which they could tinge Diftempered Bodies, and as it were, tune and raife up the difmayed Quality and Principles into equality, and preferve healthy Bodies from finking into Difcord and Decay; if so, it would be very easie not only to preferve Mankind from any fort of Sickness, but from Death it self: The same may be said of all Vegetations, and other Creatures; for could Man preserve the Sun's Power and Balfamick Virtue in any Creature, in its full force and vigour, the unity of that thing would then continue, and consequently suffer no decay; for Sickness is nothing else but Discord, and the unequal Operations of the Forms and Qualities that Body is compounded of: As for Example, Take a Pippin, or any good Fruit that has obtained its highest Perfection, and could you preserve the sweet Balsamick Juices of that Fruit from change or alteration, or stop the Mouth of the

the astringent, bitter and sharp Qualities from devouring the sweet meek Life, which tinges and shines through the whole with its amiable Virtues, could, I fay, that be preserved, then that Thing or Fruit would not fall into decay, or fink into corruption. Note alfo, That if any Man could by Art preferve or continue the fweet oily Body in Wine, and other Liquors, in its full force and virtue as it is when it is new, fo long that Wine or Liquor would continue good; but this cannot be done, for the sweet Balfamick Body of each thing, when it has attained its highest Perfection and Limit, does by degrees transmute and change it felf into the Original Forms from whence it proceeded, (viz.) into aftringency, hardness, heat, and acidity; for this cause all Old Wines, and other Liquors, are much hotter in its Operations, and not so Homogenial as new, and yet the last, (viz.) new, has more and finer Spirits than the former; for there is no particular Thing or Creature that standeth still, for either there is a progression till it obtains its highest Limit, and then immediately falls into Retrogradation, and its Original Corruption; this is the Method of God's unalterable Law, which holds good in Man, as well as in Fruits and Vegetables; for could the Archem, and Humor Radicalis in Man, be preserved in Equality and Concord, then neither Diseases nor Old Age would invade him, but there has not, is not, nor ever will any fuch Medicine be found, for Man is, and always was forbidden, fince his Fall, to touch the Tree of Life, that is, of changing the Forms, and transmuting one Species into another; this Tree of Life is the Secretand Magick Power of God, which is defended by his Holy Angels with Flaming Swords, which threatens Destruction to all fuch as attempt the breaking this Holy, Eternal, and Unalterable Law; fo that it is clear that those Univerfal Medicines are only imaginary, and not real: The like is to be understood of those that pretend to transmute and change Lead, and other inferior Metals, into Gold; many Hundreds of them have spent plentiful Fortunes, Fortunes, and the Best of their Times, by being led away with this Spirit of Error, by not diftinguishing the Forms and Principles of Things, nor the Possibility of Nature, and have reduced themselves to the want of that they fo earnestly prosecuted, and arrogantly afferted, that instead of making or finding of Gold, they have wanted Silver, and oftentimes the Necessaries of Life, and puts them upon seducing and deceiving others; too much of which I my felf have feen and known, and like a common Harlot have prostrated their Secret, (and as they pretended) most Wonderful Art, to every Comer and Goer, and offering it to Sale for a small pittance of Money, their Necessities and Wants being great, which is a general Curfe that attends the greatest number of those Gold-making Philosophers, telling Lies so long till they almost believe them themselves: Thus, tho' it be impossible, by the forementioned Heterogenial and Deluding Methods to obtain the Grand Elixir, and the Knowledge of the Transmuting Powers and Universal Medicine, yet are we far from thinking or believing that God, in whose Hands all Gifts and Secrets lye, that he does, or will not, shew and reveal such Mysteries and Gifts to his Servants, that they are capable to use and practice to his Honour and Glory, and to the Benefit of themselves and their Neighbours; for he can turn Water into Wine, and Stones into Bread; but offerve, these are not done by these unnatural Methods of Culinary Fires, which destroys all Germination, and contradicts the whole Course of Nature: It is further to be observed, that the Scriptures doth testifie, by its Inspired Writers, That God is Unvariable and Unchangeable, as is Emphatically exprest in these words, The same Testerday, to Day, and for Ever, which is clearly manifested by the constant and unalterable Operations of both Celestial and Terrestrial Powers; for behold the daily Motions of the Celestials, (viz.) Sun, Moon, and wonderful Company of Stars, their Rifing, Setting, continual Courses, and various, and yet steady and con-Stant

stant Operations, all in exact order keeping both time and place, according to that Limit and Bounds the Great Creator ordained them to and for : The fame is to be understood of the Elements, which are constant and unchangeable in their Operations, and always keep their Specifick Forms entire, as Fire is Fire for ever ; and fo of Water, Earth, and Air, or else this visible World had long fince funk into its Ancient Chaos; from whence we may reasonably conclude, that Men may as well pretend to alter and change the Nature, Motions, and Operations of the Sun, Moon, Stars, and Elements, as the under-graduated and inferior Creatures, being all made by the fame Immutable Creator, and bounded by his Unchangeable Law; for all his Works are the Image and Likeness of himself. Thus much I thought fit to Communicate to Mankind, that the Sober and too Credulous might not be deceived by fuch Empericks and Impostors, and led aftray by their Errors, to the Ruin of themselves and Families.

FINIS.

Richard Lauder

of Killilung stis Book

Sauder ilis Book

