Contributors

Cheyne, George, 1671 or 1672-1743.

Publication/Creation

London : Printed for George Strahan, and J. Leake, bookseller at Bath, 1725.

Persistent URL

https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ej43gj6m

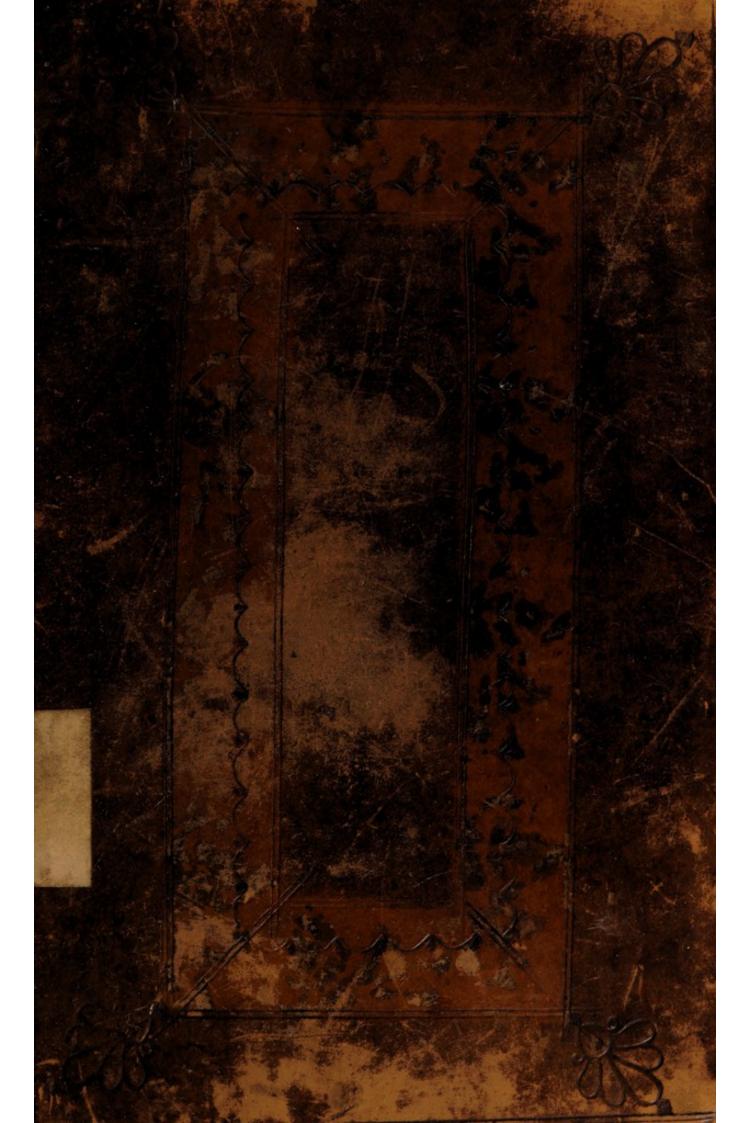
License and attribution

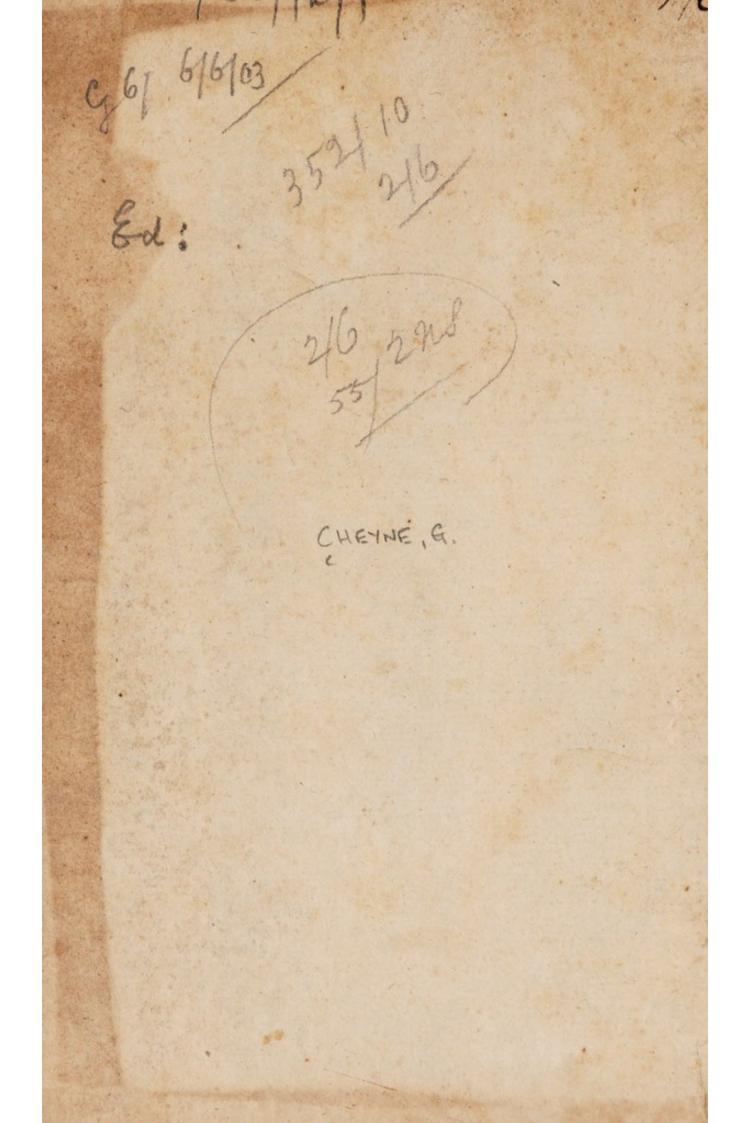
This work has been identified as being free of known restrictions under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights and is being made available under the Creative Commons, Public Domain Mark.

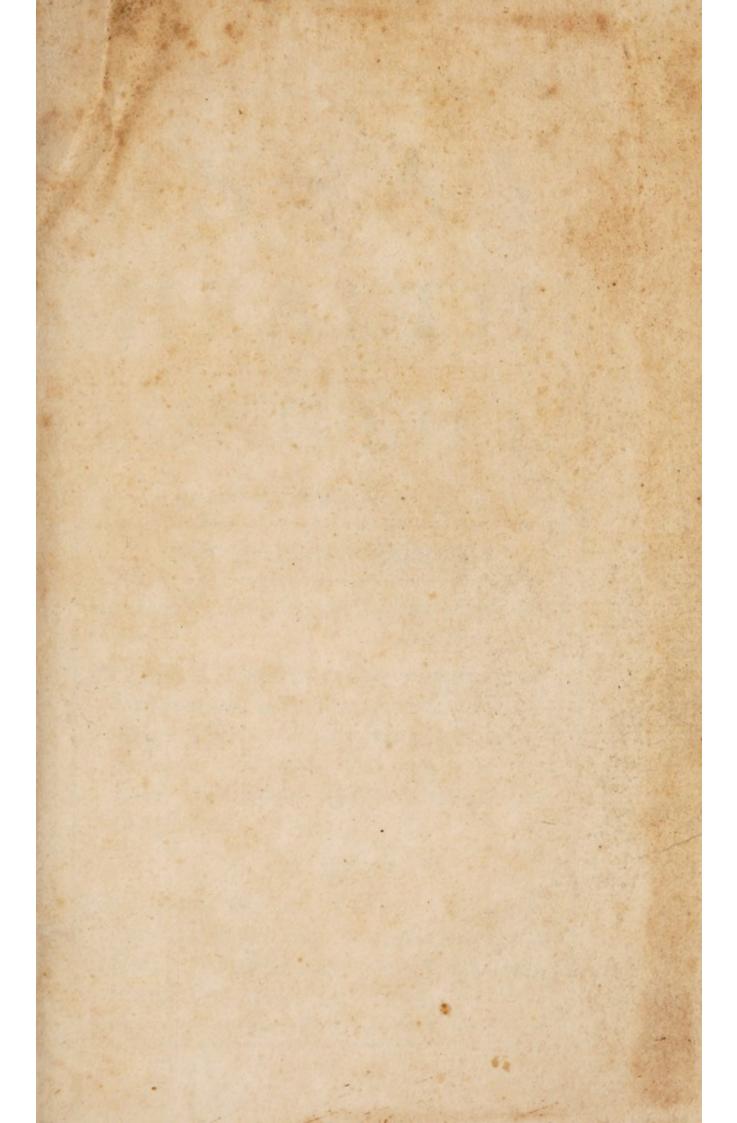
You can copy, modify, distribute and perform the work, even for commercial purposes, without asking permission.



Wellcome Collection 183 Euston Road London NW1 2BE UK T +44 (0)20 7611 8722 E library@wellcomecollection.org https://wellcomecollection.org

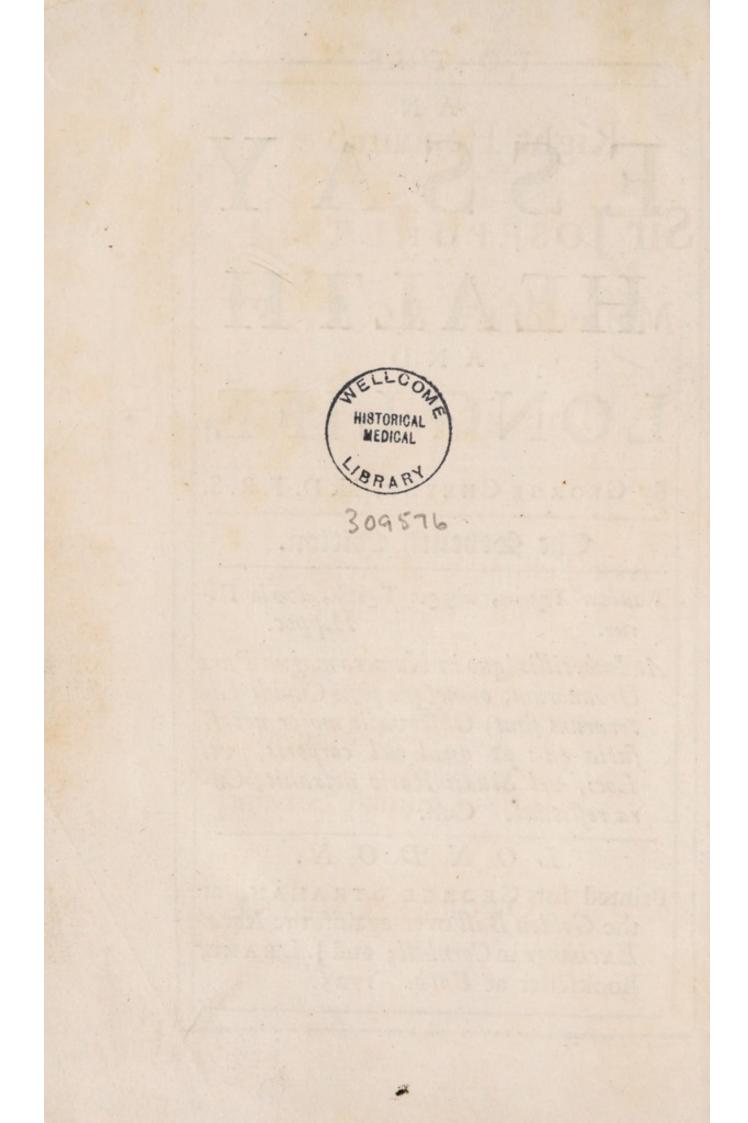








AN ESSA OF HEALTH AND LONGLIFE. By GEORGE CHEYNE, M. D. F.R.S. The Sebenth Edition. Aonnors Myreins, angein Teophs, aonvin IIS-Hippoc. vorv. At Imbecillis (quo in Numero magna Pars Urbanorum, omnesque pene Cupidi Literarum sunt) Observatio major necessaria est: ut quod vel corporis, vel Loci, vel Studii Ratio detrahit, Cura restituat. Celf. LONDON: Printed for GEORGE STRAHAN, at the Golden Ball over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill; and J. LEAKE, Bookseller at Bath. 1725.



TO THE Right Honourable Sir Joseph Jekyll, Master of the ROLLS. This TREATISE is infcribed As a Teftimony of Respect, and Gratitude, BY His most obliged faithful humble Servant,

GEORGE CHEYNE.

Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2018 with funding from Wellcome Library

1

1

Right Honourable

https://archive.org/details/b30508022

(i)

THE

PREFACE.



HIS being probably the last Time I may trespass on the Publick, I look upon myself in some Measure obliged to settle my

Accounts with the World as an Author, before I make my Exit, by endeavouring to shew I have not always offended out of Presumption, Vanity, or Wantonnes.

The

ii The PREFACE.

The first Time I adventured in Print, was on the Account of my great Master and generous Friend, Dr. Pitcairn. He thought himself ill-used by Some of his Brethren of the Profession who then were at intestine War on the Subject of Fevers; and fancied the hand some ft Way to bring them down, was to exhibit a more specious Account of this Disease, than any of them had shewn. His Business then in the Praclice of Phylick was so great, as not to allow him sufficient Time for such a Work. Two others therefore, with myself, were joined to manage the Affair: In which he was to cut and carve, and to add the practical Part. My Province was the Theory. I was then very young in the Profession, and living in the Country. But in a few Days I brought in my Part finished, as it now appears, under the Title of The

The PREFACE. iii

The New Theory of Fevers. The others either suppress'd or forgot theirs, and mine, without the least Alteration, but in a few Words, was ordered for the Press. I could not resist the Commands of my Friend; but would not fuffer my Name to be put to it, being conscious it was a rare and unexperienced Performance. They are tho? fome Things in it which may be of Use to Beginners, both as to the Method of philosophising on the animal Oeconomy, and in the Account of the Manner of the Operation of the greater Medicines. The Foundations also and the Causes assigned for acute and slow Fevers, I still think folid and just, and more particular and limited than those of any other Theory yet published. But it wants so much filing and finishing, fo many Alterations and Additions as would cost me more Labour and Pains than the writing a new Treatife on the Same

vi The PREFACE.

opposite Temper to the true Gospel-Spirit, which, without Offence, I may suppose to be the best Disposition of Mind) that tempts them to presume on a Kind of Omniscience in Respect of their Fellow-Creaturer, that have not rifen to their Elevation; and to set up for an Infallibility, or at least a de-. cifive Judgment, even in Matters which do not admit of a more or lefs (their proper Object) of which Kind whatever relates to the infinite Author of our Being most certainly is. Upon all which Accounts, confcious of my own Weakness, I have long fince bid them an Adieu, farther than as they serve to amuse, or are useful in the absolute Necessities of Life.

The Defence of that Book against the learned and acute Mr. Abr. de Moivre, being written in a Spirit of Levity and Refentment, I most fincerely

The PREFACE. vii

cerely retract, and with undone, so far as it is perfonal or peevish, and ask him and the World Pardon for it; as I do for the Defence of Dr. Pitcairn's Differtations, and the New Theory of Fevers, against the late learned and ingenious Dr. Oliphant, I beartily condemn and detest all per-Sonal Reflexions, all malicious and unmannerly Terms, and all false and unjust Representations, as unbecoming Gentlemen, Scholars, and Christians; and disprove and undo both Performances, as far as in me lies, in every Thing that does not strictly and barely relate to the Argument.

The first Part of the Philosophical Principles, that of Natural Religion, confists merely of Discourses and Lectures of Natural Philosophy, and of its Consequences on Religion, occasionally read or discoursed a 2 to

viii The PREFACE.

to that most noble and great Person, the Duke of Roxburgh, who is now Jo great an Ornament to his Country, and his high Employments, to whom they were inscribed. I thought they might be of Use to other young Gentlemen, who, while they were learning the Elements of natural Philosophy, might have thereby the Principles of natural Religion infensibly instilled into them. And accordingly it has been and is still used for that Purpose at both Universities. Upon which Account, upon proper Occasions, I will not fail to improve it in all the new Discoveries in Experimental Philosophy, or in the final and natural Causes of Things as happen to be made, so as to leave it as little imperfect in its Kind as I possibly can.

The second Part of the Philosophical Principles, to wit, that of Re-

The PREFACE. ix

Revealed Religion, was added afterward, to shew, that all our Knowledge of Nature was by Analogy, or the Relations of Things only, and not their real Nature, Substance, or internal Principles: That from this Method of Analogy (the only Medium of buman Knowledge) we should be necessarily led, to conclude the Attributes or Qualities of the supreme and absolute Infinite, were indeed Analogous to the Properties or Qualities of finite Beings, but only in such a Manner as the Difference between Infinite and Finite requires; and that therefore, not being able to know precifely these Differences, we ought implicitly to believe without reasoning what is revealed to us concerning the Nature of the infinite Being; or bring our Reason to submit to the Mysteries of Faith. How I have succeeded is not for me to determine. As the End was honest, I am secure the great Prin-

x The PREFACE.

Principles and the fundamental Propofitions are true and just. They may want a little farther clearing up and Explication: But as yet I have met with no Reason to retract any Thing material; else I should most certainly do it.

The Effay on the Gout and Bath Waters was brought forth by mere Accident. The first Draught being, as I there mentioned, only a Paper of Directions for a Gentleman, my Friend and Patient, troubled with the Gout. It was enlarged upon different Occafions, and published to prevent its being pyrated; several Copies having been given out to others in the same Circumstances. I have the Satisfaction to know from many different Hands, that it has benefited great Numbers of infirm and afficted Perfons; and shall there-

The PREFACE. xi

therefore go on to cultivate it as far as my poor Abilities will permit.

I am now come to this my last Production; whose Origin was as casual as that of my former. My good and worthy Friend, the present Master of the Rolls, having been last Autumn at Bath, for a Confirmation of his Health, at his Departure defired of me to draw up some Instructions in writing to direct bim in the Conduct of his Health for the future, and in the Manner of supporting his Spirits free and full, under the great Business he is engaged in. 1 was then in the Hurry of our Seafon, and could not so soon answer his Expectation, as his real Worth, and my fincere Esteem required. I thought myfelf therefore the more obliged as soon as I had Leisure, to exert myself to the uttermost in Obedience to his Com. mands. At first I drew up most of thele

xii The PREFACE.

these Rules at the End of the several Chapters; but, upon Reflexion, thought it not Respect enough to his good Taste and Capacity to judge of the Reasons of Things, to prescribe him bare and dry Directions in Matters of so great Moment. Ladded therefore the philo-Sophical Account and Reasons of these Rules, which make up the Bulk of the Chapters themselves. He, out of his Love to his Fellow-Citizens (which is one shining Part of his Character, and which I ought to suppose has in this Instance only imposed on his better Judgment) desired they might be made publick. Upon which Account Several Things have been fince added, to make the whole of more general Use. If therefore any Thing in this Treatife be tolerable, or if any Person receive Benefit by it, they owe it entirely to that excellent Person, upon whose Account folely

The PREFACE. xiii

folely it was undertaken, and at whose Request it is published.

I have indeed long and often ob-Served, with great Pity and Regret, many very learned, ingenious, and even religious Perfons, who being weak and tender (as such generally are) have suffered to the last Extremity for Want of a due Regimen of Diet, and other general Directions of Health, who had good Sense enough to understand the Force and Necessity of such Rules, valued Health Jufficiently, and despised sen-Jual Gratifications for the Pleasures of the Mind so far, as to be able and willing to abstain from every Thing burtful, deny themselves any Thing their Appetites craved, and to conform to any Rules for a tolerable Degree of Health, Eafe, and Freedom of Spirits; and yet being ignorant how to

xiv The PREFACE.

to conduct themselves, from what to abstain and what to use, they have Suffered even to mortal Agonies; who, had they been better directed and instructed, had pass'd their Lives in tolerable Ease and Quiet. It is for these, and these only, the following Treatife is designed. The Robust, the Luxurious, the Pot-Companions, the Loofe, and the Abandoned, have here no Busines; their Time is not yet come. But the Sickly and the Aged, the Studious and the Sedentary, Perfons of weak Nerves, and the Gentlemen of the learned Professions, I bope, by the divine Blessing on the following Treatife, may be enabled to follow their Studies and Professions with greater Security and Application, and yet preserve their Health and Freedom of Spirits more entire and to a longer Date. I am morally certain,

The PREFACE. xv

tain, had I known and been as well fatisfied of the Necessity of the Rules here laid down, thirty Tears ago, as I am now, I had suffered less, and had had a greater Freedom of Spirits than I have enjoy'd. But every Thing is best as it has been, except the Errors and Failings of our free Wills.

I know no useful Means of Health and Long Life I have omitted, nor any pernicious Custom I have not noted; and have given the plainest and most familiar Reasons I could urge for the Rules I have here laid down. Most of my Arguments (as they needs must) have rifen out of the animal Functions and Oeconomy: And I have used as little Subtilty and Refinement in my Explications of these, as the present State of Natural Philosophy could admit. I have been often contented with b 2 plain

xvi The PREFACE.

plain and obvious Facts to account for Appearances, and the Cautions thence deduced; when, according to the Humour of the prefent Age, I might have run into refined Speculations of Metaphyficks, or Mathematicks; being contented with the Craffo Modo philofophari; becaufe we shall never be able to fearch out the Works of the Almighty to Perfection, so as to penetrate the internal Nature of Things.

I have confulted nothing but my own Experience and Observation on my own crazy Carcase and the Infirmities of others I have treated, in the following Rules, their Reasons and Philosophy, (so that if any Thing is borrowed, it has occurred to me as my own) but in so far as Authorities go to shorten philosophical Accounts. Not but that all systematick Writers in Physick,

The PREFACE. xvii

Phylick, and many particular Authors, have treated the same Subject: But their Rules, besides that they are often inconfistent with Reason, or contrary to Experience, are so general, and express'd in so unlimited and undefined Terms, as leave little or no Certainty in them; when apply'd to particular Cases, they want the neces-Jary Precision and Exactness, and so became useless or perplexing: and lastly, when they come, (which is rarely to be found among them) to give the Reasons and Philosophy of their Directions, they have not the Perspicuity and natural Way of convincing the ingenious, fickly, and tender Sufferers, To necessary to make them chearfully and readily undergo such severe Restraints; which I take to be by far the most difficult Part of such a Work, and which I have laboured with my utmost Power to supply.

I know

xviii The PREFACE.

I know not what may be the Fate and Success of this Performance; nor am I solicitous about it, being conscious the Design was honest, the Subject weighty, and the Execution the best my Time, my Abilities, and my Health would permit, which cannot bear the Labour of much Fileing and Finishing. Being careful not to incroach on the Province of the Physician, I have concealed nothing my Knowledge could Juggest to direct the Sufferer, in the best Manner I could, to preserve bis Health and lengthen out his Life: And I have held out no false or delufory Lights to lead him aftray, or torment him unnecessarily.

If it were possible any Set of Men could be offended at my Performance, it might be my Brethren of the Profession,

The PREFACE. xix

fession, for endeavouring to lessen the Materia Morbifica. But as this would be the most malicious, unjust, and unworthy Reflexion could be thrown on Scholars and Gentlemen of a liberal Education; so I never entertain'd the most remote Vanity to think any Endeavour of mine would make so considerable a Change in the Nation; especially when the Devil, the World, and the Flesh were on the other Side of the Question, which have food their Ground even against the Rules of Life and Immortality brought to Light by the Gospel.

I cannot conclude this tedious Preface without begging Pardon of the Reader for troubling him with my private Matters. All I can fay as an Apology is, that of what sever Indifference my Concerns as an Author may be

xx The PREFACE.

be to him, yet they were not so to me; this being the only Place and Time I may have to adjust them in, and it being the Heighth of my Ambition,

Nil conscire mihi, nullà pallescere culpà.



THE



THE

CONTENTS.



NTRODUCTION. S. 1. It is easier to preserve than recover Health, to prevent than to cure Diseases. p. 2

CHAP.

The Confiderations that induced the Author to publish this Treatife, and accommodate it to general Use. ibid.

2. The Method he is to proceed in, and the Reasons for it. 3

3. The Folly of an over-scrupulous, and the Reasons for a moderate and proper Care of our Health. 4 A double Advantage of that Care. 5

CHAP. I.

Of AIR.

S. 1. The Necessity of a careful Choice of the Air we are to live in. p. 6

- 2. Proofs from Experience, of the Influence of the Air on the animal Oeconomy. ib.
- 3. Rules to be observed in the Choice of the Situation of a House. 7
- 4. Easterly Winds most dangerous to Health in England. 9
 - The Time they prevail most, and when the Westerly and Southerly Winds blow most constantly. 10
 - How to prevent and remedy the ill Effects of cold and moist Air. ib.
- 5. What is to be done to avoid the unwholefome Influence of the Fog that commonly hangs over London in the Winter Time.
 - That tender Perfons ought to be careful of the Healthinefs of their Families, and all that are much about them; of Cleanlinefs; and to avoiding damp Rooms, Beds, Linnen, &c. ib.

6. The

6. The Manner of catching Cold, or how Perspiration is obstructed. p. 13 An Observation concerning the Effect of rich Food and generous Wines in the Time of a Plague. 14

Why People in Drink are not ready to catch Cold. ib.

How the Obstruction of Perspiration contributes to the producing Vapours and all nervous and hysterick Diforders. Rules for Health and Long Life with Respect to Air. 17

CHAP. II.

Of MEAT and DRINK.

S. 1. To preferve Health, the Quantity and Nature of our Food, both Meat and Drink, must be proportioned to the Strength of our Digestion. 19 The Sources of Chronical Diseases. ib.
2. Three general Rules by which the Valetudinary and Infirm may judge of the several Kinds of vegetable and animal Food, and find which are most proper for them. 21 The Application of these Rules; where is shewed, that these Vegetables and C 2 Animals

Animals that come fooneft to Maturity are more eafily digested than those that ripen more leisurely; p. 22 The smallest of each Kind than the largest; 23

The Food of any Animal than the Animal itfelf; the Animals that live on Vegetables, than those that live on other Animals; those that live on Food of an easy Digestion, than those that eat stronger Food. 24 Land-Animals than Fishes and amphibious Animals; ib. Vegetables and Animals of a dry, sless, fibrous Substance, than those whose Substance is oily, fat, and glutinous:

Those of a light and whitish, than those of a brown or reddish Colour: ib. Those of a mild and soft, than those of strong, poignant, aromatick, or hot Taste. 26

3. The proper Way of feeding Animals and raifing Vegetables, fo as they may become the most wholesome Food. 28 The Cookery fittest for that Purpose. ib. How the Appetite is to be preferved good and keen. 29
4. Of the Quantity of Meat, in general.ib.

s. The

- 5. The great Advantage of spare and simple Diet, shewn in several Examples of Persons that have by that Means lived healthy to a great Age in warm Climates. p. 30
- 6. Instances to the same purpose in cold Climates. 31
- 7. A particular Determination of the Weight of Meat properest for weak, tender, and sedentary People. 33
- 8. The Mischiefs of Repletion, or living too fully. 35
- How to Supply the Place of Medicines by Diet. ib.
- 9. Of the Use of Purgative Medicines when one has exceeded.
 36 The Form of an excellent Medicine for this Purpose.
 37
 - Sir Charles Scarborough's Advice to the Dutchess of Portsmouth. ib.
- How studious Persons may know when they have eat too much. 38 How the Appetite may become the right Measure of Eating. ib.
- How we may judge by our Eye of the just Quantity of Meat very nearly, without the continual Trouble of weighing it.

Of Pork and Fish: their Unfitness for weak and valetudinary People. 40 12. The

12. The great Advantage of drinking Water, in preferving the Appetite, and ftrengthening and promoting the Digeftion.
P. 42
The pernicious Effects of drinking Spirits for these Purposes.
There is no Manner of Danger in breaking off so pernicious a Custom all at once, as is pretended.
Sir W. Temple's Rule for Drinking

after Dinner.

- 13. The ill Effects of drinking Wine plentifully to digest too full a Meal. ib.
- 14. The bad Confequences of the common Use of strong-bodied Wines unmix'd, and the Preference of light Wines of middling Strength, or strong Wines diluted with Water. 49
- That Drinking, especially of spirituous Liquors, to raise the Spirits in Vapours and Melancholy, increases instead of curing the Disease, 51
 Cordials are not effectual Medicines that strike at the Root of a Disease; but only present Reliefs to mitigate continual Suffering, and gain Time for a more effectual Course. 54
 Of Punch, and the mischievous Consequences of drinking it. 55

47

Of the immoderate and indifcreet Use of the acid Juices. p. 56 The Cause of the Frequency of Bellyaches, Palsies, Cramps, Convulsions, and other nervous Distempers in the West-Indies; and the Cure of them.

- 17. The Unfitness of Malt Liquors for weak Stomachs. 60
- Of the Use and Abuse of Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate, and (by the by) of Tobacco and Snuff, 61
- 19. Of the due Proportion of watry Liquors to our Meat, and the best Time for drinking it. 67
- This Quantity is to be different according as we eat mostly of boiled or of roasted Meat. 68
 - What Meats are fittest to boil and what to roast. ib.
- 20. The Form of a Cordial, where fuch Medicines are fit to be used. 71 Of the proper Use of it. ib. Rules for Health and Long Life with Respect to Meat and Drink. 72

Lender nover can,

CHAP.

57

CHAP. III.

Of SLEEPING and WATCHING.

S. I. Of the Use and Necessity of Rest and Sleep to Animals. p. 77 Of the Care we ought to take to make it found and refreshing. 78 The eating late or full Suppers frustrates the Ends of Sleep. ib. 2. An Account of the very hurtful Effects of that Practice. ib. The Cause of unsound and disturbed Rest; Cramps, Suffocations, Startings in Sleep, and Night-Mares; Sickness at Stomach in the Morning, and Heaviness all the Day. 79 The effectual Means of preventing all thefe. 80

- 3. The proper Seafon for Sleep. 81 The Topers find it more hurtful to fit up late, though fober, than to go to Bed half-drunk but early. 82
 - 4. The Strong and Robust may without Danger sometimes neglect the due Season of Sleeping; yet the Weak and Tender never can, with Safety. ib.
 - s. Such People must go early to Bed, and rife early, by which Means their Sleep

Sleep will be more refreshing, and need not be so long, as if they went later to Bed. 9.83 6. The ill Effects of loitering a Bed in a Morning, and the Advantage of rising early. 7. Adaily Regimen for the Studious. 84 7. Adaily Regimen for the Studious. 85 ACaution about the Aged and Sickly. 86 Rules for Health and Long Life, with Regard to Sleep and Watching. 87

CHAP. IV.

Of Exercise and Quiet.

- §.1. Exercife as necessary to Health now, as Food itself, whatever may have been the Case in the State of Innocence. 89
 - The Effects of it in preferving the Blood and other Juices fluid, the Joint Supple and pliant, and the Fibres in a due Tension. 90
 - 2. Of the Time and Occasion of allowing Menthe Use of animal Food and strong Liquors. 91
 - The Reason why they were allowed to them. 92

d

3. Of the several Sorts of Exercise in Use; and of the Choice of them. 94 The Reason why Children delight so much in running, jumping, climbing, and all Sorts of Exercise. 95 4. Several Instances of the Benefit of Exercise on the Limbs most employed in divers laborious Employments. 96 5. The Use of this Observation, in appropriating different Exercises to different Kinds of Weakness in the feveral Parts of the Body. 97 That there ought to be stated Times of Exercises: And which are the properest. 98 6. Three Conditions of Exercise that it may have its full Effect. 99 7. The Usefulness of Cold Bathing; 1. to keep the Perspiration free and open. IOI 2. to promote a free Circulation of the Juices through the smallest Veffels. ib. 3. to prevent catching of Cold, by strengthning the Fibres and straiting the perspiratory Ducts. 102 8. How oft, in what Cases, and in what Manner Cold Bathing should be used. ib.

9. Of

9. Of the Flesh-brush, and the great Usefulness of it. p. 104 An Observation of its considerable Effects on Horses. ib. That it ought (as well as Cold Bathing) to be used on the Animals whose Flesh we eat. 105 Rules for Health and Long Life relating to Exercise. 106

CHAP. V.

Of our EVACUATIONS and their Obstructions.

S. 1. That the Faces in healthy People are of a moderate Confiftence. 109 The Caufes of costive and purging Stools, and how they discover the Goodness or Badness of the Regimen we use. ib. Of the Reason why Mercury purges instead of Salivating. 111 That the same Reason will make even Restringents and Opiates purgative. ib.
2. A dangerous Mistake in those that would grow plump and fat. ib. Another in the rearing up of Children.

II2

The

The right Method of begetting a proper Quantity of good and found Flesh. p. 113 3. Loofe and purgative Stools discover intemperate Eating. IIS Of the present Relief the Hysterical and Low-spirited find in good Eating and Drinking, and the Mischief that follows on it. ib. The common Caufe of Head-Aches, Stomach-Aches, and Cholicks. 116 4. The right Method of bracing relaxed Nerves. 117 How oft healthy and temperate People go to Stool. ib. 5. How long it is from the eating of a Meal till the discharging the Faces of it. 118 That the bad Effects of an intemperate Meal are felt most the Day the Excremets of it are thrown out. 119 The Consequences of this Observation. ib. 6. Some Aliments that sit not easy on the Stomach may afford good Nourishment. 120 7, 8. Of the several Sorts of Urine, and what they signify. I2I

The

The Difference between hysterick Water and that made in a Diabetes.

- 9. The Regimen proper for those that make pale high coloured or turbid Water. 124
- Of the Danger they are in that make dark brown or dirty red Water. 125
 Of other Kinds of Water. ib.
- 11. Of an uncommon Evacuation both by Siege and Urine, and the Caufes of it. 126
- 12. Obstructed Perspiration the Cause of most acute Diseases, and the Effect of chronical ones. 128
- 13. Catching of Cold what, and how dangerous. 129
 - A present and easy Remedy against it. ib.
 - The Danger of delaying the Cure of it.
- 14. The Way to maintain free Perspiration. 130

The Consequences of its Obstruction. ib. An Observation concerning the Use and final Cause of convulsive Motions, Coughing, Sneezing, Laughing, Tawning, Stretching, &c. 131

^{15.} Of a critical Salivation happening to Perfons of relaxed Fibres. 132 The

The Regard that ought to be had to the Eye in chronical Case. p. 135 The Reason of the Appearance of Spots, Flies, Atoms, &c. before the Eyes of hysterical Persons, and of their Dimness and Confusion of Sight. 136 Whence hysterical People have the Sense of Choaking and Strangling. ib. Of the Usefulness of the forementioned Salivation. 137 Of the right Way of managing it. 138 Rules for Health and Long Life with Regard to Evacuations. 139

CHAP. VI.

Of the PASSIONS.

S. 1. The Paffions have a great Influence on Health. 144 Four fundamental Propositions of the Doctrine of the Paffions. ib. Prop. I. The Soul refides in a particular Manner in the Brain, where it perceives Motions excited by outward Objects, and according to their Impressions excites Motions in the Body. ib.

Schol.

Schol. With Regard to the different Natures of outward Objects, or the Subject (Body or Mind) they immediately affect, the Passions are divided into spiritual and animal. 145 Prop. II. Wherein the Union of the Soul and Body confifts. 146 Schol. Some Laws of that Union. 147 Prop. III. In Spirits there is an active felf-motive Principle. ib. Schol. A Proof of this Principle from the Existence of Motion. 148 Prop. IV. There is in Spirits a Principle analogous to Attraction. 149 Schol. The Necessity of this Principle. 150 The Remains of it in our fallen State. ib. Corol. I. The Nature of Spiritual Good and Evil. ISI Corol. II. A Division of the Passions into Pleasurable and Painful, viz. Love and Hatred, and the Dependents on them. ib. 2. The Passions with Respect to their Effects on the Body may be divided into Acute and Chronical, as they produce

this or that Kind of Diseases. 153 The Effects of acute Passions. ib. The Cause of a Sigh. ib.

The

The Caufe of a Blush. p. 154 The Pulse accelerated and the Breath (bort in Anxiety. ib. The Effects of Fear and Anger. 155 3. The Effects of chronical Passions. ib. Of fixing the Attention on one Thought or Idea. 156 Of Grief, Melancholy, unsuccessful Love, Pride. ib. The Effect of continued Action, in the Indian Farquiers. 157 Of Religious Melancholy. ib. 4. The Tender and Valetudinary ought carefully to avoid all Excess of Paffion; and why. ib. The Acute Passions more dangerous than the Chronical, 159 5. The different Effects of the Passions on different Constitutions. ib. 1. on those of most elastick Fibres. ib. 2. on those of stiff, rigid Fibres. 160 3. on those of sluggish, resty Fibres. ib. 6. That the Diforders or Weakneffes of the Nerves employed in the mental Operations may, in some Cases, be remedied by Phylick. ib. 7. What Spiritual Love, or Charity, is. 161 The at first it has the Appearance of a common Passion; yet in its Perfection

fection it proves the Exercise of a particular Faculty in the Soul proper to itself. p. 161 That all Objects being to be loved in proportion to their Beauty, God must be loved infinitely, and all Creatures, even our selves, in Comparison to him not at all. 163 8. Tet there is an allowable and just Self-love. 165 The Measures of it. ib. The Love of God for his own Sake, and without Regard to our own Happiness, is notwithstanding inseparable in its Nature from our Happines. 166 All Beauty confifts in Harmony, and all Pleasure in the Perception of that Harmony. 167 9. The Advantages of Spiritual Love with Regard to Health. 168 It removes all Anxiety and Solicitude. 169 It banifhes all those Vices that most ruin Health. ib. It gives continual foy; which is in-Separable from Health. ib. Rules of Health with Regard to the Management of the Passions. 170

C

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

MISCELLANY OBSERVATIONS.

S. 1. Of the Difference between acute and chronical Difeases. 172 What may be expected from Medicine in either Case. 174

2. Why most Persons are seized with chronical Diseases about the Meridian of Life; and why some sooner. 175

3. The great Number of dangerous chronical Difeases proceeding from, and complicated with the Scurvy. 178 Why the Scurvy is so common in Britain. ib.

The Manner how it is produced. 179 Why chronical Difeases are more common here than in the warmer Climates. 180

The Reason of the Frequency of Self-Murder in England. 181

Why the Scurvy is feldom or never perfectly cured. 182 By what Means it might be cured

throughly. jb.

What is to be done to make Life tolerable under it, to those that will not undergo

undergo the Trouble of a perfect Cure. 183

- Seeds and young Sprouts proper in this Disease, because they have no gross Salts in them. ib.
- Reflexion on the great Use of a Regimen of Diet and Exercise in the Cure of chronical Diseases. 185
- 4. Of the Nature of animal Fibres and their different Sorts. ib.
 - Rules to know elastick or springy, robust and stiff, weak and relaxed Fibres. 187
 - 5. The Causes and Occasions of frequent Miscarriages. 189
 - The Regimen and Medicines proper to prevent them. 192
 - 6. A Regimen for the Tender, Studious, . &c. with Regard to the different Seafons. 195
 - 7. Rules about Cloaths as to the Difference of Seasons. 195 The Danger of keeping always warm, and wearing Flannel. ib. The Danger of customary Sweating. 196 The Difference between Sweating and

plentiful Perspiration.

8. Of the Usefulness of frequent Shaving the Head and Face; and of Washing and Scraping the Feet. 198 The

ib.

The Advantage of a full and free Per-Spiration in the Soles of the Feet. 200 9. A Caution to Studious People concerning the fittest Posture of the Body in Reading and Writing. 201 The Inconveniencies of a wrong one. ib. 10. A very necessary Caution to fat and over-grown People. 203 II. Two important Advices to the Aged. 205 The Advantage of removing to a warmer Climate in old Age. 206 12. The Folly of expecting a quick Cure of chronical Diseases. 207 The Mischiefs this vain Expectation brings on the Valetudinary. 208 The Original, and only Method of Cure of most chronical Diseases. 209 The Necessity of submitting to this Method. 211 The Efficacy of it. 212 13. Of the great Usefulness of Opium. 213 The Manner of its Operation. ib. Proofs that it operates in that Manner. 215 How it cures a Diarrhæa. 217 In what Cases Opium is of greatest Ufe. ib. When solid Opium, when liquid Laudanum is to be used. ib. The

The proper Vehicles for it in different Cafes. 218 The right Way of doing it. 219 That Opium over-dosed kills not so readily as is commonly thought. ib. 14. The great Secret of Long Life. 220 Tho' the Solids must necessarily harden by old Age, so as to stop the Circulation; yet this may be retarded by keeping the Juices fluid by a meager and diluting Diet. 22I The Manner of doing it. 222 Of thin, and what is commonly, and what ought to be called, poor Blood.ib. What is the best Blood, and for what Reasons it is to be accounted fo. 224 Of the great Advantages of Temperance. 226 Mifcellany Rules of Health and Long Life. 227 Conclusion. 230



In



In Clarissimi Medici GEO. CHEYNÆI Tentamen de Sanitate & Longævitate, doctum variumque Opus miratus, hæc effudit ** Virtutum illius Viri Cultor impensissimus.

UC ades, o ! sevum Membris arcere Venenum Qui cupis, & Morbi semina tetra gravis. Sive tremens pavidusque vides instare minacem Scorbutum (ut videas hic Liber, ecce! docet) Sive parant atras Hypochondria turgida Nubes, Quæ Menti offusæ triftia spectra darent ; Seu Monstri quodcunque imis Penetralibus hæret, Principium Morbi, mox generanda Lues: Ecce Opifer præsens, CHEYNEUS, lenit acerbum In Venis succum, nec tibi Membra dolent; Aut pellit triftis fimulacra fugacia spettri, Atque Animo prohibet Gaudia abeffe tuo : Maturâque Opera prævertens triftia Fata Ægrotare vetat, nec doluisse finit. Perlege (at attentus) culti Documenta Libelli. Si Te vel fanum vel cupis effe probum : (Artte etenim fociata Salus fideliter hæret

Virtuti, Vitio nec Comes effe volet.)

Difce

Disce Voluptates prudens vitare nocentes;
Hinc disce & veris innocuisque frui.
Ut Tibi fit Somnus Lenimen dulce Laborum;
Quæque onerant Mensas dulcia Fercla sient;
Ut vigeant Artus, nec saucia membra laborent;
Hic Gulæ effrænis Crimina mille lege.
Chirurgi Ferrum Te, & tetrica Pharmaca terrent?
Hinc disce ambobus posse carere Malis.



BOOKS

BOOKS Printed for and Sold by GEO. STRAHAN, at the Golden-Ball overagainst the Royal-Exchange in Cornhill.

PHilosophical Principles of Religion, Natural and Reveal'd: in two parts. The First containing the Elements of Natural Philosophy, and the Proofs of Natural Religion. The Second Edition: The Second Part containing the Nature of Infinites, together with the Philosophick Principles of Reveal'd Religion. By George Cheyne, M. D. F. R. S.

A New Theory of Acute and flow continued Fevers; wherein, befides the Appearances of fuch, and the Manner of their Cure, occafionally, the Structure of the Glands, and the Manner and Laws of Secretion, the Operation of Purgative, Vomitive, and Mercurial Medicines, are mechanically explain'd. To which is prefix'd, An Effay concerning the Improvements of the Theory of Medicine. The Third Edition, with many Additions.

Fluxionum Methodus inversa; five Quantitatum Fluentium Leges generaliores. A Georgio Cheynæo, M. D. F. R. S.

Rudimentorum Methodi Fluxionum inverfæ Specimina, adverfus Abr. De-Moivre. Eodem Authore.

An Effay of the true Nature and due Method of Treating theGout; Together, with an Account of the Nature and Quality of Bath-Waters, the Manner of using them, and the Difeases in which they are proper : As also of the Nature and Cure of most Chronical Distempers, notpublished before. By George Cheyne, M. D. F. R. S. The fifth Edition Revised, Corrected, and Enlarged to more than double of the Former.

Prefagium Medicum, or the Prognostick Signs of Acute Diseases, Established by Ancient Observation, and Explan'dby the best modern Discoveries. The Second Edition: With a Preface by Dr. W. Cockburn.



ESSAY OF

AN

Health and Long Life.



T is a common Saying, That every Man paft Forty is either a *Fool* or a *Phyfician*: It might have been as juftly added, that he

was a Divine too: For, as the World goes at prefent, there is not any Thing that the Generality of the better Sort of Mankind fo lavifhly and fo unconcernedly throw away as *Health*, except *eter*nal Felicity. Most Men know when they B are

are ill, but very few when they are well. And yet it is most certain, that 'tis eafier to preserve Health than to recover it, and to prevent Diseases than to cure them. Towards the first, the Means are mostly in our own Power: Little elfe is required than to bear and forbear. But towards the latter, the Means are perplexed and uncertain; and for the Knowledge of them the far greatest Part of Mankind must apply to others, of whofe Skill and Honefty they are in a great measure ignorant, and the Benefit of whose Art they can but conditionally and precarioufly obtain. A crazy Constitution, original weak Nerves, dearbought Experience in Things helpful and hurtful, and long Observation on the Complaint of others, who came for R elief to this universal Infirmary, BATH, have at last (in some measure) taught me some of the most effectual Means of preferving Health and prolonging Life in those who are tender and fickly, and labour under chronical Diftempers. And I thought I could not spend my leisure Hours better than by putting together the most general Rules for that Purpose, and setting them in the clearest and strongest Light I could, for the Benefit of those who may

2

and LONGLIFE.

3

may want them, and yet have not had fuch favourable Opportunities to learn them.

S. 2. And that I might write with fome Order and Connexion, I have chofen to make fome Observations and Reflections on the Non-naturals (as they are called, possibly because that in their preternatural State they are eminently injurious to human Constitutions; or more probably, because they be necessary to the Subsistence of Man, yet in respect of him, they may be confidered as external, or different from the internal Causes that produce Diseases) to wit, 1. The Air we breathe in. 2. Our Meat and Drink. 3. Our Sleep and Watching. 4. Our Exercife and Reft. 5. Our Evacuations and their Obstructions. 6. The Pallions of our Minds: And lastly, to add fome Observations that come not fo naturally under any of these Heads. I shall not confider here how philosophically these Distinctions are made; they feem to me, the best general Heads for bringing in those Observations and Reflections I am to make in the following Pages.

S. 3. The Reflection is not more common than just, That he who lives phyfically must live miserably. The Truth is, too great Nicety and Exactness about every minute Circumstance that may impair our Health, is fuch a Yoke and Slavery, as no Man of a generous free Spirit would submit to. 'Tis as a Poet expreffes it, to die for fear of Dying. And to forbear or give over a just, charitable, or even generous Office of Life, from a too scrupulous Regard to Health, is unworthy of a Man, much more of a Christian. But then, on the other Hand, to cut off our Days by Intemperance, Indiscretion, and guilty Passions, to live miferably for the fake of gratifying a fweet Tooth, or a brutal Itch ; to die Martyrs to our Luxury and Wantonness, is equally beneath the Dignity of human Nature, and contrary to the Homage we owe to the Author of our Being. Without fome Degree of Health, we can neither be agreeable to ourselves, nor useful to our Friends; we can neither relish the Bleffings of divine Providence to us in Life, nor acquit ourselves of our Duties to our Maker, or our Neighbour. He that wantonly transgreffeth the self-evident Rules

and LONGLIFE.

Rules of Health, is guilty of a Degree of Self-Murder; and an habitual Perfeverance therein is direct * Suicide, and confequently, the greatest Crime he can commit against the Author of his Being; as it is flighting and defpifing the nobleft Gift he could beftow upon him, viz. the Means of making himfelf infinitely happy; and also as it is a treacherous forfaking the Post, wherein his Wisdom has placed him, and thereby rendering himfelf incapable of answering the Designs of his Providence over him. The infinitely wife Author of Nature has fo contrived Things, that the most remarkable RULES of preferving LIFE and HEALTH are moral Duties commanded us, fo true it is, that Godlinefs has the Promises of this Life, as well as that to come.

To avoid all ufeless Refinement, I will lay down only a few plain eafily observed Rules, which a Man may readily follow, without any Trouble or Constraint.

* Self-Murder.

CHAP.

\$

CHAP. I.

Of AIR.

S. I. A I R being one of the moft neceffary Things towards the Subfiftence and Health of all Animals; itis a Wonder to me, that here in England, where Luxury and all the Arts of living well, are cultivated even to a Vice, the Choice of Air should be so little confidered.

§. 2. From Observations on Bleeding in Rheumatisms, and after catching Cold, 'tis evident, that the Air with its different Qualities, can alter and quite vitiate the whole Texture of the Blood and animal Juices: From the Palsies, Vertigoes, Vapours, and other nervous Affections, caused by Damps, Mines, and working on some Minerals, († particularly Mercury

+ Vide Ramazini of the Difeases of Tradse men.

and LONG LIFE.

cury and Antimony) 'tis plain Air fo and so qualified, can relax and obstruct the whole nervous System. From the Cholicks, Fluxes, Coughs, and Confumptions, produced by damp, moift and nitrous Air, 'tis manifest, that it can obstruct and spoil the noble Organs. The Air is attracted and received into our Habit, and mixed with our Fluids every Inftant of our Lives; so that any ill Quality in the Air to continually introduced, must in Time produce fatal Effects on the animal OEconomy : And therefore it will be of the utmost Confequence to every one, to take Care what kind of Air it is they fleep and watch, breath and live in, and are perpetually receiving into the most intimate Union with the Principles of Life. I shall only take Notice of three Conditions of Air.

§. 3. The first is, That when Gentlemen build Seats, they ought never to place them upon any high Hill, very near any great Confluence of Water, in the Neighbourhood of any great Mines, or Beds of Minerals, nor on any fwamp, marshy, or mosfy Foundation; but either in a champpaign Country, or on the Side of a small Eminence, sheltered from the North and East

East Winds, or upon a light gravelly Soil. The Nature of the Soil will be well known from the Plants and Herbs that grow on it, or rather more fecurely from the Nature of the Waters that fpring out of it, which ought always to be sweet, clear, light, soft, and tasteles, All high Mountains are damp, as Dr. Halley observed at St. Helena, a mountainous Place, where Damps fell so perpetually in the Night time, that he was obliged to be every Moment wiping his Glasses, in making his Astronomical Observations. And where the Mountains are high, the Inhabitants of them are forced to fend their Furniture, in Winter, to the Valley, left it should rot. And 'tis common to have it rain or fnow on Mountains, when the Valleys below are clear, serencand dry. All great Hills are Nefts of Minerals, and Covers (made of the prominent Earth) for Reservoirs of Rain-Water. The Clouds are but great Fleeces of rarified Water failing in the Air, sometimes not many Yards above the champaign Country; and these high Hills intercepting them, they are compreffed into Dew or Rain, and are perpetually drilling down the Crannies of the

and LONGLIFE. 9

the Mountains into these Basins. Hence the Origin of Rivers, and fresh Water Springs. Besides that, these mountainous Places, are always expos'd to high, and almost perpetual Winds. Where any great Concourse of Water is, the Air must needs be perpetually damp, because the Sun is perpetually straining from these Waters, moist Dews and Vapours thro' it. All great Nefts of Minerals, or large Mines, must necessarily impregnate the Air, with their respective Qualities. And molly Blackness, is some Degree of Putrefaction, as * Sir Isaac Newton obferves.

§. 4. Secondly, the Winds that are most frequent, and most pernicious in England, are the Easterly, especially the North East Winds, which in the Winter are the most piercing cold, in Summer the most parching hot. In Winter they bring along with them, all the Nitre of the Northern and Scythian Snows, Mountains of Ice, and frozen Seas thro' which they come; and in Summer,

* See his Treatife about Light and Colours.

Summer, blow with all the fiery Particles of the perpetual Day they pass thro'. From the end of January, till towards the end of May, the Wind blows almost perpetually, from the Eastern and Northern Points, if the Spring is dry; and from the Southern and Western Points, if the Spring is wet, (and generally from the fetting in of the Winds, on a New-Moon, you may predict the Weather of the Spring) and our Bodies most certainly attracting, the circumambient Air, and the Fumes of those Bodies that are next to us, it will be very convenient for valetudinary, studious, and contemplative Persons, in a dry Spring, or in Easterly Winds, to change their Bedchambers into Rooms that have Western or Southern Lights, or to shut close up the Eastern and Northern Lights, or to have them but feldom opened; and in wet Seafons, to take the contrary Courfe. And if any fuch Person, has been much exposed, or long abroad, in a Northerly or bleakish Easterly Wind, it will be very proper for him to drink down, going to Bed, a large Draught of warm Water-gruel, or of warm small Mountainwine Whey, as an Antidote against the nitrous

and LONG LIFE.

II

nitrous Effluvia, fuck'd into the Body, and to open the Obstructions of the Perspiration made thereby.

S. 5. Thirdly, from the beginning of November 'till towards the beginning of February, London is cover'd over with one universal nitrous and sulphurous Smoak, from the Multitude of Coal Fires, the Absence of that material Divinity the Sun, and the Confequence thereof, the falling of the Dews, and Vapours of the Night. In fuch a Seafon, weak and tender People, and those that are subject to nervous or pulmonick Distempers, ought either to go into the Country, or to be at home soon after Sun-set, and to dispel the Damps with clear, warm Fires, and chearful Conversation, go early to Bed, and rife proportionally fooner in the Morning; for, as the Sun's Removal fuffers the Vapours to fall and condense, in the Evening, fo his Approach difpels and raifes them in the Morning. I need not add, that it will be very fit, for those that are valetudinary, to have their Servants, Children, Bed-fellows, and all those that approach them, with whom they live con-C 2 ftantly 20121M

ftantly, and mix Atmospheres, to be ashealthy, found and fweet as poffibly they can; and, for their own fakes, to have them remov'd till they are made fo, if they are otherwife. Nor fhall I add any prefling inftances, to avoid wet Rooms, damp Beds, and foul Linnen, or to remove Ordure and Nusances; the Luxuty of England having run all these rather into a Vice.

S. 6. The Air is a Fluid, wherein Parts of all Kinds of Bodies fwim as in Water. But Air differs from Water in this, that the first is compressible into a leffer Compass, and smaller Volume, like a Fleece of Wool, either by its own Weight, or any other Force, which Weight or Force being removed, the Air immediately recovers its former Bulk and Dimensions again, whereas no Force whatever can bring Water into narrower Bounds; that is, Air is extreamly elastick and springy, but Water is not at all io. Yet the Parts of Air would feem to be groffer than the Parts of Water : For Water will get through a Bladder, and may be forced through the Pores of Gold; but Air will pass through neither. By this its elastick Force, the Air infinuates

and LONG LIFE. 13

nuates itself into the patent Cavities of all animal Bodies; and the Infant, which never breathed before, asson as it is exposed to this Element, has the little Bladders, whereof the Lungs confift, blown up into a perpendicular Erection on the Branches of the Wine-pipe; whereby the Obstruction, from the Presiure of the Vesicles (arising from their being compressed together, and lying upon one another) being in some Measure taken off, the muscular Action of the right Ventricle of the Heart is able to force the Blood through the Lungs into the left Ventricle. But these little Bladders, being thus inflated by an elastick Fluid, still prefs fo far upon, and grind the groffer Particles of the Blood into more fizeable ones, that they may become fmall enough to circulate through the other capillary Veffels of the Body. This elastick Air, prefling equally every Way round, by its Weight and Spring, fhuts close the Scales of the Scarf-skin of healthy and ftrong Perfons; fo that it denies all Entrance to the nitrous and watry Mixture, contained in it, and thus becomes a Kind of Cold Bath, to them, and defends them from catching Cold: But in fickly, studious, and sedentary Pcople,

ple, and those of weak Nerves, where the Spring of the Coverlets and Scales, that defend the Mouths of the perspiratory Ducts is weak, the Perspiration little or next to none at all, and the Blood poor and fizey; the nitrous and watry Particles of the Air get a ready and free Entrance, by these Ducts into the Blood, and by breaking the Globules thereof, coagulating and fixing its Fluidity, quite ftop the Perspiration, and obstruct all the capillary Veffels, the cutaneous Glands, and those of the Lungs and alimentary Passages, when such Bodies are long exposed to such an Air: And thus begets all these Diforders in the Body, that Air thus and thus poison'd, was fhewn capable to produce. So long as the Perspiration is strong, brisk, and full, 'tis impossible any of these Diforders should happen; because the Force of the perspiratory Steams outward, is greater than the Force whereby these noxious Mixtures enter; unlefs the Body be indifcreetly too long exposed, or the Action of the nitrous and watry Mixtures be extremely violent. Hence it comes to país, that those who are very strong and healthy, and those who have drank strong Liquors to plentifully, as to have thereby a brisk Circulation

and LONGLIFE. 15

Circulation and full Perspiration, seldom or never catch Cold. And this is the Reafon why rich Foods and generous Wines, moderately used, become so excellent an Antidote in infectious and epidemick Diftempers; not only as they banish Fear and Terror, but as they make fo full and free a Stream of Perspiration, and maintain fo active and brisk an Atmosphere, as suffers no noxious Steams or Mixtures in the Air to come within it; but drives and beats off the Enemy to a Distance. But Persons of viscous, heavy Fluids, of poor and fizey Juices, of little or no Perspiration, such as generally all studious, sedentary, and fickly Perfons are, but especially those that are fubject to nervous Diforders, must neceffarily fuffer under these poisonous Mixtures in the Air, if they do not cautioufly and carefully fence against them, or take not a prefent Remedy and Antidote, when tainted. For besides the Air that gets through the perspiratory Ducts into the Blood, whenever we Eat, Drink, or Breath, we are taking into our Bodies, fuch Air as is about us. And when the concoctive Powers are weak, as in fuch Persons, and the Quantity of the Food is too great, or its Quality too ftrong for them,

them, the Chyle is too grofs, and the perspiratory Matter is stopped, because too large for these small Duets; and this whole Mass, which in common Health is more than double of the gross Evacuations, recoils in upon the Bowels, and becomes, as it were, Spears, and Darts, and Armour to the Air receiv'd from without; which being thus sharpened with the Salts of the unconcocted Food, together with its own elastick Force, pierces the Sides of the Veffels, and gets into all the Cavities of the Body, and between the Muscles and their Membrances, and there, in Time, brings forth bypochondriack, bysterick, nervous, and vapourish Diforders, and all that black Train of Evils fuch Conflictutions fuffer under.

I shall now draw out the Cautions here inculcated into a few general Rules.

through the performatory Dull's into the

Blood, whenever we Eat, Drink, or

Breach, we are taking into our Bodies.

fuch dir as is about us. And when the

and the Oransiry of the Lead

General

and LONGLIFE. 17

General Rules for Health and Long Life, drawn from the Head.

Of AIR.

1. THE healthieft Situation for a Seat is in a champaign Country, or on the Side of a fmall Eminence, on a gravelly Soil, with a Southern or Weftern Exposition, sheltered from the North and East Winds, distant from any great Concourse of Waters, or any great Mines or Beds of Minerals, where the Water is sweet, clear, light, soft, and tastles.

2. Tender People on the fetting in of Easterly and Northerly Winds, ought to change their Bed-Rooms for others of Westerly and Southerly Lights, and the contrary in wet Seasons.

3. Those who have been much exposed to, or long abroad in *Easterly* or *Northerly* Winds, should drink fome thin and warm Liquor going to Bed.

4. When the dark, dull, foggy Weather lafts at *London* in Winter, tender D People,

People, and those of weak Nerves and Lungs, ought either to go into the Country, or keep much at Home in warm Rooms, go early to Bed, and rise betimes.

5. Valetudinary People ought to have their Servants, Children, and Bed-fellows, or those they continually approach and converse with, sound, sweet, and healthy, or ought to remove them 'till they are so, if they are otherwise.

6. Every one, in order to preferve their Health, ought to obferve all the Cleannefs and Sweetnefs in their Houfes, Cloaths, and Furniture, fuitable to their Condition.



CHAP.

and LONG LIFE. 19

Of MEAT and DRINK.

S. 1. TO have our Food, that is, our Meat and Drink, as to Quantity and Quality duly regulated, and precifely adjusted to our concoctive Powers, would be of the utmost Consequence to Health and Long Life. Our Bodies require only a determinate Quantity thereof, to supply the Expences of living: and a just Proportion of that to these would very probably preferve us from acute, most certainly from chronical Distempers, and enable us to live, without much Sickness and Pain, so long as our Constitutions were originally made to last. The Sources of chronical Diftempers are first Viscidity in the Juices, or the Overlargeness of their constituent Particles, which not being fufficiently broken, by the concoctive Powers, stop or retard the Circulation, or, secondly, too great abundance of tharp and acrimonious Salts, D 2 whereby

whereby the Juices themselves are rendered so corrosive, as to burst or wear out the Solids; or, thirdly, a Relaxation, or Want of a due Force, and Springiness, in the Solids themselves. An Excess in Quantity begets the first, the ill Condition of our Meat and Drink the second, and both together, with Want of due Labour, the third.

§. 2. The Meat of England is generally animal Substances. The Animals themfelves, from epidemick Caufes, bad Food, Age, or other Infirmities, have their Difeases as well as human Creatures: and these diseased Animals can never be proper or found Food for Men. Adult Animals abound more in urinous Salts than young ones: Their Parts are more closely compacted, because more forcibly united; and fo harder of Dige-'Tis true, the great Diffinction of ftion. the Fitness or Unfitness of the several Sorts of Animals and Vegetables for human Food, depends upon their original Make, Frame, and Nature (and that can be found out only by Experience) as alfo upon the special Tafte, Complexion, Temperament, and Habits of the Person that feeds on them. . But by the Help of these Three

and LONG LIFE.

Three Principles, viz. First, That the Strength or Weakness of Cohesion of the Particle, of fluid Bodies, depends upon their Bigness or Smallness; that is, the biggest Particles cohere more firmly, than the *smaller*, because more Parts come into Contact in large Bodies than fmall, and fo their Union is greater. Secondly, That the greater the Force [Momentum] is, with which two Bodies meet, the ftronger is their Cohefion, and the more difficult their Separation. Thirdly, That Salts, being comprehended by plain Surfaces, being hard, and in all Changes recovering their Figure, unite the most firmly of any Bodies whatfoever: Their plain Surfaces bring many Points into Contact and Union: Their Hardness and conftant Figure make them durable and unalterable; and thereby the active Principles, and the Origin of the Qualities of Bodies; and when they approach within the Sphere of one another's Activity, they firmly unite in Clusters; all which make the Separation of their original Particles the more difficult. I fay, from these three Principles, we may in general compare the Easiness or Difficulty of digefting (that is, breaking into fmall Parts) the feveral Sorts of Vegetables and

ないのまし、

and Animals, one with another; and fo difcover their Fitnefs or Unfitnefs for becoming Food for tender and valetudinary Perfons.

1. All other Things being supposed equal, those Vegetables and Animals that come to Maturity the foonest, are lightest of Digestion. Thus the Spring Vegetables, as Asparagus, Straw-berries, and some Sorts of Sallading, are more eafily digested than Pears, Apples, Peaches, and Nectarines; because they have less of the folar Fire in them; their Parts are united by a weaker Heat; that is, with lefs Velocity, and abound lefs in, nay scarce have any strong and fixed Salts. Among the Animals, the common Poultry, Hares, Sheep, Kids, Rabbits, &c. who in the same, or a few Years come to their Maturity (that is, to propagate their Species) are much more tender and readily digested than Cows, Horfes, or Affes, (were these last in use for Food, as they have been in Famine) &c. for the Reason already given, because their Parts cohere lefs firmly. And it is observable, of the Vegetables, which are longest a ripening, that is, whole Juices have most of the folar Rays in

in them, that their fermented Juices yield the ftrongeft vinous Spirits; as Grapes, Elder-berries, and the like: and of the Animals that are longeft in coming to Maturity, that their Juices yield the most rank and most factid urinous Salts.

2. Other Things supposed equal, the larger and bigger the Vegetable or Animal is, in its Kind, the stronger and the harder to digeft is the Food made thereof. Thus a large Onion, Apple, or Pear, and large Beef and Mutton are harder to digest than the lesser ones, of the same Kind; not only, as their Veffels being stronger and more elastick, their Parts are brought together with a greater Force; but also, because the Qualities are proportionably more intense in great Bodies of the fame Kind : Thus, other Things being equal, a greater Fire is proportionably more intenfely hot, than a leffer one; and the Wine contained in a larger Veffel becomes ftronger than that contained in a leffer; and confequently the Juices of larger Animals and Vegetables are more rank than the Juices of smaller ones of the fame Kind.

3. Other Things being equal, The proper Food appointed for Animals by Nature, is easier digested than the Animals themselves; those Animals that live on Vegetables, than those that live on Animals; those that live on Vegetables or Animals, that foonest come to Maturity, than those that live on fuch as are longer a ripening. Thus Milk and Eggs are lighter of Digeftion than the Flesh of Beasts or Birds; Pullets and Turkies, than Ducks and Geefe; and Patridge, and Pheasant are lighter than Woodcock or Snipe; because these last, being long-billed, fuck only animal Juices; and for the Reasons already given, Grass Beef and Mutton are lighter than stall-fed Oxen and Sheep.

4. All Things elfe being alike, Fish and Sea-Animals are harder to digest than Land-Animals; because universally their Food is other Animals, and the Salt Element in which they live compacts their Parts more firmly; Salts having a stronger Power of Cohession than other Bodies. And for the same Reason, Salt Water Fish is harder to digest than fresh Water. Thus the Sea Tortoise is harder to

to digeft than the Land-Tortoife; and Sturgeon and Turbit, than Trout or Perch.

5. Other Things being equal, Vegetables and Animals that abound in an oily, fat, and glutinous Substance, are harder to digeft, than those of a dry, fleshy, fibrous Substance; because oily and fat Substances elude the Force and Action of the concoctive Powers; and their Parts attract one another, and unite more ftrongly than other Substances do, (except Salts) as Sir Isaac Newton * observes. Their Softness and Humidity relaxes and weakens the Force of the Stomach, and the Fat and Oil itself is shut up in little Bladders, that are with Difficulty broken. Thus Nuts of all kinds pass through the Guts, almost untouched : Olives are harder to digest than Pease; fat flesh Meat, than the lean of the fame. Carp, Tench, Salmon, Eel, and Turbit, are much harder to digeft than Whiting, Perch, Trout, or Haddock.

6. Vegetables and Animals, all Things elfe being alike, whofe Subftance is white, E or

^{*} Vide Sir Isaac Newton's first English Edition of Light and Colours.

or inclining to the lighter Colours, are lighter to digeft, than those whose Substance is redder, browner, or inclining towards the more flaming Colours; not only becaufe the Parts that reflect white, and the lighter Colours are leffer in Bulk than those that reflect the more flaming Colours +; but also because those of the more flaming Colours abound more with urinious Salts. Thus Turnips, Parsnips, and Potatoes, are lighter than Carrots, Skirrets, and Beet-Raves. Pullet, Turkey, Pheasant, and Rabbet, are lighter than Duck, Geese, Woodcock, and Snipe. Whiting, Flounder, Perch, and Soal, are lighter than Salmon, Sturgeon, Herring, and Mackarel. Veal and Lamb is lighter than Red or Fallow Deer.

7. Lastly, All other Things being equal, Vegetables and Animals of a strong, poignant, aromatick and hot Tasse, are harder to digest than those of a milder, softer, and more insiped Tasse. High Relish comes from abundance of Salts: Abundance of Salts supposes adult Animals, and such as are long a coming to Maturity;

+ See the just quoted Author.

Maturity; and where Salts abound, the Parts are more difficultly separated, and harder to be digefted. Strong and aromatick Plants imbibe and retain most of the folar Rays, and become folid Spirits, or fixed Flames. And they that deal much in them fwallow fo much live-Coals, which will at last inflame the Fluids and burn up the Solids.

S. 3. There is nothing more certain, than that the greater Superiority the concoctive Powers have, over the Food, or the ftronger the concoctive Powers are, in regard of the Things to be concocted; the finer the Chyle will be, the Circulation the more free, and the Spirits more lightfome; that is, the better will the Health be. Now from these general Propositions, taking in their own particular Complexion and Habits, valetudinary, studious, or contemplative Perfons may eafily fix upon these particular vegetable or animal Foods, that are fitteft for them. And if any Error should be committed, 'tis best to err on the safest Side, and rather chufe those Things that are under our concoctive Powers, than those that are above them. And in the Choice of Animals for our Food, we E 2 muft

must not pass over the Manner of fattening and fitting them up for the Table. About London we can fcarce have any, but cramm'd Poultry, or stall-fed Butchery Meat. It were fufficient to difgust the floutest Stomach, to fee the foul, grofs, and nafty Manner, in which, and the fetid, putrid and unwholesome Materials, with which they are fed. Perpetual Foulness and Cramming, gross Food and Naftinefs, we know, will putrify the Juices and mortify the muscular Substance of human Creatures; and fure they can do no lefs in Brute Animals, and thus make even our Food Poifon. The fame may be faid of hot Beds, and forcing Plants and Vegetables. The only Way of having found and healthful animal Food, is to leave them to their own natural Liberty, in the free Air, and their own proper Element, with Plenty of Food, and due Cleannefs, and a Shelter from the Injuries of the Weather, when they have a Mind to retire to it. I add nothing about Cookery: Plain Roafting and Boiling is as high, as valetudinary, tender, studious, and contemplative Perions, or those who would preferve their Health, and lenghthen out their Days, ought to presume on. Made Dishes, rich Soop,

Soop, high Sauces, Baking, Smoaking, Salting, and Pickling, are the Inventions of Luxury, to force an unnatural Appetite, and encrease the Load, which Nature, without Incentives from ill Habits, and a vicious Palate, will of itself make more than fufficient for Health and long Life. Abstinence and proper Evacuations, due Labour and Exercise, will always recover a decayed Appetite, fo long as there is any Strength and Fund in Nature to go upon. And 'tis fcarce allowble to provoke an Appetite, with medicinal Helps, but where the digestive Faculties have been spoiled and ruined by acute or tedious chronical Diftempers. And as foon as 'tis recovered to any tolerable Degree, Nature is to be left to its own Work, without any Spurs from Cookery or Phylick.

S. 4. The next Confideration is the Quantity of Food that is neceffary to fupport Nature, without overloading it, in a due Plight: That is indeed various, according to the Age, Sex, Nature, Strength, and Country the Party is of, and the Exercife he uses. In these Northern Countries, the Coldness of the Air, the Strength and large Stature of People,

People, demand larger Supplies than in the *Eaftern* and warmer Countries. Young growing Perfons, and those of great Strength and large Stature, require more than the Aged, Weak, and Slender. But Perfons of all Sorts will live more healthy and longer by universal *Temperance*, than otherwise. And some general Obfervations on the Quantity Persons of different Nations and Conditions, have lived on, healthy, and to a great Age, may give some Affistance to valetudinary and tender Persons, to adjust the due Quantity necessary for them.

S. 5. It is furprising, to what a great Age the eastern Christians, who retir'd from the Perfecutions into the Defarts of Egypt and Arabia, lived healthful on a very little Food. We are inform'd by Caffian, that the common Measure in twenty four Hours, was about twelve Ounces or a Pound, (for the eastern Pound was but twelve Ounces) with mere Element for Drink. St. Anthony liv'd to 105 Years, on mere Bread and Water, adding only a few Herbs at last. James the Hermit, to 104. Arfenius, the Tutor of the Emperor Arcadins, to 120: 65 in the world, and 55 in the

the Defart. St. Epiphanus, to 115. St. Jerome. to about 100. Simeon Stylites, 109. And Romualdus, 120. And Lewis Cornaro, a Venetian Nobleman, after he had ufed all other Remedies in vain, fo that his Life was defpair'd of at 40, yet recover'd and liv'd, by the mere Force of Temperance, near to 100 years.

S. 6. Our Northern Climate, as I faid from the Purity and Coldness of the Air, which bracing the Fibres, makes the Appetite keener, and the Action of Digestition stronger; and from the Labour and Strength of the People, which makes the Expences of living more, will neceffarily require a greater Quantity of Food. Yet 'tis wonderful in what Sprightlinefs, Strength, Activity, and freedom of Spirits, a low Diet, even here, will preferve those that have habituated themselves to it. Buchanan informs us of one Laurence who preferved himfelf to 140, by the mere Force of Temperance and Labour. Spotswood mentions one Kentigern (afterwards called St. Monagh, or Mungo, from whom the Famous Well in Wales is named) who lived to 185 Years, tho' after he came to the Years of Understanding, he never tasted Wine

Wine nor strong Drink; and slept on the cold Ground. My worthy Friend Mr. Web, is still alive. He by the Quickness of the Faculties of the Mind, and the Activity of the Organs of his Body, fhews the great Benefit of a low Diet, living altogether on vegetable Food and pure Element. The Hiftory of the Milk * Doctor of Croydon, who by living on Milk only, cured himfelf on an otherwise incurable Distemper, viz. the E. pilepsy, and liv'd in perfect Health for fixteen Years after, till an Accident cut him off, I have already narrated in my Treatise of the Gout. Henry Jenkins a Fisherman, liv'd 169 Years, his Diet was coarse and sower, as his Historian informs us, that is, plain and cooling, and the Air where he lived fharp and clear, viz. Allerton upon Swale in Yorkshire. Parr died fixteen Years younger, viz. at the Age of 152 Years, 9 Months; his Diet was old Cheefe, Milk, coarfe Bread, Small-Beer, and Whey: And his Historian tells us, he might have lived a good while longer, if he had not changed his Diet and Air, coming out of a clear, thin, free Air, into the thick Air of London, and after a constant, plain, and

* See an Essay on the Gout and Bath Waters.

and homely Country Diet, being taken into a splendid Family, where he fed high, and drank plentifully of the best Wines, whereby the natural Functions of the Parts were overcharged, and the Habit of the whole Body quite difordered; upon which there could not but foon enfue a Dissolution. * Dr. Lister mentions eight Perfons in the North of England, the youngest of which was above 100 Years, and the eldest 140. He says, 'tis to be observed, that the Food of all this mountainous Country is exceedingly coarfe. And certainly there is no Place in the World more likely to lengthen out Life than England, especially those Parts of it, that have a free open Air, and a gravelly and chalky Soil, if to due Exercise, Abstemiousness, and a plain simple Diet were added.

§. 7. I have \ddagger elsewhere offered to determine the *Quantity* of Food, fufficient to keep a Man of an ordinary Stature, following no laborious Employ-F ment,

* See Abr. of Philof. Transact. by Lowth. + See the Essay of the Gout and Bath Waters.

ment, in due Plight, Health, and Vigour ; to wit, 8 Ounces of Flesh Meat, 12 of Bread, or vegetable Food, and about a Pint of Wine, or other generous Liquor in 24 Hours. But the Valetudinary, and those employed in sedentary Professions, or intellectual Studies, must lessen this Quantity, if they would preferve their Health, and the Freedom of their Spirits long. Studious and fedentary Men must of Neceflity eat and drink a great deal lefs, than those very fame Men might do, were they engaged in an active Life. For as they want that Exercise that is neceffary towards Concoction and Perfpiration, and that their Nerves are more worn out by intellectual Studies, than even bodily Labour would wafte them; if, in any wife, they indulge Freedom of Living, their Juices must necessarily become viscid, and their Stomachs relaxed. He that would have a clear Head muft have a clean Stomach. The Neglect of which is the Caufe, why we fee fo many bypochondriacal, melancholy, and vapourish Gentlemen, among those of the long Robe; the only Remedy of which is Labour and Abstinence.

S. s. Moft

§. 8. Most of all the chronical Diseases, the Infirmities of old Age, and the fbort Periods of the Lives of Englishmen, are owing to Repletion. This is evident from hence; because Evacuation of one Kind or another is nine Parts of ten in their Remedy: For not only Cupping, Bleeding, Blistering, Issues, Purging, Vomiting, and Sweating, are manifest Evacuations, or Drains to draw out what has been superfluously taken down; but even Abstinence, Exercise, Alteratives, Cordials, Bitters, and Alexipharmicks, are but feveral means to difpose the großs Humours to be more readily evacuated by infenfible Perspiration; that new and well concocted Chyle, and fweet comminuted Juices, may take their Place to reftore the Habit. And therefore it were much more cafy, as well as more fafe and effectual, to prevent than incur the Neceffity of fuch Evacuations. And any one may lose a Pound of Blood, take a Purge, or a Sweat; by dropping the great Meal, or abstaining from animal Food and strong Liquors, for four or five Days (in chronical Cafes) as effectually as by opening a Vein, swallowing a Dose of Pills, or taking a sudorifick Bolus.

F 2

S. 9.

35

§. 9. I advise therefore all Gentlemen of a sedentary Life, and of learned Professions, to use as much Abstinence as poslibly they can, confistent with the Prefervation of their Strength and Freedom of Spirits: Which ought to be done as foon as they find any Heavinefs, Inquietudes, reftless Nights, or Aversion to Application; either by leffening one half of their usual Quantity of animal Food and strong Liquors, 'till fuch Time as they regain their wonted Freedom and Indolence; or by living a due Time wholly upon vegetable Diet, such as Sago, Rice, Pudding, and the like, and drinking only a little Wine and Water. And if they would preferve their Health and Conftitution, and lengthen out their Days; they must either inviolably live low (or maigre, as the French call it) a Day or two in the Week; or once a Week, Fortnight, or Month at farthest, take some drmestick Purge, which shall require neither Diet, nor keeping at Home; but may at once ftrengthen the Bowels, and discharge superfluous Humours. Of this Kind are a Dose (6 or 7) of the Scotch Pills; half a Dram of the Pilulæ Stomachicæ cum Gummi, with three or four Grains

Grains of *Diagryd*, mixt; half a Dram of the *Pilulæ Ruffi*; two Ounces of *Hiera Piera*, with one Dram of the Syrup of *Buckthorn*; two or three Ounces of *Elixir Salutis*; or (what I prefer before all these) this Preparation of *Rhubarb*:

Take the beft *Rhubarb* in Powder two Ounces and a half; Salt of *Worm*word a Dram; Orange Peel half an Ounce; grated *Nutmeg* two Scruples; Cochineal, half a Dram. Infufe 48 Hours by a warm Fire-fide, in a Quart of true Arrack. Strain it off, and put it in a well corked Bottle for Ufe.

Of this two or three Spoonfuls may be taken, two or three Times a Week, or at Pleafure, with great Safety and Benefit, without Interruption of Bufinefs, or Studies, and continued even to mature old Age, if found neceffary. So true is old Verulam's Aphorifm: * Nihil magis conducit ad Sanitatem & Longavitatem

* Nothing contributes more to Health and Long Life, than frequent Family Purges.

tatem quam crebræ & domesticæ purgationes. And the Gentlemen of the long Robe, those of learned Professions and contemplative Studies, must of Necessity at last take Sir Charles Scarborough's Advice, as 'tis said, to the Dutchess of Portsmouth: Tou must eat less, or use more Exercise, or take Physick, or be sick.

S. 10. Those who have written about Health have given many Rules, whereby to know when any Perfon has exceeded at a Meal: I think, there needs but this (bort one, which is; If any Man has eat or drank fo much, as renders him unfit for the Duties and Studies of his Profession (after an Hour's sitting quiet to carry on the Digeftion;) he has overdone. I mean only of those of learned Professions and studious Lives; for those of mechanical Employments must take the Body, the other Part of the compound, into Consideration. If tender People, and those of learned Professions would go by this Rule, there would be little Use for Physick or Physicians in chronical Cases. Or if they would but eat only one Part of animal Food, at the great Meal, and make the other two of vegetable Food; and drink only Water, with

with a Spoonful of Wine, or clear fmall/ Beer; their Appetites would be a sufficient Rule to determine the Quantity of their Meat and Drink. But Variety of Dishes, the luxurious Artfulness of Cookery, and swallowing rich Wine after every Bit of Meat, fo lengthen out the Appetite; the Fondness of Mothers, and the Cramming of Nurfes have fo ftretched the Capacities of Receiving, that there is no Security from the Appetite among the better Sort. 'Tis amazing to think how Men of Voluptuousness, Laziness, and poor Constitutions, should imagine themselves able to carry off Loads of high-feafoned Foods, and inflammatory Liquors, without Injury or Pain; when Men of mechanick Employments, and robust Constitutions, are scarcely able to live healthy and in Vigour to any great Age, on a fimple, low, and almost vegetable Dict.

S. II. Since then our Appetites are deceitful, and Weight and Measure troublefome and fingular; we must have Recourse to a Rule independent of our Senfations, and free from unneceffary Trouble and Pain. To answer which, I know nothing but Eating and Drinking by our Eye:

Eye: that is, determining first of all cither by Weight or Measure, or by particular Observation or Experiment, the Bulk, or Number of Mouthfuls of Flesh Meat, and the Number of Glaffes of ftrong Liquors, under which we are beft; and then by our Eye determining an equal Quantity at all Times for the future: Thus the two Wings of a middling Pullet, or one Wing and both Legs; three Ribs of a middling Neck of Mutton, two middling Slices of a Leg or Shoulder, throwing away the Fat and the Skin; somewhat less of Beef, may be sufficient for Flesh Meat, at the great Meal. For we are so wifely contrived, that our Food need not be adjusted to mathematical Points: A little over or under will make no Difference in our Health. As for Pork, and all Kinds of Hog's Flesh, I think they ought to be forbidden valetudinary and studious People, as they were the Jews: They feed the fouleft of any Creature, and their Juices are the rankest; their Substance the most surfeiting, and they are the most subject to cutaneous Diseases and Putrefaction, of any Creature; infomuch, that in the Time of a Plague, or any epidemical Distemper, they are universally destroyed by

by all wife Nations, as the Southern People do mad Dogs in the hot Months. The fame Cenfure I should pass upon all Fish. Most Fish live in a saltif Element, and come only into fresh Water Rivers, for the Quietness and Conveniency of bringing forth their young ones. This makes their Parts more closely united and harder of Digeftion. Besides, as I have before observed, they feed upon one another, and their Juices abound with a Salt that corrupts the Blood, and breeds chronical Difeases. And 'tis always obfervable, that those who live much on Fifb are infected with the Scurvy, cutaneous Eruptions, and the other Difeafes of a foul Blood. And every Body finds himfelf more thirsty and heavy than usual after a full Meal of Fifb, let them be ever fo fresh; and is generally forced to have Recourse to Spirits and distilled Liquors to carry them off: So that it is become a Proverb, among those that live much upon them, that Brandy is Latin for Fish. Besides, that after a full Meal of Fish, even at Noon, one never fleeps fo found the enfuing Night; as is certain from constant Observation. These few Hints may serve the valetudinary Person, in a gross Manner, to judge by the

the Eye the Quantity of folid Flefh Meat he takes or ought to take down: For I judge the mention'd Quantities to be rather a little under than over eight Ounces. As to Broths, Soops, and Jellies, if they be ftrong, I account them equal in Nourishment and harder to digeft than the fame Weight of folid Flesh Meat; and three or four common Spoonfuls, at most, make an Ounce in Weight in Liquids; and about double the Number of Bits commonly swallowed at once make the fame Weight in folid Flesh Meat; for Exactness is not here requisite.

S. 12. Drink is the other Part of our Food. The common Drink here in England is either Water, Malt-Liquor, or Wine, or Mixtures of these; for Cyder and Perry are drank but in few Places, and rather for Pleasure and Variety than common Use. Without all, peradventure, Water was the primitive, original Beverage, as it is the only Simple Fluid (for there are but three more in Nature, Mercury, Light, and Air, none of which is fit for human Drink) fitted for diluting, moistening and cooling ; the Ends of Drink appointed by Nature. And happy had it been for the Race of Mankind other mixt

mixt and artificial Liquors had never been invented. It has been an agreeable Appearance to me to observe, with what Freshness and Vigour, those who, tho' eating freely of Flesh Meat, yet drank nothing but this Element, have lived in Health, Indolence, and Chearfulness, to a great Age. Water alone is fufficient and effectual for all the Purposes of human Wants in Drink, Strong Liquors were never defigued for common Ufe: They were formerly kept (here in England) as other Medicines are, in Apothecaries Shops, and prefcribed by Physicians, as they do Diascordium and Venice-Treacle; to refresh the Weary, to strengthen the Weak, to give Courage to the Faint-hearted, and raife the Lowspirited. And it were as just and reasonable to fee Men (and if they go on, it is not impossible I may hear of it, fince Laudanum is already taken into Feasts and Entertainments) fit down to a Difh of Venice-Treacle, or Sir Walter Rawleigh's Confection, with a Bottle of Hysterick Cordial, as to a Dish of Crawfilb Soop, an Ox Cheek or Venifon-Pasty, with a Bottle of Hermitage, or Tockay, or which fome prefer to either of them, a Bowl of PUNCH. Wine Gz 15

¹s now become as common as Water; and the better Sort scarce ever dilute their Food with any other Liquor. And we fee, by daily Experience, that (as natural Caufes will always produce their proper Effects) their Blood becomes inflamed into Gout, Stone, and Rheumatism, raging Fevers, Pleuristes, Small Pox, or Measles; their Paffions are enraged into Quarrals, Murder, and Blafphemy; their Juices are dried up; and their Solids fcorch'd and fhrivel'd. Thofe whose Appetite and Digestion is good and entire, never want strong Liquors to fupply Spirits : Such Spirits are too volatile and fugitive for any folid or uleful Purposes in Life. Two Ounces of Flesh Meat, well digefted, beget a greater Stock of more durable and useful Spirits, than ten Times as much strong Liquors, which nothing but Luxury and Concupiscence makes neceffary. Happy those, whom their Parents, their natural Aversion to ftrong Liquors, or whom kind Providence among the better Sort, has brought to the Age of Maturity and Discretion, without dealing in, or defiring any great Quantity of strong Liquors: Their Paffons have been calmer, their Sensations more

more exquisite, their Appetites less unruly, and their Health more uninterrupted, than any other natural Caufe could have produced. And thrice happy they, who continue this Course to their last Minutes. Nothing is more ridiculous than the common Plea for continuing in drinking on, large Quantities of Spirituous Liquors; viz, Because they have been accustomed fo to do, and they think it dangerous to leave it off, all of a sudden. It were as reasonable for him that is fallen into the Fire or Water to lie there, because of the Danger of removing him fuddenly. For neither Element will deftroy him more certainly, before his Time, than wallowing in strong Liquors. If the Quantity of ftrong Liquors they have been accuftomed to, may be supposed prejudicial to their Health, or to introduce noxious Humours into the Habit; the fooner a Stop be put to it, the better. No Man is afraid to forbear strong Liquors in an acute Distemper, what Quantity soever he might have drank in his Health: And yet any sudden Change of the Humours would not only be more dangerous then, than at any other Time; but alfo would more readily happen and come to país, in fuch critical Cafes. For the whole System of

of the Fluids, being in a Fermentation' fmall Changes or Errors then, would not only be more fatal, but more plain and obvious. And if a Person be in Hazard by fuch a sudden Alteration, he cannot live long by taking down fo much Poifon. But the Matter of Fact is falle and groundlefs. For I have known and observed constant good Effects from leaving off fuddenly great Quantities of Wine and Flefb Meats too, by those long accustomed to both, am ready to name the Perfons, and never observed any ill Confequence from it in any Cafe whatfoever. Those whose Constitutions have been quite broken, and running into Diffolution, have lived longer, and been lefs pained in Sickness by so doing: And those who have had a Fund in Nature to last longer, have grown better, and attained their End by it. I allow every Man, that has been accustomed to drink Wine, or strong Liquors, a Pint in 24. Hours: And I am well fatisfied, that Quantity is sufficient for Health, let their Cuftom have been what it will. Their Spirits may indeed flag and fink a little at first, for Want of introduced Quicklime and Fire. But Low-spiritedness, in such a Case, I count no Disease. And bearing

47

bearing it for fome Time, is bountifully recompenced by the Health, Indolence, and Freedom of Spirits, they afterwards enjoy: Not taking into Confideration their being refcued from the Tyranny of fo immoral and mifchievous a Habit. It may be fufficient for those who are tender, studious, or contemplative, to drink three Glasses of Water with a Spoonful of Wine at the great Meal. And as Sir W. Temple has it, One for your Self, another for your Friends, a third for good Humour, and a fourth for your Enemies, are more than sufficient after it.

§. 13. A great Mistake committed in this Affair is, that most People think the only *Remedy* for *Gluttony* is *Drunkennefs*, or that the Cure of a *Surfeit* of *Meat* is a *Surfeit* of *Wine*: Than which nothing can be more false, or contrary to Nature; for, 'tis lighting, as the Saying is, the Candle at both Ends. For, first of all, *Wine* and all other strong Liquors are as hard to digest, and require as much Labour of the concostive Powers, as strong Food itself. This is not only evident with Respect to People of weak Stomachs, but also from hence, that healthy

thy People who drink only Water, or weak small Beer, shall be able to eat and digeft almost double of what they could, did they drink strong Liquors at their Meals, as every one that pleafes may experience. Water is the only universal Diffolvent or Menstruum, and the most certain Diluter of all Bodies proper for Food ; tho' there are a great many that spirituous Liquors not only will not diffolve, but will harden, and make more undigestible; especially the Salts of Bodies, wherein their active Qualities, that is, those which can do most Harm to human Constitutions, confist. And I have known Men of weak and tender Constitutions, who could neither eat nor digest upon drinking of Wine, who, by drinking at Meals common Water heated, have recovered their Appetites and Digestion, have thriven and grown plump. 'Tis true strong Liquors, by their Heat and Stimulation on the Organs of Concoction, by encreasing the Velocity of the Motion of the Fluids, and thereby quickening the other animal Functions, will carry off the Load that lies upon the Stomach, with more present Chearfulness: Yet, besides the future Damages of fuch a Quantity of Wine, to the Stomach and

and to the Fluids, by its Heat and Inflammation, the Food is hurried into the Habit, unconcocted, and lays a Foundation for a Fever, a Fit of the Cholick, or fome chronical Difease.

S. 14. Another Mistake I shall obferve, is the extreme Fondness Persons of the better Sort here in England, have lately run into, for the ftrong and high Country Wines. I can think of no Reason for this, but the very honeft one the Vulgar give for drinking Brandy : that they get sooner drunk on it. For furely the middling lighter Wines, inflame the animal Juices lefs, go more eafily off the Stomach, and afford more Room for long Conversation and Chearfulness. Excess in them, gives less Pain, and is sooner remedied. But there are Degrees in this Matter. * Nemo repente fuit turpissimus. They begin with the weaker Wines; these by Use and Habit will not do, they leave the Stomach fick and mawkifb, they must fly to ftronger Wine, and ftronger ftill, and run the + Climax, through Brandy to Barbadoes Waters, and double diftill'd Spirits, 'till at last they can find nothing H hot

* No Body becomes extremely bad all at once. + Rife bigber by Degrees.

hot enough for them. People who have any Regard for their Health and Lives, ought to tremble at the first Cravings, for fuch poyfonous Liquors. Strong Waters should never be taken but by the Direction of a Phylician, or in the Agonies of Death. For when Perfons arrive at that State, that they become necessary to their Ease and Freedom of Spirits; they may be juftly reckoned among the Dead, both as to the short Time they have to live, and the little Ufe they can be of, either to themselves or Mankind. I speak not here of those who are under an actual Fit of the Gout, or Cholick in the Stomach. (We must not die for fear of dying.) Nor am I recommending sour Verjuice or unripe Wines. But I cannot help being well fatisfied, both from Reason and Experience, that the light Wines, of a moderate Strength, due Age, and full Maturity, are much preferable for Chearfulness and Converfation, much more wholfome for human Constitutions, and much more proper for Digestion than the hot and strong Wines. The rich, ftrong, and heavy Wines ought never to be tafted without a sufficient Dilution of Water; at least they should beused, like Brandy or Spirits, for a Cordial

51

dial *. Ad fummum tria pocula fume. Whatfoever is more cometh of Sin, and must be diluted with the Waters of Repentance.

S. 15. I have no Intention here to discourage the innocent Means of enlivening Conversation, promoting Friendship, comforting the forrowful Heart, and raifing the drooping Spirits, by the cheerful Cup and the focial Repast. Perhaps I may like the harmless Frolick, the warm Reception of a Friend, and even the + Dulce Furere itself, more than I ought : Perfons fober in the main, will receive little Prejudice from fuch a Fillip, when the Occasions happen but feldom, and especially when they make it up, by a gteater Degree of Abstinence afterwards. But a Sot is the lowest Character in Life. Did only the Profligate, the Scoundrel, the Abandon'd, run into these Excesses, it were in vain to endeavour to reclam them, as it were, to stop a Tempest, or calm a Storm. But now that the Vice is become Epidemical, fince it has got not only among Mechanicks and Tradefmen, but among Perfons of the brighteft Genius, H 2

* i.e. At most to take but three small Glasses of such. + Horat. i. e. An agreeable Frolick or Extravagance.

nius, the finest Taste, and the most accomplish'd Parts; and (oh that I could give my Confcience the Lye, in mentioning them!) even among the first and least fallen Part of the Creation itself, and those of them too, of the most elegant Parts, and the strictest Virtue otherwise; and which is still the most furprifing of all, even those too, who are in all other Respects blameless. Since I fay the Cafe is fo, it will not be amifs to fhew, to the Evidence of a Demonstration, the Folly as well as the Fruitleffness of fuch a Course. A Fit of the Cholick, or of the Vapours, a Family-Misfortunes, a casual Disappointment, the Death of a Child, or of a Friend, with the Assistance of the Nurse the Midwife, and the next Neighbour, often give Rife and become the weighty Caufes of fo fatal an Effect. A little Lowne/s regiures Drops, which pass readily down under the Notion of Physick; Drops beget Drams, and Drams beget more Drams, 'till they come to be without Weight and without Measure; fo that at last the miserable Creature suffers a true Martyrdom, between its natural Modesty, the great Neceffity of concealing its Cravings, and the still greater one of getting them fatisfied some how. Higher and more fevere

severe Fits of Hystericks, Tremors, and Convulsions, begot by these, bring forth farther Necessity, upon Necessity, of Drops, Dramps, and Gills, 'till at last a kind Dropsy, nervous Convulsions, a nervous Attrophy, or a colloquative Dirrhæa, if not a Fever, or a Frenzy, set the poor Soul free. It has very often raifed in me the most melancholy Reflexions, to fee even the Virtuous, and the Senfible, bound in fuch Chains and Fetters, as nothing lefs than omnipotent Grace, or the unrelenting Grave could release them: They were deaf to Reason and Medicine, to their own Experience, and even to the express Words of Scripture, that fays, the Drunkard shall not inherit the Kingdom of Heaven. Did this bewitching *Poifon* actually cure or relieve them, from Time to Time; fomething might be faid to extenuate the Folly and Frenzy of fuch a Courfe. Bur, on the contrary, it heightens and enrages all their Symptoms and Sufferings, ever afterwards, excepting the few Moments immediately after taking it down; and every Dram begets the Neeeflity of two more, to cure the ill Effects of the first; and one Minutes Indolence they purchase with many Hours of greater Pain and Mifery; befides the making the Malady,

lady, more incurable. Low-spiritedness in itself is no Disease; besides that there are Remedies in Art that will always relieve it, fo long as there is any Oil remaining in the Lamp; and 'tis in vain to try to raife the Dead, Exercife, Abstinence, and proper Evacuations, with Time and Patience, will continually make it tolerable, very often they will perfectly cure it. The running into Drams is giving up the whole at once; for neither Laudanum nor Arsenick will kill more certainly, although more quickly. The Pretence of its being Phylick, or a present Remedy, is trifling. Cordials of any Kind, even out of the Apothecaries Shops, are but Reprieves for a Time, to gain a Respite, 'till proper and extirpating Remedies can take Place; and are never to be used twice, the one immediately after the other, but in the laft Neceflity. And I can honeftly fay, I never failed of relieving, fo as to make Life tolerable, vapourish, bysterical, or hypochondriacal Perfons, who would be governed in their Diet, by the Use of other proper Means, if their was a Fund in Life, and no incurable Discase, complicated with Lownefs. Thus much the Weight of the Subject forced from me, more

and LONGLIFE. 55 more than this, its *Difagreeablenefs* hinders me to fay.

S. 16. Next to Drams, no Liquor deferves more to be fligmatized and banished the Repafts of the Tender, Valetudinary, and Studious, than PUNCH. 'Tis a Composition of such Parts, as not one of them is falutary, or kindly to fuch Constitutions, except the pure Element in it. The principal Ingredient is, Rum, Arrack, Brandy, or Malt Spirits, as they are called, all of them raifed by the Fire, from the fermented Juices of Plants, brought from Southern Countries, or which have longeft born the Heat of the Sun in our own Climate: And 'tis observable, that every Thing that has past the Fire, so that it has had due Time to divide and penetrate its Parts, as far as it possibly can, retains a caustick, corrosive, and burning Quality ever afterwards. This is evident from the fiery and burning Touch and Tafte of new-drawn Spirits, as also from the burning of Lime-stone, which, tho' extinguish'd by Boiling Water, does ever after retain its heating and drying Quality, as appears from the great Use of Lime-Water, in drying up all humid Sores, when given inwardly by itself, or compounded with

with *fudorifick* Woods and Roots, and from its Success in outward Applications for the fame Purposes. And tho' Time may in fome Meafure get the better of this, in its fenfible and obvious Operations; yet fince Water is a groffer Body than Fire, or Flame, it never can penetrate it so far as quite to extinguish its inmost Heat ; especially if we confider, that Spirits are but an Accumulation of fine Salts and light Oil, compacted together into the smallest Volume; the first whereof is fo hard and folid, as naturally to retain their Heat the longest, into which Water cannot enter; the other, to wit the Oil, is fo inflamable, that it most readily receives Heat and Fire, and defends the Salts from the Power of the Water over them. And in the continued Distillation of Spirits, this Action of the Fire is fo ftrong, as to reduce them to liquid Flames at laft, which will of themfelves evaporate in visible Flames and Fumes. The other principal Part of the Composition is the Juice of Oranges and Lemons. And if we confider, that a Lemon or Orange could never be transported half Seas over to us, without rotting or spoiling, if gathered when wholly ripe, we should have no great Opinion of their Juices. Every Spanish or Portugal Merchant can inform

form us, that they must be gathered green, or at least a Month before they are ripe, else they are not fit to be sent beyond the Seas. The Sea-Air, and their being shut up close, gives them that golden yellow Colour, we fo much admire. The Juice of a Crab Apple, of unripe Grapes, or Goofe-berries, or even good Juice of Sorrel, would come up at least to their Virtue of extinguishing the Heat of Spirits, if not to their Flavour. And how kindly a Guest fuch Juices would be to the fine Fibres of weak Stomachs and Bowels, I leave every one to judge. The Truth is, all fermenting Juices, fuch as these eminently are, must be highly injurious to weak Constitutions; for meeting with the Crudities in the Bowels, they must raise a new Battle and Col*luctation* there, and fo must blow up the whole Cavities of the human Body, with acrid Fumes and Vapours, the great and fore Enemy of fuch Bowels. And in the West Indies, where from the Necessity of drinking much, becaufe of the Violence of the Heat, and from the Want of proper Liquors there, they are forced to drink much PUNCH, tho' Lemons and Oranges be in their full Perfection, they are universally afflicted with Nervous and Mortal dry-Belly-aches, Palfies, Cramps,

Cramps, and Convulsions; which cut them off in a few Days, entirely owing to this poisonous Mixture.

The Bath-Water, is the only Remedy in such Cases, whither they all hasten, if they can get thither alive. And here I have been inform'd of this Fact, by Men of the Profession, as well as their Patients, who univerfally afcrib'd them to their drinking of PUNCH and Spirituous Liquors. If Acids must be had, without all peradventure, the Vinous ones, are the best and safest. The Romans, tho' they had the vegetable Acids in perfection, made very little Use of them but in Cookery, where the Quantity of the Poison was fo small, as not to do sufficient Harm, to forbid their using them for the Sake of the exquisite Relish they gave their Sauces; and the conftant Drink of the lower Souldiery, was Vinegar and Water, which they found of excellent Ufe, both as it prevented Fevers, Plagues and Putrefaction, and also as it gave an Energy to the unactive Element, and hindred it from lodging in the Body. Hence also the great Use of Oxymel and Oxycrate, (that is, of Vinegar with Honey and with Water) among all the antient Physicians. And indeed, whenever they

they prefcrib'd an Acid, they very prudently join'd a Corrective with it, both to promote its good, and to prevent it's bad Effects. The two remaining Ingredients, are Sugar and Water; and these I will give up to the Punch-Drinkers, and allow them all the Benefit of them, they can bring to this Composition : Yet it will still have Malignity fufficient remaining, to be held in Deteftation, (at least for any great Use, or in any great Quantity, for some Poisons are fo only by their Quantity) by those tender and valetudinary Persons, who value Health and Life. The Strong, the Voluptuous, and the Abandoned, need no Advice, at least they will take none. I could never fee any Temptation, for any one in their Senfes, to indulge in this Heathenish Liquor, but that it makes it's Votaries the fooneft, and all of a fudden the deepeft Drunk holds them longeft in the Fit, and deprives them the most entirely of the Ufe of their Intellectual Faculties, and Bodily Organs, of any Liquor whatfoever. It is likest Opium, both in it's Nature, and in the Manner of it's Operation, and nearest Arsenick in it's deleterious and poisonous Qualities: And fo I leave it to them.

59

Who

Who knowing this, will yet drink on and die.

S. 17. As to Malt Liquors, they are not much in Ufe, excepting *small Beer*, with any but Mechanicks and Fox-bunters. The French very juftly call them Barley-Soop. I am well fatisfied, a weak Stomach can as readily and with lefs pain, digeft Pork, and Peafe-Soop, as Yorkshire or Nottingham Ale. They make excellent Birdlime, and when simmer'd fome time over a gentle Fire, make the most sticking, and the best Plaister, for old Strains that can be contriv'd. Even the fmall-Beer that is commonly drank at London, if it be not well Boiled, very Clear, and of a due Age, must be hurtful to Perfons of weak Nerves, and flow Digestion. For fermenting again in the alimentary Channels, it will fill the whole | Cavities of the Body with Windy Fumes and Vapours, which will at Length play odd Pranks in a crafy Constitution. In Fine, the Veletudinary, Studious, and Contemplative, must be contented with a Pint of middling light Wine a Day, one half with, and the other without Water.

§. 18. Since the Time foreign Luxury has been brought to its Perfection here, there

there are a kind of Liquors in Use among the better Sort, which fome great Doctors have Condemn'd by Bell, Book, and Candle, and others have as extravagantly commended: I mean, Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate. For my own Part, I take all their Virtue to confift in Cuftom, and all their Harm in Excess. As to Coffee, it is a meer Calx, or a Kind of burnt Horfe Bean, but lighter on the Stomach, and of fomewhat a better Flavour. The Turks use it, and Opium inflead of Brandy. But the Plea that fome make for running into Excels in it, from this Mahometan Cuftom, is altogether weak and groundlefs; for those that do fo there, suffer by it, as we do here: And those that Debauch in it, turn Stupid, Feeble, and Paralitick by it, especially when the join Opium with it, as they frequently do, as those who wallow in these do here, and are as much Despis'd and Expos'd by ferious Persons, as our Topers and Brandy-fwillers are here. A Dish or two of Coffee, with a little Milk to soften it, in raw or damp Weather, or on a Waterish and Flegmatick Stomach, is not only innocent, but a present Relief. But 'tis as ridiculous, and perhaps more hurtful, at least in thin and dry Habits, to dabble in it two or there

three Times every Day, as it would be for fuch to drink nothing but fcalding Lime-Water. There are two Kinds of Tea in Use, Green and Bohea. Mr. Cunningham, who liv'd feveral Years in China, a very learned and accurate Perfon * informs us, that they are both gathered from the fame Shrub, but at different Seafons of the Year; and that the Bohea is gather'd in the Spring, and is dried in the Sun, the Green at the Fire. But I suspect, and not without Authority, that, befides these Differences in drying, some Infusion of another Plant or Earth (perhaps fuch a one as that of Japan Earth, or Catechu) must be poured on some forts of Bohea Tea, to give it the Softness, Flavour, and Heaviness on the Stomach it has, whereby it becomes a meer Drug, and wants the natural Simplicity of Green Tea, which when light, and drank neither too Strong nor too Hot, I take to be a very proper Diluent, when soften'd with a little Milk, to cleanfe the alimentary Paffages, and wash off the Scorbutick and Urinous Salts, for a Breakfast, to those who live full and free; as alfo it, or Tea made of a flic'd Orange or Lemon, is one of the best promoters of Digestion after

* Vide Phil. Collect.

after a full Meal, or when one is a dry between Meals, and much more fafe and effectual than Drams or ftrong Cordials, which are commonly used for that Purpose. Some Persons of weak tender Nerves, fall into Lownels and Trembling upon using either of these Liquors with any Freedom, from their too great Quantity, or their Irritation on the tender and delicate Fibres of the Stomach. Such ought carefully to avoid and abstain from them, as from Drams and Drops. But I can never be of their Opinion who afcribe the Frequency of Scurvy, Vapours, Low (piritedness, and nervous Distempers now, to what they were in the Days of our Forefathers, to the Cuftom of Drinking more frequently and freely of these foreign Infusions. The Cause is not adequate to the Effect; nor indeed has any Analogy to, or Connexion with it. We know that warm Water, will most of any Thing promote and affift Digestion in weak Stomachs and tender Nerves. And by this alone I have feen feveral fuch Perfons recover to a Miracle, when cold Mineral Waters, Bitters, Cordials and Drams, have done rather Hurt than Good. And Tea is but an Infusion in Water of an innocent Plant : Innocent, I fay, because we find by

by its Tafte it has neither poisonous, deletorious nor acrimonious Qualitics; and we are certain from it's Ufe in the Countries it comes from, (which are larger than most of Europe) that they receive no Damage from it, but on the contrary, that it promotes both Digestion and Perspiration. The Argument from its relaxing the Coats of the Stomach and Bowels by its Heat, is of no force. For unlefs it be drunk much hotter than the Blood itself, it can do no hurt that way : And we see the Bath Guides, who dabble in Water almost as hot as Tea is ever drunk, a great Part of the Day, and for one half of the Year at leaft, are no ways injured by it; except when they drink strong Liquors, too freely to quench the Thrift it raises. However, I should advise those who drink Tea plentifully, not to drink it much hotter than bloodwarm; whereby they will receive all its Benefit, and be secure against all the Harm it can poffibly do. As to Chocolate, I am of opinion, it is too hot and heavy, for valetudinary Persons; and those of weak Nerves. I have before observed, that Nuts pass through the alimentary Paffages untouched; and tho' they may part with some of their more volatileParticles, yet, I doubt if they can afford much

much nourishment to Persons of weak Digestions. Some fay, Chocolate gives them an Appetite; the meaning of which may be, that when they have a good Appetite for their Breakfast; it is not unlikely it may continue all the Day: But I am of opinion, 'tis a false and hysterical Appetite, fuch as fharp Wines, and fharp. Humours in the Stomach give. For fat and oily Things, fuch as all Nuts are, are hard to digeft, and lie long in the Stomach, for reafons I have already explain'd: It may lubricate and fheath against the Irritation of falt and sharp Humours in the Bowels, and therefore may be good in the Cholicks and Gravel of those of ftrong and ftout Digeftion; but can never be good Food for those of weak Nerves and poor Constitutions. Nothing is fo light and eafy to the Stomach, most certainly, as the Farinaceous or mealy Vegetables; fuch as Peafe, Beans, Millet, Oats, Barly, Rye, Wheat, Sago, Rice, Potatoes, and the like; of fome of which on Milk or Water, I should ever advise the Valetudinary, and those of weak Nerves, to make their two leffer or secondary Meals. Tobacco is another foreign Weed, much in use here in Britain; though not among the best, yet among the middle and inferiour Ranks of the People: For those of gross and Phleg-K

Phlegmatick Conflitutions, who abound in ferous and watry Humours, who are fubject to Coughs, Catarrhs, and afthmatick Indispositions; who labour under violent Tooth-achs, or are troubled with Rheums in their Eyes; who have cold and waterifb Stomachs, and live fully and freely, both Smoaking and Chewing is a very beneficial Evacuation, drawing off Superfluous Humours, Crudities, and cold Phlegm, provided they carefully avoid fwallowing the Smoak, or the Juice; and drink nothing, but rinfe their Mouths with fome watry Liquor after it, and spit it out. But to thin, meagre, and hectick Conftitutions, it is highly pernicious, and deftructive; heating their Blood, drying their Solids, and defrauding the Food of that Saliva, which is fo abfolutely necessary towards Concoction. Snuffing the Leaves, or the groffer Cut in a Morning, will readily promote a Flux of Rheum by the Glands of the Nofe; and will be of good use, to clear the Head and the Eyes. But the ridiculous Cuftom, of perpetually fucking in fophisticated Powders, and other Foreign Drugs fold for Snuff, cannot but be prejudicial both to the Eyes, and even to the Stomach; at least, if we believe the Reports of those who say they have brought it up from thence.

S. 19. I

S. 19. I have endeavour'd to affist the Reader, with some Observations and Reflexions, to enable him towards determining the Quantity and Quality of his folid Food, neceffary either to prevent or cure chronical Distempers. It may not be amifs, here to make fome Reflexions also on the fit Proportion of Drink proper for that purpose: As the Food is, fo must that be, various and uncertain, with regard to the Age, Size, Labour, and Constitution of the Person, and the Seafon of the Year. I have offer'd to limit the Quantity of ftrong Liquors, fitteft to preferve Health and lengthen out Life in general, to a Pound or Pint, and that of the middling Kind. But the Sickly, the Aged, and those who would cure the chronical Diftemper, must even abate of this Quantity. The only remaining Question, is about the Quantity of Water, or watry Liquors, proper to be mix'd with this strong Liquor, or drunk by it felf : For in this alfo, though in itself harmless and innocent, yet there is a Choice and Preference; because, too much Water will only ferve to distend and swell up the Veffels, and wash off some of the finer and more nutritious parts of the Chyle; and too little, will not be fufficient to dilute the folid Food, or to make the Chyle thin K 2 and

and fluid enough, to circulate through the fine and small Veffels. I will suppose my Patient to deal in no other Cookery, but Roafting and Boiling; and that he cats only fresh Meat. Boiling animal Food, draws more of the rank, strong, Juices from it, and leaves it lefs nutritive, more diluted, lighter and easier of Digestion. Roasting on the other hand, leaves it fuller of the ftrong nutritive Juices, barder to digeft, and wanting more Dilution: Those therefore, who must have full grown and adult animal Food, ought to eat it boiled, and well boiled too; if their Digestion be but weak. They who can live on young animal Food, (which is beft for weak Stomachs,) ought to eat it roafted, but must lessen the Quantity, in respect of the fame Food boiled; but they must dilute it more: For as roaft Meat has a better Flavour, and more Nourishment, to it lies lefs flabby on the Stomach, and does not fo readily flip from, or difappoint the Action of Grinding, which has some share in Digestions, both primary and subsequent: But it will want more Dilution, with a watry Menstruum, to soften its more rigid and crifp Fibres. If therefore, the whole Weight of the folid Food, in twenty four Hours, be supposed a Pound and a Half, then

then three Pounds of Liquor, that is one of strong Liquor, and two of some aqueous Fluid, will in a Medium, be fufficient to dilute it abundantly. For thus there will be two Particles of a Fluid, to one folid Particle; which abating the folid Parts thrown off by Siege, will fuffice to make the Chyle abundantly thin, to circulate through all the fine Channels, whose Diameters are larger than that of the folid Particle, the principal End of its Thinness and Fluidity. More than this, would but distend the Veffels, and carry off the finer Parts of the Chyle by Water or Perspiration; for we constantly find both these encreased by an overdose of Fluids: And less would not fufficiently dilute their Food. I fhould ad-1 vife those therefore, who have weak Stomachs, or relaxed Nerves, to mix their Wine with the above-named quantity of boiled Water, with a burnt Cruft, at leaft Blood-warm, and to drink it after their Meal is over, if they can do it with eafe, rather than in the Time of Eating: For the more *(pirituous* and most nourishing Parts of the Food, will readily run off, without much Dilution; and it will be the groffer and harder remaining Part, that will want it most. And if some time after their great Meal, they find their Stomach loaded, the Food rifing, hard Belching, Heart-

Heart-burning, or much Tawning, to fwill down and dilute it with milk-warm, light Green Tea, or warm Water, rather than to run to Drams and Cordials, the usual, but most pernicious Antidote in such Cafes. And upon great and heavy Oppresson, much trouble and great ftruggle in the Digeftion, to have recourse to Carduus or Camomile-Flower Tea, to bring it up, rather than to trefpass in these poisonous and caustick Liquors, which, though they may at prefent leffen the fuffering, and hurry on the first-Concoction; yet make them dearly pay for it, when the unconcocted load of Crudities comes to pass by Siege or Per-Spiration, either in Cholicks, Gripes, Vapours, and Oppression of Spirits; or by a general Disability and Rheumatick Stitches and Pains.

§. 20. Upon the Head of Cordials mentioned in one of the forgoing Articles, I cannot forbear fetting down one, whofe Virtues and Efficacy I have long tried, and have never found it fail, when any thing would fucceed: And I recommend it (to be kept by them) to all those, who are liable to low Spirits, Faintings, Oppressions, Sickness at the Stomach, Head-achs, and Vapours; and also to those who wanting to exert themselves in

in any business of consequence, need a Flow of Spirits for some short time, for that purpose; or indeed upon any sudden accident arising of his own accord, out of the Habit itself; I think it a kind of an universal Remedy, but never to be used, but upon such occasions; because, Use may weaken it, if not extinguish its Vertue. 'Tis thus,

Take of fimple Chamomile-Flower Water, fix Ounces; Compound Gentian, and Worm-wood Waters, each an Ounce and a Half; Compound Spirit of Lavender, sal Volatile, Tincture of Castor, and Gum Ammoniack dissolved in some simple Water, each two Drams; Tincture of Snakeweed, and Tincture of the Species Diambræ, each a Dram; the Chymical Oils of Lavender, Juniper, and Nutmeg, each ten Drops, mixed with a Bit of the Yolk of an Egg, to make the whole uniform; Affafetida and Camphire in a Rag, each half a Dram: But these may be left out by those to whom they are difagreeable.

Two, three or four Spoonfuls of this is a prefent Help in fuch Cafes. It will keep fix Months good.

General

General Rules for Health and Long Life, drawn from the Head of MEAT and DRINK.

1. THE great Rule of Eating and Drinking for Health, is to adjust the Quality and Quantity of our Food to our digestive Powers. The Quality may be judged by the following Rules.

2. Those Substances that confist of the groffest Parts are hardest of Digestion; the constituent Particles coming into more Contracts, and consequently adhering more firmly.

3. These Substances whose Parts are brought together with the greatest Force, cohere proportionably closer, than those that come together with a smaller * Momentum.

4. Salts are very hard to be feparated, because united by plain Surfaces, under which they are always comprehended. And in the last Stages of the Circulation, where it is flower, *shoot* readily into larger Clusters, and so are harder to be driven out of the Habit. From these we may easily infer, that (1.) Those Vegetables and Animals that come sones to their full Growth are easier of Digestion, than those that are longer of attaining the

* i. c. Force.

the State of Maturity. (2.) Those that are the *smallest* of their Kind, than the biggest. (3.) Those of a dry, fleshy and fibrous Substance, than the oily, fat, and glutinous. (4.) Those of a white Substance, than those of a more flaming Co. lour. (5.) Those of a mild, foft, and fweet, than those of a strong, poignant, aromatical, or hot Tafte. (6.) Land-Animals, than Sea-Animals. (7.) Those Animals that live on Vegetables, or other light Food, than those that live on other Animals, or hard and heavy Food. (8.) The Nourishment Nature has appointed for young Animals, is lighter than the Flesh of these Animals themselves,

5. All cramm'd Poultry and stall-fed Cattle, and even Vegetables forced by hot Beds, tend more to Putrefaction, and confequently are more unfit for human Food, than those brought up in the natural Manner.

6. Plain-dreffed Food is easier of Digestion, than what is pickled, salted, baked, smoaked, or any Way high-seasoned.

7. Strong Men, those of large Stature, and much Labour, and the Inhabitants of a cold and clear Air, require more Food than Women, Children, the Weak, the Sedentary, and the Aged, and those that live in a warmer Climate, or groffer Air. L 8. Nothing

8. Nothing conduces more to Health and Long Life, than Abstinence and plain Food, with due Labour.

9. Where *Exercife* is wanting (as in *ftudious* Perfons) there is the greater Need of *Abstinence*; for these, 8 *Ounces* of *animal*, and 12 of *vegetable* Food in 24 Hours, is sufficient.

10. Most chronical Diseases proceed from Repletion; as appears from their being cured by Evacuation.

11. Tender Perfons ought to use as much Abstinence, as they possibly can: And, if they neglect it, their only Relief is from frequent stomachick and Family-Purges.

12. A plain Rule for judging of the Quantity is, not to eat fo much as indisposes for Business.

13. A more *fensible* and *readier* one is, first by *Experience* to find out how much fits one, so as to be *light fome* and *healt by* under it, and ever after to judge the *Quantity* by the *Eye*; *Nature* requiring therein no *mathematical* Exactness.

14. Pork and Fish are not fit Food for the Studious and the Tender.

15. Water is the most natural and wholesome of all Drinks, quickens the Appetite, and strengthens the Digestion most.

16. Strong

75

16. Strong and *spirituous* Liquors freely indulged, become a certain tho' a flow *Poison*.

17. There is no Danger in leaving them off all at once; the Plea for continuing them being false and groundless.

18. The beft ftrong Liquor for weak and studious People is Wine; the best Quantity, a Pint in 24 Hours; and the best Way of drinking it is, three Glass with, and three without Water.

19. The middling, light Wines, fully ripe, and of a due Age, are preferable to the strong Wines.

20. Strong Liquors do not prevent the Mischiefs of a Surfeit, nor carry it off, so safely as Water, tho' they seem to give present Relief.

21. The frequent Use of Spirits in Drams and Cordials, is so far from curing Low-spiritedness, that it increases it, and brings on more fatal Disorders.

22. And even when they are diluted with Water, in PUNCH, the Quantity taken down at once, and the Addition of a corroding *Acid*, produce equally *pernicious* Effects in human Conftitutions.

23. Malt Liquors (excepting clear finall Beer, of a due Age) are extremely hurtful to tender and studious Persons.

L 2 24. Coffee

24. Coffee is only an Infusion of a kind of Calx, and has the Effects of an absorbent Medicine; and so may be of some Service to watry Stomachs, if moderately used.

25. Green-Tea is a good Diluter of the Food, as it is an agreeable, warm *fmall* Liquor: But Bohea is too heavy for the Stomach.

26. Chocolate (as all Nuts elfe) is fo heavy and hard of Digestion, that it can never be fit for the Stomachs of weak and tender People.

27. Smoaking Tobacco, without drinking after it, Chewing or Snuffing the großs cut Leaf in the Morning, are useful to flegmatick Constitutions; but to dry and lean Habits they are pernicious. Snuff is just good for nothing at all.

28. The proper Quantity of watry Liquors in 24 Hours, to those that live regularly, is two Pints, (as that of strong Liquor is one Pint) which is best drank warm, and rather after than in the Time of Eating.

29. The Form of a Cordial fit to be kept in private Families, as a prefent and certain Relief, for sudden Qualms, Faintnefs, Sicknefs, or low Spirits; but never to be taken but in Case of Necessity.

CHAP.

\$\$\$**\$**\$

CHAP. III.

Of SLEEPING and WATCHING.

S. 1. THE next general Head in order, is our Sleeping and Watching. All Bodies by their Actions upon one another, and by the Action of the circumambient Bodies, are liable to be impaired and wafted : And all animal Bodies, from an active and felf-moving Principle within them, as well as from the Rubs of Bodies without them, are conftantly throwing off fome of their fuperfluous and decayed Parts; fo that animal Bodies, are in a perpetual Flux. To reftore this Decay and Wasting of animal Bodies, Nature has wifely made alternate Perods of Labour and Reft. Sleeping and Watching, necessary to our Being; the one for the active Employments of Life, to provide for and take in the Materials of out Nourishment; the other, to apply those Materials to the proper wasted Parts, and to supply the

the Expences of Living. And it feems as improper in the Order of Nature, to disturb the animal Functions in the time of Sleep, by any other Employment, than that of the fecondary Concoctions (as they are called;) i.e. the applying the Nourifhment to the decayed Parts, to recruit the Blood, perfect the Secretions, and to lay up plenty of Spirits, or (to speak more Philosophically,) to reftore the weakened Tone of nervous Fibres; that is in short, to restore the Decays of Watchings and Action: This I fay, is as improper, as it would be (were possible,) to eat or drink, or make provision for the Neceflities of Life, in the time of Sleeping. From hence is evident, the Abfurdity of heavy, various, and luxurious Suppers, or of going to Reft 'till many Hours after fuch a Meal; which must otherwise break in upon the Order of Nature and the due and appointed Times of Sleeping and Watching. Wherefore, I advise the Valetudinary, the Studious, and the Contemplative, either to make no Suppers, or only of vegetable Food; and to take a due Time for Watching after them.

S. 2. There is nothing more certain, than that (abstracting from *acute* Cases) our

our Sleep is found, sweet and refreshing, according as the alimentary Organs, are eafy, quiet and clean. If any one not suffering under any disease, is disturbed in his Sleep, 'tis certain his Stomach is filled with Food, or Crudities; or his Guts filled with Wind, Choler, or Superfluous Chyle: And those reffless Nights, and the difficulty of going to Sleep, which are generally afcribed to Vapours, are entirely owing to these Causes; though they be not fo strong, as to become fenfible; for then Pain is added to Watching and they are felt. And upon complaints of fuch reftless Nights, I never once failed, upon enquiry of finding the true Cause in the Diet, of the preceding Day, or of fome few Days before; and conftantly have difcovered that fome error in Eating and Drinking, either in Quantity or Quality has produced them. I have been aftonished to see hypochondriacal and hysterical People, reftless all Night, toffing and tumbling till towards Morning, then dropping afleep 'till late Hours, awake heavy, oppressed, and unrefreshed, complain of being hag-ridden, tired and wearied, as if they had been whipp'd, spurr'd, lashed, and beaten thro' all the Watches of the Night; rife with foul Mouths, and white Tongue, Belchings, Yawnings,

Yawnings, Coughing, Spitting, or Reaching and Heaving, without Appetite, Spirits of Life, all the Day-time; begin to live and breath, become cheerful and hungry, about ten, eleven, or twelve a-clock at Night; eat a hearty, various, and luxurious Supper; drink a cheeruping Cup of the beft, become as merry as Crickets, and long to fit up later; at last, tamble to Bed, and repeat the fame Farce over again. The Reason of all this Complaint, is the Load on the Stomach, that will not fuffer them to reft, till 'tis got off. The fharp and crude Humours, twitching and twinging the nervous Fibres, and Coats of the Bowels, become like fo many Needles and Pins, constantly running through them; though not always with fenfible pain: The unconcocted Chyle ftopping or circulating flowly, first in the Bowels, then in the smalleft Veffels, begets these Convulsions, Flatus, Night-Mares, and Oppressions of Spirits. So that the fecondary Digeftions are not over 'till next Evening, (hence their want of Appetite:) And when these are finished their Stomachs come, and their Spirits flow; and thus the perpetual Round is carried on. Did they but follow the Dictates of Nature, go to Bed for fome days with a light Vegetable, or

or no Supper at all, and bear the Inconveniencies thence arifing; their Appetites would come in due feason, and they would quickly find the Truth of the Aphorism of the Schola Salernitata

* Somnus ut sit levis, sit tibi Cæna brevis.

S. 3. The Seafons for Sleeping and Watching, which Nature feems to point out to us, at least in these our Climates near the Tropick, are the Vicifitudes of Day and Night. Those Damps, Vapours, and Exhalations, that are drawn up into the higher Regions, and are fo rarified by the Heat and Action of the Sun, as to become innocent or very weak in the Day-time; are condensed, sink low, near the Surface of the Earth, and are perpetually drooping down in the Night Scafon; and confequently must be injurious to those tender Persons, that unnaturally watch in that Seafon; and must necessarily obstruct the Perspiration, which the Activity of Watching, and the Motion of Labour promotes. I have already shewn, that our Bodies fuck and draw M

* i.e. That your Sleep may be sweet, let your Supper be light.

draw into them, the good or bad qualities of the circumambient Air, through the Mouths of all the perspiratory Ducts of the Skin. And if we were to view an animal Body with a proper Glass, it would appear with an Atmosphere quite round it, like the Steam of a boiling Pot. Now we may eafily conceive, what injury a Constitution may receive, not only by stopping such a perpetual Difcharge of Superfluities, but also by forceing into the Habit, by the Air's Weight and Pressure, those noxious Fumes and Vapours, that are perpetually falling near the Surface of the Earth, in the Nighttime. Your true Topers are so sensible of this, that by Observation they have gathered it to be more fafe for their Health, and better for prolonging their Lives, to get drunk betimes and go to Bed, than to fit up and be fober.

§. 4. On the contrary, the Heat of the Sun in the Day-time, by its Action on human Bodies, the very Light, and free Air, and the Motions of things about us, diffurbing the Quiet of the Air, must necessarily diforder the equable Course of the Perspiration, the Tenour of the secondary Concoctions, and the Tranquility of the Spirits so necessary to Rest and Quiet.

Quiet. So that nothing feems more directly pointed out to us by Nature, than the Day for Labour, and the Night for Reft: And this without taking in the Confideration of the Neceffity of the Sun's Light for the ends of Labour, and providing the Necessaries of Life. Some Animals that are exceeding tender, are directed by Nature to alternate Periods of Watching and Rest, not twice in 24 Hours, but twice in the Year, viz. Summer and Winter; fuch as Swallows, Bats, and many forts of Infects, who fleep all the Winter, and watch all the Summer. So confiftent is Nature, in appointing the brightest and most enlightened Parts of our Lives for Action, and the darkest and most inclement for Rest. Not but that robust Constitutions (as well as Animals fitted by Nature for different ways of living) may by Cuftom, get the better of these natural Appointments: But I write for the Valetudinary, the Studious, and the Contemplative.

S. s. I advise all such, if they would preferve their Health and lengthen out their Days, to avoid as much as is possible evening Dews, nocturnal Studies, and unseasonable Watching; in Summer to go to Bed with the Sun, and in Winter to rife M 2.

rife at least by Break of Day. Those who live temperately, will neceffarily Sleep but little : But to recompence that, their Sleep will be much more found, refresbing, and fruitful of Chearfulness and free Spirits, than that of those who live more freely. For as I have before faid, the Quantity of Sleep will always be in proportion to the Quantity of Eating and Drinking. Valetudinary, Studious, and Contemplative People, ought to go to Bed by eight, nine, or ten at farthest, and rise by four, five, or fix, by which they will have eight Hours a Bed ; and that is fufficient for any Person, not under an acute, or the fharp Fits of a Chronical Diftemper.

§. 6. Nothing can be more prejudicial to tender Conftitutions, ftudious and contemplative Perfons, than lying long a Bed of lolling and foaking in Sheets, any time after one is diffinctly awake, or has flept a due and reafonable Time: It neceffarily thickens the Juices, enervates the Solids, and weakens the Conftitution. A free open Air is a kind of a cold Bath, efpecially after rifing out of a warm Bed; and confequently makes the Circulation brisker and more compleat, and braces up the Solids, which lying a Bed diffolves and foaks

foaks in Moisture. The erect Posture, and the Activity of Watching, make the Perspiration more plentiful, and the großs Evacuations more readily thrown off. This is evident from the Appetite and Hunger, those that rise early feel, beyond that which they get by lying long a Bed. Add to all these the Influence of the fresh, benign, Morning Air, the retreating of all the noxious Damps and Vapours of the Night, together with the Clouds and Heavinefs, that are thrown upon the Brain from Sleep; and laftly, that Chearfulness and Alacrity that is felt by the Approach or Presence, of that glorious Luminary the Sun, which adds a new Force to the Heart, and a Spur to the Spirits.

§. 7. All Nations and Ages have agreed that the morning Season is the proper Time for speculative Studies, and those Employments that most require the Faculties of the Mind. For then the Stock of the Spirits is undiminished, and in its greatest Plenty, the Head is clear and ferene, the Passons are quieted and forgot; the Anxiety and Inquietude that the Digestions beget in the nervous System, in most tender Constitutions and the Hurry the Spirits are under after the great Meal,

Meal, are settled and wrought off. fhould advise therefore those who are of a weak relaxed State of Nerves, who are subject to hypochondriacal or hysterical Diforders, whole Professions lead them to much Use of their intellectual Faculties, or who would indulge speculative Studies, to go early to Bed, and to rife betimes; to employ the morning Hours in these Exercises, till eleven a Clock, then to take some agreeable Breakfast of vegetable Food; to go on with their Studies and Professions till three, four, or five, as their Spirits will hold out, and then to take their great Meal of animal Food; all the reft of the Day to throw off all Study and Thought, divert themselves agreeably in fome innocent Amusement, with fome gentle bodily Exercife; and as foon as the Digestion is over, to retire and provide for going to Bed, without any farther supplies, except it be a Glass of fair Water, or warm Sack-Whey. But the Aged and Sickly must go sooner to Bed and lye longer, because Age and Sickness break reft, and the stiffen'd and hardened Limbs of the Antient become more pliant and relaxed by much Sleep, a supine Posture, and the Warmth of the Bed.

Rules

Rules for Health and Long Life drawn from the Head of SLEEP and WATCHING.

1. THE Valetudinary, the Sedentary, and the Studious fhould eat very light, or no Supper; if any, it ought to be vegetable Food; neither ought they to go foon to Bed, after any Supper whatfoever.

2. Going to Bed on a full Stomach, and Wind and Crudities fomewhere in the alimentary Paffages, is the Caufe of the want of due Reft, which is found and refreshing, always in Proportion to the Emptines and Cleanness of these Passages, and their Vacation from their proper Office of Digestion: And this is the Cause of the Want of kindly and refreshing Rest, in hypochondriacal and hysterical People.

3. Watching by Night and Sleeping by Day, is of the most pernicious Consequence to Health and Long Life; and plainly contrary to the Indications of Nature and the Constitutions of our Bodies.

4. The Valetudinary, Sedentary, and Studious, ought carefully to avoid evening Dews, nocturnal Studies, and unfeafonable Watching; go to Bed by eight, nine,

nine, or ten, and rife proportionably by four, five, or fix; unlefs actually under a Fit of Sicknefs.

5. Nothing is more prejudicial to tender Conftitutions, than lying long a Bed, indulging a lethargical and drowfy Sleep, or lolling or loitering awake; as appears by their Heavinefs, and want of Appetite, upon doing fo; and their good Stomachs, Chearfulnefs, and Freedom of Spirits, when they rife early.

6. The most advantagious manner for the Tender, Sedentary, and Studious, to bestow their Time, on account both of their Health and Studies, is to goearly to Bed, rife betimes, go about their Studies till eleven, taking a light vegetable Breakfaft; profecute them till about four in the Afternoon, then to take their great Meal of animal Food, and after that to employ the reft of their Time in fome innocent Amusement, or gentle bodily Exercise; to retire betimes, to prepare for going to Bed, taking no farther Nourishment, except a Draught of Water or warm Sack-Whey, which will be particularly useful to those who labour under Stone and Gravel.

CHAP.



CHAP. IV.

Of EXERCISE and QUIET.

§. 1. W E proceed, in the next Place, to the Confideration of Exercife and Quiet, the due Regulation of which, is almost as necessary to Health and Long Life, as Food itfelf. Whether we were fo made before the Fall, as to live in intire Health, in a rigidly sedentary and contemplative Life, is a Speculation of no great Consequence, nor easily determined in our present Situation; for there is no certain Analogy between Things as they now are, and as they might have been then. As there happen'd an intire Revolution in the Complexion and Qualities of the Minds of the First Pair; fo, to me, there appear, to be evident Indications of a defigned Change and Alteration of the material World, and the Nature of the Animals and Vegetables which subfift on this Globe, from what they were when GOD pronounced N every

every Thing Good that he had made. Nor seem the Calestial Bodies to have escaped, fo far as they regard us. Whatever be in this, the Paffage where God tells Adam, * That in the Sweat of his Brow he (ball eat Bread, feems to be the Injunction of a falutary Penance; that is, Not merely a Punishment, but also a Remedy against the Diforders his Body would be liable to in this new State of the Creation, and against the poisonous Effects of the Forbidden Tree he had eaten the Fruit of. I am the more confirmed in this Belief, that I observe, the absolute Neceffity of Labour and Exercife, to preferve the Body any Time in due plight, to maintain Health, and lengthen out Life. For, let whatsoever Diet be purfued, however adjusted, both in Quantity and Quality; let whatever Evacuations be used to leffen the Malady, or any f Succedaneum be proposed, to prevent the ill Effects; our Bodies are fo made, and the Animal Oeconomy now fo contrived, that without due Labour and Exercise, the Juices will thicken, the

* Gen. chap. iii. v. 19. † i.e. Equivalent.

Foints

and LONG LIFE, GI

Joints will stiffen, the Nerves will relax, and on these Diforders, Chronical Distempers, and a crazy old Age must enfue. Nor is this neceffary only in the colder Climates, and where the Food is grofs, but even in the warmest Climates, and where the Food is lighteft. For though the Warmth of the Air may keep the Perspiration free and open, or rather, where it is very great, promote Sweating; yet, at the fame Time, and by Confequence, it will thicken the Fluids, and relax the Fibres; to prevent both which, Exercise is absolutely necessary: but in fuch a Climate it ought to be gone about in the Cool of the Day. And tho' light Food may, in a great measure, prevent the Thickening of the Fluids, yet it cannot do it (ufficiently without Exercise; nor can it at all keep the Fibres in due Tension; for to that Purpose Exercise is absolutely neceffary. Nay, the joint Power of warm Air, and light Food, cannot fupply the Place of Exercise, in keeping the Joints pliant and moveable, and preferving them from growing refty and stiff.

6. 2. I have fometimes alfo, indulg'd a Conjecture, that Animal Food, and Made or Artificial Liquors, in the Original Frame N 2

Frame of our Nature, and Defign of our Creation, were not intended for Human Creatures. They feem to me, neither to have these ftrong and fit Organs for digefting them (at least fuch as Birds and Beasts of Prey have, who live on Flesh;) nor, naturally, to have those voracious and brutish Appetites, that require Animal Food, and ftrong Liquors, to fatisfy them; nor those cruel and hard Hearts, or those diabolical Paffions, which could eafily fuffer them to tear and deftroy their Fellow Creatures; at least, not in the first and early Ages, before every Man had corrupted his Way, and God was forced to exterminate the whole Race, by an univerfal Deluge, and was also obliged (that the Globe of the Earth might not, from the long Lives of its Inhabitants, become a Hell, and a Habitation for incarnate Devils) to shorten their Lives from 900 or 1000 Years, to 70. He wifely forefaw, that Animal Food, and Artificial Liquors, would naturally contribute towards this End; and indulg'd, or permitted, the Generation that was to plant the Earth again after the Flood, the Use of these for Food, knowing that though it would shorten the Lives, and plate a Scourge of Thorns for the Backs of

of the Lazy and Voluptuous, it would be cautiously avoided by those who knew it was their Duty and Happiness to keep their Paffions low, and their Appetites in Subjection. And this very Æra of the Flood, is that mentioned in Holy Writ, for the Indulgence of Animal Food and Artificial Liquors, after the Trial had been made, how infufficient alone, a Vegetable Diet (which was the first Food appointed for Human-kind, immediately after their Creation) was, in the long Lives of Men, to restrain their Wickedness and Malice; and after finding, that nothing but shortning their Duration could poffibly prevent the Evil. 'Tis true, there is scarce a Possibility of preventing the destroying of Animal Life, as Things are now constituted, fince Infects breed. and neftle in the very Vegetables themfelves, and we scarce ever devour a Plant or Root, wherein we do not destroy innumerable Animalcules. But besides what I have faid, of Nature's being quite altered and changed from what was originally intended, there is a great Difference between destroying and extinguishing an Animal Life (which otherwife might fubfist many Years) by Choice and Election, to gratify our Appetites,

petites, and indulge Concupiscence; and the Cafual and Unavoidable crushing of those, who perhaps, otherwise, would die within the Day, or at most, the Year, and obtain but an inferior kind of Existence and Life at best. Whatever be in this Conjecture, 'tis evident to those who understand the Animal Oeconomy, and the Frame of Humane Bodies, together with the History, both of those who have lived Abstemiously, and of those who have lived Freely, that indulging in flesh Meats, and strong Liquors, inflames the Passions, and shortens Life, begets Chronical Distempers, and a Decrepid Age, as the History of the Life of Cornaro, manifest to a Demonstration.

§. 3. Of all the Exercises that are, or may be used for Health (such as Walking, Riding a Horse-back, or in a Coach, Fencing, Dancing, playing at Billiards, Bowls, or Tennis, Digging, Working at a Pump, Ringing a Dumb Bell, &c.) Walking is the most natural, as it would be also the most natural, as it would be also the most natural, if it did not spend too much of the Spirits of the Weakly. Riding is certainly the most Manly, the most Healthy, and the least Laborious, and Expensive of Spirits, of any;

any; shaking the whole Machine, promoting an universal Perspiration and Secretion of all the Fluids (to which may be added, The various Changes of the Air, thro' which they fo quickly pafs, every Alteration of which, becomes, as it were, a new Bath) and thereby, varioufly twitching the Nervous Fibres, to brace and contract them, as the new Scenes amufe the Mind. Those who cannot ride, must be carried in a Coach or Litter, which is the best Exercife for the Lame and Crazy, and the only one proper for Old and Decrepid Perfons, as well as those that are fo Young, that they are not able to manage their own Exercife. The Home Exercifes, fuch as playing at Tennis and Billiards, Dancing, Fencing, and the like, ought to be follow'd only when the Seafon forbids being Abroad; for being in the Air, contributes much towards the Benefit of Exercise. 'Tis beautiful to observe that earnest Desire, planted by Nature, in Young Perfons, to romp, jump, wrestle, and run, and constantly to be purfuing Exercises and Bodily Diversions, that require Labour, even till they are ready to drop down; especially the healthier Sort of them : So that fitting,

fitting, or being confined, feems to be the greateft Punishment they can fuffer, and imprisoning them for fome Time, will much more readily correct them than Whipping. This is a wife Contrivance of Nature; for thereby, their Joints are render'd pliable and strong; their Blood continues sweet, and proper for a full Circulation; their Perspiration is free, and their Organs stretched out, by due Degrees, to their proper Extension.

§. 4. It is also very agreeable to obferve, how the feveral different Organs of Labouring Men are strengthen'd, and render'd Brawny and Nervous, as they happen to be most employ'd in their feveral Vocations, let them be otherwife ever to small or weakly. The Legs, Thighs, and Feet of Chairmen; the Arms and Hands of Watermen; the Backs and Shoulders of Porters, grow thick, strong, and brawny by Time. 'Tis certain, that speaking strong and loud, without overstraining, will strengthen the Voice, and give Force to the Lungs. Our Nails and Hair, the more they are cut and faved, the more they grow. And we may promote any one Evacuation fo far, as to weaken and ftarve all the reft. Using any

any Organ frequently and forcibly, brings Blood and Spirits into it, and fo makes it grow Plump and Brawny. And, if due Pains were taken by the Labour proper to them, the Organs of all the Functions of the Animal Oeconomy might be ftrengthen'd and kept in due plight.

§. 5. Therefore, to the Afthmatick, and those of weak Lungs, I should recommend Talking much and loud, even by themfelves, walking up an eafy Afcent, and when any degree of Weariness warns them, to fit and reft, 'till they are eafy, and then to return to their walking again, and fo to increase it every Day, 'till they are able to walk a reasonable Distance, in a reasonable Time. To those who have weak Nerves and Digestion, and to those who are much troubled with Head-aches (most of all which arise from the ill State of the Stomach and Bowels) I fhould recommend riding on Horfeback as much as poffibly they could, in the clearest and driest Air, and to change the Air daily, if poffible. To those who are troubled with the Stone or Gravel, to ride much over rough Cauleways in a Coach. To those that have Rheumatick Pains, to play at Billiards, Tennis or Cricket, till

till they sweat plentifully, and then go immediately into a warm Bed, and drink liberally of some warm'thin Liquor, with Ten Drops of Spirit of Sal Armoniac or Harts-horn in each Draught, to encourage the Sweating. To those who have weak Arms or Hams, playing two or three Hours at Tennis, or at Foot-ball, every Day. To those who have weak Backs or Breasts, ringing a Bell, or working at a Pump. Walking thro' rough Roads, even to Lassitude, will soonest recover the Use of their Limbs to the Gouty; tho' Riding on Horfeback or in a Coach will best prevent the Distemper. But the Studious and the Contemplative, the Valetudinary, and those of weak Nerves, if they aim at Health and Long Life, must make Exercise a Part of their Religion, as it is among fome of the Eastern Nations, with whom Pilgrimages, at stated Times, are an indispensible Duty, and where Mechanical Trades are learned and practifed by Men of all Ranks. Those who have their Time in their own Hands, ought to have stated Seafons for Riding or Walking in a good Air, as indispensible, as those for going to Dinner, to Bed, or to Church. Three Hours for Riding, or Two for

for Walking, the one half before the great Meal, and the other before going to Bed, is the leaft that can be difpenfed with: As the firft Part begets an Appetite, the fecond helps on the Digestion. Those who are not Mafters of their own Time, must take it when they can; but to be fure they ought to let no Opportunity of taking it flip.

§. 6. There are Three Conditions of Exercise to make it the most Beneficial that may be. First, That it be upon an empty Stomach (as, indeed, that is the proper Time for all Medicinal Evacuations) for thereby, the now concocted * Crudities, or those Superfluities Nature would be rid of, and has fitted, by going through the proper Secretions, for being ejected, but cannot throw off without foreign Affistance, will be readiest discharged. For, on a full Stomach Exercife would be too tumultuous, precipitate the Secretions, and throw off the found Juices with the corrupted Humours. Secondly, That it be not continued to down-right Lassinde,

* Cocta non cruda funt evacuanda, Hippocrat. O 2 De-

Depression of Spirits, or a melting Sweat. The First will wear out the Organs, the Second spend the Strength, and the Third will only do Violence to the Natural Fun-Etions. Thirdly, Due Care is to be had after Exercise, to retreat to a warm Room and proper Shelter from the Injuries of the Weather, left fucking into the wafted Body, the *mitrous* Particles of the circumambient Air, they should inflame the Blood, and produce a Rheumatism, Fever or Cold. J might add a Fourth Condition, Joining Temperance to Exercise, otherwise the Evil will be as broad one Way, as 'tis long the other. For fince Exercise will create a greater Appetite, if it is indulg'd to the full, the concostive Powers will be as unequal to the Load, as they were before. But I pafs that over, having fufficiently treated this Subject already.

6. 7. Under this Head of Exercise, I cannot forbear recommending Coldbathing; and I cannot fufficiently admire, how it should ever have come into fuch Disuse, especially among Christians, when commanded by the greatest Langiver that ever was, under the Direction of God's Holy Spirit, to

and LONG LIFE. IOI

to his Chosen People, and perpetuated to us in the Immersion at Baptism, by the fame Spirit, who, with infinite Wildom in this, as in every Thing elfe that regards the Temporal and Eternal Felicity of his Creatures, combines their Duty with their eternal Happiness. First, The Necessity of a free Perspiration to the Preservation of Health, is now known to every Body, and frequent washing the Body in Water, cleanfes the Mouths of the Perspiratory Ducts from that Glutinous Foulness that is continually falling upon them, from their own condenfed dewy Atmosphere, whereby the Perspiration would be foon obstructed, and the Party languish. Secondly, The having the Circulation, full, free and open, thro' all the Capillary Arteries, is of great Benefit towards Health and Long Life. Now nothing promotes that fo much as Cold-bathing; for by the violent and fudden Shock it gives to the whole Syftem of the Fluids, from the Circumference inward towards the Centre, and the Fluids (because Reaction is always equal and contrary to Action) springing back again from the Centre to the Circumference, a Force is raised almost ever sufficient to break thro' all the Dams and Obstructions of the [malleft

*[malleft Veffels, where they mostly hap*pen, and to carry the Circulation quite round. Thirdly, Nothing is fo injurious, and fo much prevents the Benefit of Exercise to weak and tender Constitutions, as *sucking* into their Bodies the Nitrous and Humid Particles of the Air, that is, Catching of Cold. Now nothing fo effectually prevents this, as Coldbathing; as the Nature of the Thing shews, and Experience confirms; for if Exercise, to attenuate the Juices, and ftrengthen the Solids, be added to Coldbathing, a new Spring and Force will be given to the Blood, both to drive out these foreign and noxious Mixtures, and to unite the Cuticular Scales, which form the Scarf Skin, fo as to ftrengthen it for the future against fuch violent Entries.

§. 8. I fhould advise therefore, every one who can afford it, as regularly to have a Cold Bath at their House to wash their Bodies in, as a Bason to wash their Hands; and constantly, two or three Times a Week, Summer and Winter, to go into it. And those that cannot afford such Conveniency, as often as they can, to go into a River or Living Pond, to wash their Bodies. But this ought

ought never to be done under the actual Fits of a Chronical Diftemper, with a quick Pulse, Head ach, weak Lungs, or a foul Stomach; nor ought they to ftay in till they are over-chill'd. And in Winter, they ought to purfue their Exercifes immediately after they come out; and those of tender Nerves, ought to pour Basons of Cold Water on their Head, or wash it well with a dripping Sponge before they go in. I cannot approve the precipitant Way of jumping in, or throwing the Head foremost into a Cold Bath; it gives too violent a Shock to Nature, and rifques too much the Bursting fome of the smaller Veffels. The Natural Way is, holding by the Rope, to walk down the Steps as fast as one can, and when got to the Bottom, bending their Hams (as Women do when they Curt'fy low) to shorten their Length, so as to bring their Heads a good Way under Water, and then popping up again to take Breath; and thus alternately for two or three Times, and out again, rubbing and currying well before they are drefs'd. And this brings me to fay fomething of another kind of Exercife.

§. 9. The

§.9. The Flesh Brush is an Exercise most useful for promoting a full and free Perspiration and Circulation; Almost every Body knows, what well Currying will do to Horfes, in making them fleek and gay, lively and active ; even fo much, as to be worth half the Feeding. This it can no otherwise effectuate, than by affifting Nature to throw off by Perspiration, the * Recrements of the Juices which ftop the full and free Circulation, and by constant Friction, Irritation and Stimulation, to allicite Blood and Spirits to the Parts most distant from the Seat of Heat and Motion, and fo to plump up the superficial Muscles. The fame Effect it would produce in other Animals, even Human Creatures themselves, if they were managed in the fame Manner, with the fame Care and Regularity. I should think it therefore, well worth the Pains of Perions of weak Nerves and Sedentary Lives, especially those threatned with Paralytick Diforders, to supply the Want of Exercise of other Kinds, with spending

* i. e. The groffer Parts.

half

half an Hour, Morning and Night, in Currying and Rubbing their whole Body, more-efpecially their Limbs, with a Flesh-Brush. And 'tis a Wonder to me, that Luxary has not brought Cold-bathing and Currying in Ufe, upon the Animals (especially those of them upon whom they can be fo readily made Ufe of, fuch as Oxen, Pigs, Veal, Lamb, and all Poultry, which naturally delight in Cold-bathing) which are brought to the Table. For certain it is, that Cleannefs and due Exersife (of which Currying is one Part) would much contribute to make all Animals whatfoever, without Exception, healthier in themfelves, fuller of Juice and Spirits, and, confequently, better Food for Human Creatures.

As to Quiet, the Conditions of Exereife being determined, there needs nothing to be faid of it.



P

RULE9

RULES for Health and Long Life, drawn from the Head

alf an Hour, Morning and Night, in

Of EXERCISE and QUIET.

1. WHATEVER was the Original Conftitution of Man, in our prefent State, a due Degree of Exercife is indifpenfably neceffary towards Health and Long Life.

2. Animal Food, and Strong Liquors, feem not to have been defigned for Man in his Original Make and Frame; but rather indulg'd to fhorten the Antediluvian Length of Life, in order to prevent the exceffive Growth of Wickednefs.

3. Walking is the most Natural and effectual Exercise, did it not spend the Spirits of the Tender too much. Riding a Horseback is less laborious, and more effectual for such. Riding in a Coach is only for the Infirm, and Toung Children. House Exercises are never to

to be allow'd, but when the Weather, or fome Bodily Infirmity will not permit going abroad; for Air contributes mightily to the Benefit of Exercife. Children naturally love all kinds of Exercife, which wonderfully promotes their Health, increases their Strength, and ftretches out their Organs.

4. The Organs of the Body that are molt used, always become *strongest*, and therefore we may strengthen any weak Organ by Exercise.

5. The Lungs are fortified by loud Talking, and walking up an eafy Ascent. The Digestion and the Nerves are ftrengthen'd, and most Head-aches cur'd, by Riding; the Stone and Gravel eafed by riding in a Coach over rough Ground; Rheumatick Pains by playing at Tennis, Billiards, &c. 'till one sweat, and then going to a warm Bed, to promote the Sweating; Feeble Arms by playing at Shittlecock, or Tennis; Weak Hams by Foot-ball, and weak Backs by Ringing, or Pumping. The Gouty best recover the Use of their Limbs by Walking in rough Roads; but prevent the Fits best, by Riding a Horfeback, or in a Coach. The P 2. Vale-

Valetudinary, and the Studious, ought to have ftated Times for Exercife, at leaft Two or Three Hours a Day, the one Half before Dinner, the other before going to Bed.

6. Exercife, 1. fhould always be gone about with an empty Stomach: 2. Should never be continued to Wearinefs: 3. After it, one must take Care not to catch Cold. And it should always be accompanied with Temperance, else, instead of a Remedy, it will become an Evil.

7. Cold-bathing is of great Advantage to Health; but fhould not be used under a Fit of a chronical Diftemper, with a quick Pulse, or with a Headach, or by those that have weak Lungs, It promotes Perspiration, inlarges the Circulation, and prevents the Danger of catching Cold. Those of tender Nerves, should pour Water on their Heads before they go in, and none ought to jump in suddenly, and with their Heads foremost.

8. The Flesh-Brush is a most useful Exercise, as appears by its Advantage to Horses, and ought not only to be used

used on Human Bodies, but also on such of the Animals we design for our Food, as it can be applied to.



CHAP. V.

Of our Evacuations, and their Obstructions.

§. I. T HE Three Principal Evacuations are, By Siege, by Water, and by Perspiration. All these must be duly regulated, and in the Order of Nature, towards the Preservation of Health, and the prolonging of Life. The First ought to be of a due Consistence between both Extremes. * Oportet Sanorum Sedes esse figuratas. Those who are costive; have either over-beated their Bodies with strong Liquors; have eaten too sparingly; have too flow a Digestion, or the Peristaltick

* *i.e.* The Grofs Evacuations ought to be of fuch a Confiftence in the Healthy, as to take the Impression of the Guts.

Motion

Motion of their Guts are too weak, whereby the Food staying too long a Time before the Mouths of the Lacteals, is over-drain'd of its Moisture : Those who have purging Stools, have eat too much, or of Things too strong for their concoctive Powers. For superfluous Nourishment leaves too much Chyle in the + Fases, which fermenting in the Guts, stimulates them fo as to become a Purge. I have often observed, That a full Meal of strong Meat, as Fifb, Beef, Pork, Baked Meat, or made Difhes, in tender Perfons, goes off with the Hurry and Irritation of a Purge, leaving the Bowels inflated, colicked, or griped, and the Spirits funk to the last Degree. The Food, by its various Mixture, Weight, and Fermentation, stimulating all along from the Stomach to the Rectum, and being scarce ever drained of its Chyle, without affording any Nourishment to the Body, runs off thus crudely, and becomes equal to a total Abstinence from Food for a long Time. And hence we have a most infallible Rule, * à posteriori, to judge if we have

† *i. e.* The Food, after it is drain'd of its Nutritious Parts.

* i. e. After the Tryal has been made.

ALOUIODA

govern-

and LONG LIFE. III

governed ourfelves in our Diet, in Proportion to the Necessities of Nature, and the Forces of our concoctive Powers. This is the very Reafon why the Bark over-doled, and given to Persons of weak Digestion, so constantly purges them; and why Mercury, given either inwardly, or by Friction, runs off in violent purging, and cannot be raifed into a Salivation; to wit, the not adjusting the Doses to the Strength of the Stomach and nervous Fibres. For the Bark naturally binds, and Mercury naturally rifes to the most pervious Glands. And in this Senfe, I myfelf have frequently obferved in weak and scrofulous Bowels, even Diafcordium, and Venice Treacle to purge : Whereas, had the Dofes been duly proportioned, or had they begun by Underdofing, and taken a little longer Time, their End might have been effectually answered; as I have often experienced without ever failing.

§. 2. And here it may not be amifs to take Notice of a *fatal* Miftake those run into, who, being *weakly*, *thin*, and *flender*, aim, by all Means, and at any Price, to become *plump* and *round*, and in order to attain this, are perpetually devouring

devouring huge Quantities of high, strong Food, and fwallowing proportionable Measures of generous Liquors, not knowing, that by this very Method, they promote and confirm the Difease they would remedy; For in fuch Perfons and Cafes, the globular Part of the Blood is constantly of a small Quantity, and very glewy, and the serous Part, thin and watry (that is, The Blood is poor and weak) and the Solids or Nerves are loofe and relaxed. And the concoctive Powers being in Proportion to these Two, of Confequence, the Digestions must be weak and imperfect, and their Force unable to diffolve and break any Quantity of fuch strong Meat or spirituous Liquors into a proper Chyle for Nourishment. And this great Load must either be hurried off intirely thro' the alimentary Ducts in fupernumerary Discharges, or the fmall Portion of Chyle drawn out of it, being too gross to unite and make a similar Fluid with the Mass of the Blood, must be precipitated through the other Drains of the Body; and thus the poor thin Creature must starve in Luxury, and waste amidst Superfluity. The Case is the fame with Nurjes and Parents in rearing up Young Children. The perpetual

tual Gripes, Colicks, Loofeneffes, hard Bellies, Choakings, Wind, and Convullive Fits, which torment half the Children of England, are intirely owing to the too great Quantities of too ftrong Food, and too rank Milk, thrust down their Throats by their over-laying Mothers and Nurfes. For what else do their flimy, their gray or chylous, their blackifb and cholerick Difcharges, the Noife and Motion in their Bowels, their Wind and Choakings, imply, but Crudities from fuperfluous Nourishment? This is fo certain, that they are univerfally, and infallibly cured by testaceous Powders, which only abforb tharp Crudities, by Rhubarb Purges, which at once evacuate and strengthen the Bowels, and by Milk Clyfters, Iffues, and Blifters, which are still upon the Foot of Evacuation : by obstinately persisting in these, and the like (intended to evacuate and strengthen the alimentary Passages) and a thin, spare, and nutritive Diet. Nothing nourishes but Food duly concocted; and, in the Course of Nature, we must first plump up and extend, and then harden and strengthen. This is the Way of Nature in Vegetation. And thus the Animal Creation, devoid of Reason, rear up their Young : And thus even the

II3

the skilful Groom treats his wafted and decayed Horfe : And (which is wonderful) you shall find a fagacious Horfe-Doctor plump up and fatten a rotten, lean, broken-winded Jade, and make him look fleek, gay, and lively, fo as to cheat not only the Esquire, but his Brother-Doctor, in fewer Weeks, than all the Man-Doctors in England could rear up their Fellow Creature, in Years. 'Tis true, the Juices of Men are more varioufly, and more throughly corrupted, and their Solids intirely broken, which never happens to the Brute-Creation. But the greatest Mistake lies in the Neglect of duly observing, and religiously profecuting a proper Regimen. This must principally confift in a Diet of foft, light, tender, cool, and mucilaginous Foods, or fuch as are already become Chyle, either by Nature or Art, fuch are Milk, and Milk-Meats, Rice, Sago, Barley, Wheat, Eggs, Broths, light Soops, Jellies, white, young, tender, and well-fed Poultry, or Butchery Meat, eaten little at a Time, and often, never without an Appetite, nor to Satiety; joining to thefe, the other Helps and Affistances mentioned in this Treatife. When Flesh is once come, 'tis eafy to make it strong and hardy, by due

due Exercise, and a gradual adventuring upon higher Foods and more generous Liquors.

§. 3. I have often heard valetudinary and tender Perfons, and those of sedentary Lives and learned Professions, complain of Head-aches, Sicknesses at the Stomach, Colicks and Gripes, Lownefs of Spirits, Wind, and Vapours, and yet pretend they were very moderate and abstemious in their Eating and Drinking; But, upon Enquiry, I conftantly found thefe very Perfons purfued with purging Stools, which was an evident Proof, to me, that they had taken down more than they wanted, or could digeft. For 'tis universally certain, That those that do not exceed, must have either Costive, or, at least, Stools of a middle Consistence. There is nothing more ridiculous, than to fee tender, hysterical and vapourish People, perpetually complaining, and yet perpetually cramming; crying out, They are ready to fink into the Ground, and faint away, and yet gobbling down the richest and strongest Food, and highest Cordials, to oppress and overlay them quite. Fresh and generous Food, mixing with the sharp Humours of the Stomach Q 2 and

and Bowels, may, for fome fhort Time, qualify and abate their Irritation, and may give a Fillip to the fluggish Circulation, and become, as it were, a Cork to ftop the perpetual Fuming up of these noxious Steams upon the Head and Brain: But this is (pardon the Similitude) as if one should go to quench the pestilential Steams of a Common-Shore, by throwing in greater Heaps of Ordure and Nuisance into it. The proper Remedy in this Cafe is, First, To cleanse the fætid Aby s, and then to preferve it clean by cutting off all the Inlets of Putrefaction. This will require a little Courage, Labour, and Pain; but the future Eafe and Sweetness, will more than abundantly recompence them; for there is nothing more certain, than that of those born found here in England, the Headaches, Stomach-aches, Colicks, and nervous Pains and Diforders, univerfally proceed from Idleness and Fulness of Bread.

§. 4. Those who eat but one moderate Fless Meal a Day, will have regularly once a Day a Discharge of the Remains of their Food. And, generally speaking, those that go oftner, have exceeded some how. Those who pretend

tend to cure themselves of nervous Diforders, or any other chronical Diseases, or preferve themselves from them, or lengthen out their Days, must underdose themselves (and therefore can go but once in two Days) even though they should undergo the Pain of Costiveness. For 'tis impossible the Nerves of those who have *flippery* Bowels, fhould ever be braced or wound up; for there the Cure must begin, where the Evil began; and must be communicated thence to the rest of the System, as a Ropemaker begins the Twift at one End of the Rope, and communicates it to all the other Parts. Our Access to the Nerves of the Stomach and Bowels, is obvious and open: To the rest, the Way is difficult, and far about. And fince a Relaxation, Weakness, and want of Spring in the Fibres, is the Origin of all nervous Distempers, no Medicines, but such as contract, stiffen, wind up, and sborten them, can remedy this Evil; and they must necessarily contract and bind up the Fibres of the Stomach and Guts, as the Parts they first approach and exert their Virtue upon. And he, who without firm Bowels, thinks to cure a nervous Distemper, labours as much in vain, as he

he who would keep a Fiddle-string foaking in Oil and Water, to make it vibrate or play off a fine Composition of Musick.

§. 5. By Experience and Observation I have found, That in those who have one regular Discharge in Twenty four Hours, the Time of the Progress of the Food from the Stomach, till its Remains are thrown off, is Three Natural Days. And in those who go but once in Two Days, the Time is Six Natural Days. The Curious may be fatisfied in this, by fwallowing an Almond, or any other Nut, which paffes without being broken, or making any Irritation. The Reafon is this, That a smaller Quantity of Food is retained longer, by their Suction, at the Mouths of the Lacteals, to drain it intirely of its Chyle, and its Weight being lefs, the Concoctive Powers have the greater Force upon it, and fo it is retained till it is perfectly Digested, and drain'd of all its Humidity; whereby fuch People become Costive: whereas in People that exceed, the contrary Caufes precipitate the Courfe of the Aliment, and fo leave the Bowels always *flippery*. And nothing can more demon-

demonstratively shew an Excess, than the Lubricity of the Discharge; and I have often observed in tender Persons, and those of weak Nerves, when a Meal (I mean only of those who eat Flesh Meat but once a Day) has been a little too hard for the Stomach, tho' the Spirits have been full and free, and the Health equal and good, by duly proportioned Meals for two preceding Days; the Third Day, when the gross Meal came off, they have been full of Wind. and Vapours, their Eyes dim, and their Heads heavy, with flying Rheumatick Pains over the Body, and Colick-Gripes. From whence we may draw thefe Three Corollaries.

Corol. 1. It requires the fame Time for the unconcocted Chyle of a groß Meal to run the Circle of the Habit, and the feculent Remains to pass thro' the Guts; the First by Perspiration, and the Last by Siege.

Coroll. 2. We may likewife gather from thence, a Confirmation of that Aphorism of the Physicians; That the Errors of the first Concoction, are never mended in the subsequent, unless the Cafe

0 .

Cafe to be mentioned in the next Paragraph be an *Exception* to it. For the großs *Meal* gave rather more *Uneafinefs*, when it came to be thrown off by *Per/piration*.

Coroll. 3. From hence we may alfo fee, the Ridiculoufnefs of the Vulgar Opinion, afcribing univerfally the Pain they fuffer, or the Relief they find, to the last Meal or Medicine.

§. 6. There are fome forts of Food which may oppress and load the Stomach and Alimentary Ducts in the first Concoction, which may be very fafe and benign in the *fubsequent* ones. For instance, Cheese, Eggs, Milk-Meats, and Vegetable Food, tho' duly prepared, and justly proportioned in Quantity, may chance to lie heavy on the Stomach, or beget Wind in the Alimentary Passages of some Persons (and yet drinking of Water will always remedy this Inconveniency): But these neither having their Parts strongly united, nor abounding in sharp Urinous Salts, when they become sufficiently diluted with a watry Menstruum, or diffolved into their Component Parts, and their Parts being still smaller than the smallest Vessels, and their

their Union conftantly lefs, than the Force of the Concoctive Powers, in Perfons who have any remaining Fund of Life in them; will thereby yield a fweet, thin, and eafily Circulating Chyle, in the after Concottions become benign and falutary, and afford no Materials for Chronical Diftempers. And the Wind thence generated, not being pointed and armed with fuch fharp Salts, as those of Flesh Meats, or the Corrosive Juices of Spirituous Liquors, will be as innocent and fafe, as the Element we breathe in.

§.7. The Second Evacuation is by Water, whofe Circumstances and Condition, tho' little adverted to, may be of great Service to discover both the State of our Constitution, and the Proportion of our Diet. Some People are frightned when they find their Water turbid, broken, and full of Brick-dust Sediment; whereas that is the best Symptom it can have. For tho' it supposes the Blood loaded with Urinous Salts and Crudities; yet 'tis still better they should pass off than continue in the Habit. On the contrary, when those that live freely have Quantities of pale, limpid and sweet Water, 'tis a certain Sign that the Per-R (piso

Spiration is stopp'd; that neither the First nor the Secondary Concoctions have been duly perform'd; that the Chyle has not been fufficiently broken, nor the finer Secretions duly made by the leffer Drains; and that the Urinous Salts are still retained in the Habit. Upon which must needs ensue Oppression of Spirits, Chills upon the Extremities, flying Rheumatick Pains over the Body, Head-aches, Cholicks and Gripes. And here it may not be amifs, to take Notice of the Difference of the pale Water of Hypochondriacal and Hysterical Persons, from that of those who labour under a true Diabetes, the Apprehension of which terrifies fo often the Low and Dispirited Perfons of the First Class. The Water of both has the fame Appearance, both in Quality and Quantity; at least, in the first Instance, they are both attended with the fame Sinking and Dispiritedness. But in a true Diabetes, there is a constant Thirst, a low but quick Pulse, the Water is much (weeter, and continues longer to come off in profuse Quantities, insomuch, that fometimes it is fo violent as to run down the Party in a few Days. In Hypochondriacal and Hyfterical Perfons, there is little or no Thirst, never a quick Pulfe,

Pulse, but rather too low and flow a one, the Flux soon stops of itself, or by any little Diaphoretick Medicine, and they are cold upon the Extremities, which the others are not.

§. 8. That bluifb and variegated Film, which fometimes looks like Oil and Fat fwimming on the Water of Scorbutick and Cachectick Perfons, is nothing but the congregated Salts which are crowded to thick together, that they are ready to shoot into Clusters, much like the Film of a * Lixivium, when standing for the Crystallization of fixed Salts. The Water which has a light Cloud hanging almost from the Top to the Bottom, is of a bright Amber Colour, and about three Quarters of the Liquor taken down, is best, and a certain Sign of a due Concoction, a just Proportion of Food, and a total Absence of Repletion and Crudity. And those who live Temperately, use due Exercise, and enjoy a perfect State of Health, always make fuch Water.

* ie. A Lye.

R 2

§. 9. Thofe

§. 9. Those who are subject to great Quantities of limpid and pale Water, ought to conclude, that their Food has been too heavy in Quality, or too much in Quantity for their Concoctive Powers, or their Labour too little; and that therefore, they ought to proportion both, for the future, with more Caution and Exactnes, by living low for fome Time, or using more Exercise. And to stop their Flux of pale Water, they ought to take a little Gascoign's Powder, Confection of Alkermes, or Sir Walter Raleigh's Cordial at Night, and drink liberally of Small warm Sack Whey, with a few Drops of Spirit of Hart's horn, to fet the Perspiration in order again. Those, on the other Hand, who make high-colour'd, foul, and very turbid Water in smaller Quantities, have either inflamed their Blood too much with Spirituous Liquors, or loaded it with too great a Quantity of Animal Salts. To prevent therefore, Diforders and Difeases, they must lessen the Quantity of their Flesh Meat, and temper the Heat of their Wine with Water. Elfe they will lay the Foundation of some Acute Inflammatory, or dangerous Chronical Diftemper.

3 5

9.9. 1100

9.10. The

§. 10. The worft kind of Water of all, is that of a dark Brown or dirty Red, in a small Quantity, and without any Sediment. This kind of Water, in Acute Diseases, always indicates insuperable Crudity, high Inflammation tending towards Mortification, and a dying Languor in Nature. And in Perfons labouring under no visible Distemper at the Time, an almost total Debility of the Concostive Powers, an infeparable Union of the Confituent Parts of the Blood, the highest Degree of Crudity, and a Deadness in all the Animal Functions : And, if preceded by long continual Excesses, requires the Advice of a Phylician. I shall fay nothing of Coffee-colour'd, Bloody, Wheyish, or Purulent Water, or that with white Gravel, Films, Rags or Bits of broken Membranes. They are well known to be Nephritick, or Symptoms of an Ulcer fomewhere in the Urinary Paffages.

§. 11. There happens also an Evacuation both by Siege and Urine, to some weak Persons of relaxed Nerves, that extremely alarms the Patient, and is not so

fo readily accounted for in common * Ætiology. It is when either a white transparent, viscid Substance, like Gelly, is constantly voided by the Bowels, more or lefs; or when a white, milky, glewy Substance, like Cream or laudable Matter, settles in the Water : Both these Appearances are commonly ascribed to an Ulcer in the Guts, or in the Kidneys, the very Apprehension of which is almost fufficient, in fome low Perfons, to bring on the Diftemper feared : And yet, I am very certain, there is neither Ulcer nor true Matter in either Cafe, as I propose them. For where there is violent and acute Pain, or Matter of different Colours or Mixtures, there, very poffibly, may be, nay, certainly there is, an Ulcer. But in the Cafe I here intend, there is very little or no Pain ; no Hectical Paroxysms, which always attend an inward Ulcer; no bloody or fanious Mixtures, which always betray the inward Sore ; no fetid Smell to imply Corruption. For the Cases I put at present, happen to

* That Part of Physick which teaches the Causes of Difeases.

Per-

Perfons the least capable of Inflammation or Imposthumation, viz. to paralytick Perfons, or those of a Natural Tendency that Way, to cold, vapourifb Perfons of low Spirits and weak Nerves, whole Pulfe is low and flow, and their natural Functions weak and languid; all which evidently fhew, that these Difcharges cannot come from an Ulcer. The first Cafe I take to be either an Obstruction of some of the Lacteals, whereby the Chyle cannot be carried off in any sufficient Quantity, but paffing through the Guts, and its more Watry Part being evaporated, it becomes thick and gelatinous, and is thrown off at last with the Remains of the Food. Elfe it must be an Obstruction of those Glands of the Guts, by which a vifcid Matter for lubricating of them, is commonly fecerned; by the Imprisonment and Evaporation of which Matter, it thickens and turns like a Gelly (as it does by Cold, or Overfeeding, in the Glands of the Mouth, Throat and Windpipe) and, at last, by the Squeezing of the Guts, is thrown off. And in the fame Manner, I take that Milky Substance subsiding in the Water, in such a Case as I have mentioned, to arise from a Re-

a Relaxation of the Glands of the Kidneys and Bladder, and other Urinary Paffages; and that both are to be cured the fame Way other Nervous Diftempers are cured, viz. by a proper Regimen of Diet, and a Course of contracting, strengthening, and volatile Medicines.

§. 12. The infensible Perspiration, is the Third Evacuation to be confidered. The Statical Chair invented by Sanctorius, for examining the Quantity of the Per-Spiration, however ingenious and delightful in Speculation, is too cumbersome and laborious to be of any great Use in Common Life. 'Tis certain, however, that the free and full flowing of this Evacuation, is as neceffary to Health as any of the groffer, fince in Quantity it is at leaft equal to both the forementioned; and an Obstruction thereof, is generally the Source of all Acute Difeases, as it is a Consequence of all Chronical ones. And therefore, I have advised those who are much abroad in Easterly and Northerly Winds (which most of any obstruct Perspiration) and have Fluxes of white and pale Water, to a ready Antidote to prevent the Beginnings of these Obstructions.

6.13. Dr.

§. 13. Dr. * JAMES KEILL has made it out, beyond all poffibility of doubting, that catching of Cold is nothing but sucking in, by the Passages of Perspiration, large Quantities of moist Air and nitrous Salts, which, by thickening the Blood and Juices (as is evident from Bleeding after catching Cold) and thereby obstructing, not only the Per-(piration, but also all the other finer Secretions, raises immediately a small Fever and a Tumult in the whole Animal Oeconomy; and, neglected, lays a Foundation for Consamptions, Obstructions of the great Viscera, and universal Cachexies. The Tender therefore, and Valetudinary ought cautiously to avoid all Occasions of catching Cold, and if they have been so unfortunate as to get one, to fet about its Cure immediately, before it has taken too deep Root in the Habit. From the Nature of the Diforder thus described, the Remedy is obvious; To wit, Lying much abed. Drinking plentifully of small warm Sack Whey, with a few Drops of Spirit of Harts. horn, Posset-Drink, Water-Gruel, or any other warm small Liquors, a Scruple of Gascoign's Powder Morning and Night, Living low

* His Statica Britannica.

130 An ESSAY of HEALTH

low upon Spoon-Meats, Pudding and Chicken, and drinking every thing warm : In a Word, treating it at first as a small Fever, with gentle Diaphoreticks; and afterward, if any Cough or Spitting, fhould remain (which this Method generally prevents) by softening the Breast with a little Sugar Candy, and Oil of Sweet Almonds, or a Solution of Gum Ammoniac, an Ounce to a Quart of Barley Water, to make the Expectoration eafy; and going cautionly and well cloathed into the Air afterwards. This is a much more natural, easy and effectual Method, than the Practice by Balfams, Linctus's, Pectorals, and the like Trumpery in common Use, which ferve only to spoil the Stomach, oppress the Spirits, and hurt the Conftitution.

§. 14. The fureft Way of maintaining and promoting a due Perspiration, is, To take down no more Food than what the Concoctive Powers are sufficient to reduce into a due Fluidity, and the Expences of Living require, to profecute necessary Exercise, and use the other Assistances advised in the foregoing Chapters. Want of due Rest, and the Refressment that follows upon it, starting,

ing, toffing, and tumbling abed, are certain Signs that the Perspiration is not duly carried on in the Night Season. And therefore, in order to remedy this, a greater Proportion of Exercise, a greater Degree of Abstinence, or some gentle domeftick Purge, must be had recourse to the next Day. Colical Pains, Gripes and Purging, much Eructation and Belching of Wind, Low Spiritedness, Tawning and Stretching, are infallible Signs that the Perspiration flows not freely and plentifully then. And therefore the fame Remedies ought to be profecuted, as foon as an Opportunity offers; else the Party will suffer at last. Wind, as Sanctorius observes and demonstrates, is nothing but obstructed Perspiration : And Tawning and Stretching, are but Convulsions of the proper Muscles and Organs appointed by Nature, the one for Pumping up Wind from the Bowels, the other for preffing upon the Excretory Ducts in the Skin, to force out the fluggish perspirable Matter. And 'tis beautiful to observe, how wifely Nature has contrived the Spafms, Cramps and Convulsions of the proper Organs, to expel every noxious and extraneous Body out of the Habit. Thus Cough-S 2

132 An ESSAY of HEALTH

Coughing is a Convulsion of the Diaphragm, and Muscles of the Breast, to throw out viscid Phlegm; Vomiting of the Stomach, (affisted by the Diaphragm and Muscles of the Abdomen) to throw up its Crudities, and those of the Bowels; or to expel Sand or Stones from the Kidneys. The Throws of Labouring Women, are to bring off the Burden. Sneezing is an Effort of the proper Muscles to eject fome noxious Particles from the Organs of Smelling. Shivering and Stretching to affist Perspiration ; and Tawning to pump up noxious Wind. And even Laughing itself, is an Effort of the Muscles of the whole Trunk, to throw off fomething that its delicate Membranes cannot bear. And, Lastly, Hysterical Fits and Convulsions, both in Infants and Perfons come to Maturity, are but violent Efforts, Struggles, Workings, Cramps and Spafms of all the Muscles of the whole Body together, to expel, fqueeze, and prefs out the sharp Acrimonious Wind, Fumes, and Vapours from the Cavities of the whole Machine.

§. 15. There is an Evacuation incident to Perfons of weak Nerves, which could not conveniently come in under

under the general Division, because it happens too feldom to make a new Member of it. It is a Discharge of thin Rheum from the Glands of the Mouth, Throat and Stomach, and is called by fome, A Nervous or Scorbutick Spitting. It rifes fometimes to the Heighth of a petit Flux de Bouche, as the French call it, and threatens some tender Persons, as they apprehend, with a Confumption, though it imply nothing lefs. We may observe some, who are struck with a deep Palsey, to flow at the Mouth, and drivel down their Breasts ; insomuch, that the Afflicted of this Sort, who are advanced in Years, can fcarce speak intelligibly for the Flux, 'till they have first emptied and cleaned their Mouths. And this arifes to fo great a Heighth, in some much broken paralytick Persons, that, upon the flightest Occasions, either of Joy or Grief, they are apt to run into a Profusion of Tears, Sighs and Sobbings. And some forts of Ideots, and those Hysterically mop'd, and most of those who fuffer from relaxed and weak Nerves, are more or less subject to these Salival Discharges, especially after Excesses in Diet. Hence the first Sort receive the Appellation of Snivellers or Drivellers. And

124 An ESSAY of HEALTH

And the Difficulty of the Cure of all the Deseases of weak Nerves depends much on the Quantity and Constitution of this Flux. For much and long Spitting and Running off of this Rheum, implies a total Relaxation of the whole Nervous System, and fhews neither the first nor second Concoctions have been duly performed. I have frequently had Occasion to shew, how Excesses in the Quantity or Quality of the Food, in Persons of relaxed and weak Nerves, begot a viscid and gross Chyle, of which that Part, which could not get through the Lacteals, lay fermenting and putrifying in the Alimentary Paffages, begot Winds, Gripes and Colicks, and at laft wrought itself off like a Purge; and that that Part, which got through the Lacteals, and was received within the Limits of the Circulation, being too gross and glewy to be mixed with the old Mass of the Fluids, to circulate through the smallest Vessels, and to enter the fine Perspiratory Glands, would neceffarily be thrown into the wider, more fpongy and loofe Salivary Glands, which are appointed by Nature to fecern the more Glutinous Parts of the Fluids. And from thence this Salivary Inundation

tion proceeds. The Fact is, When those of weak Nerves, commit habitual Exceffes in their Diet, the Glands and fmall Veffels of all the Body are tumified, swelled and obstructed thereby, as they needs must be. And 'tis from the Preffure of these inlarged Glands, and the obstructed capillary Vessels on the Nerves, and patent Blood Veffels, that most of the Evils they fuffer under proceed. But more especially, are the Glands appointed to draw off the more viscid ferous Part of the Blood, obstructed and tumified thereby. Upon which Account, as Baglivi advises, to enquire well into the State of the Tongue and Mouth, in order to difcover the Condition of the Stomach, Guts and Bowels; fo I think 'tis highly reasonable, in a Chronical Cafe, to have great Regard to the Condition of the Eyes; and if a dead, cold Languor be observed in the Hue or Water of them (as Jewellers fpeak of Diamonds) and more especially if the lachrymal Gland in the Corner next the Nofe, which I always narrowly inspect; if, I fay, this Gland be found harder, or larger than ordinary, swelled and tumified, it must certainly be concluded, whatever elfe be in the Cafe, there

there must be a relaxed State of Nerves, much Vapours, weak natural Functions, and a mismanaged Regimen. And it is from the Obstruction and Swelling of this and the other Glands, in and about the Eyes, and their Preffure upon the Optical Nerves, and fine Blood Veffels, that those Spots, Flies, Atoms, Dimness, Darkness, and Confusion of Sight, in Vapourifb and Hysterical People proceed. For this Gland shews, that the whole ferous Glands in the upper Regions of the Body are, in Proportion, tumified and fwelled with viscid Humours through Excels of Diet; unless the Person have fuffered there by Accident, or labours under some natural Disorders of the Eyes. From the Obstruction and Swelling of the Salivary Glands in the Mouth, Throat and Gullet, proceed alfo those Choakings, Gulping and Strangling, that Hysterick Persons so often complain of. The Wind and Crudities lodged in their Stomach and Guts, and the reft of the Cavities of the Body, preffing to get Vent upwards, are refifted and ftopp'd in their Passage by the Diaphragm, whereby the Infpiration is ftreightned, and, by the Bulk of these Glands throughout the Gullet, the Way is intirely ftopp'd; which

which raifes fuch a Tumult and Struggles as produces the mentioned Symptoms 3 which I have not Leifure to detail here more minutely. Now this Salivation or Discharge of the thinner Rheum, and that Coughing and Hawking of more viscid Flegm, commonly called a nervous Cough, as also the Chincough of Children, and all fuch Discharges of sharp Serum in Perfons of weak and relaxed Nerves; is an Effort of Nature to relieve them. And, if difcreetly managed, and duly heeded, would prove a Crise to their Diforders, and quite free them from their prefent * Paroxysms, and fet the Circulation and Perspiration, and consequently the Spirits, at Freedom and Liberty again. Some Perfons most distractedly run to Drams and Cordials to remedy this Evil, to ftop the Violence of this Deluge, and to raife their drooping Spirits. But it ferves only to thicken the Flegm, shut up the Mouths of the Salivary Glands closer, and fo to perpetuate the Evil they mean to cures Others devour large Quantities of high and generous Foods, because they find a

* The sharpest Part of the suffering Fit of a Disease. T little

little Relief to their Spirits, from the first Run of the sweet, thin, and spirituous Chyle : But this is only adding Fewel to the Fire, and running on in a perpetual Round of Lowness and Slavering. Whereas, would they fuffer Nature to act her own Way, to carry on this critical Discharge as far as it will go, without offering in the least either to check or promote it; but by thin, light Food, and cool Liquors, in moderate, or rather under-dosed Quantities, support her in the manner the Concoctive Powers are sufficient for; after she had difcharged all the Crudities from the Mass of the Eluids, by these Emunctory Glands, and thereby given a free Passage to the Wind to escape the Way it tends, the Salivation would leffen gradually, and at last stop of itself. And if then towards the Decline, a gentle Vomit, to pump up the flow and viscid Remains of the Wind and Flegm in the Upper Part of the Alimentary Passages, and afterwards a gentle Stomachick warm Purge, to fcour the Lower Part of these Tubes. were carefully administred; the Patient would foon find a clear Head, lightfome Spirits, Ease and Freedom from Pain and Oppression; the Circulation and Perspiration

ration would be foon brought to their natural and found State, and Health and Cheerfulnefs reftored together; unlefs a mortal or habitual * Ptyalifm was the Cafe, which I have fometimes obferved, as fatal and incurable as a true Dropfy, or inveterate Diabetes; all which owe their Being to a deep Scurvy, whereby the Globular Part of the Blood is intirely broken, and the Serum made a meer Lixivium or Lye.

RULES for Health and Long Life, drawn from the Head

Of EVACUATION.

1. COSTIVE Stools are Signs of over-heated Blood, too fpare Feeding, Slownefs of Digeftion, or Weaknefs of the Guts.

2. Purging Stools shew intemperate Feeding. Too full a Meal has the Effects of a Purge, fills the Guts with Wind, and gives Gripes. Mercury, and

* Spitting.

T 2

140 An ESSAY of HEALTH even the Bark, Diascordium and Treacle, if over dosed, purge.

3. Head-aches, fick Stomachs, Vapours, low Spirits, Gripes and Colicks, proceed from Cramming; and are ever accompanied with loofe Stools.

4. Those that live temperately, have one regular Stool a Day. Those who have more, exceed.

5. The Care of all Relaxations of the Nerves (the Source of Chronical Difeases) must necessarily begin at the Stomach and Guts.

6. The Time from eating a Meal, till its Discharge, is three Days, in those that have one Stool a Day: Six in those that have but one in two Days.

7. A grofs Meal produces more Diforders, the Day the Excrements of it go off, than the Day it is eaten.

8. A Meal takes the fame Time to get through the Habit by Perspiration, that its Remains do to pass through the Guts.

9. The

9. The Errors of the first Concoctions cannot be mended afterwards.

10. Pain or Relief, is not always the Effect of the last Meal or Medicine, that was taken down.

11. Though Cheefe, Eggs, Milk and vegetable Foods, may be hard to digeft, without drinking of Water, to fome Stomachs; yet their Chyle is good, and produces no bad Effects.

12. Turbid Water with Brick-dust Sediment, proceeds from the critical Discharge of what was preternaturally retained in the Habit.

13. Pale sweet Water, from the Urinous Salts being yet retained.

14. There is great Difference between Hysterick pale Water, and that which proceeds from a Diabetes.

15. That Appearance of Fat on the / Urine of fome People, is nothing but a thin Film of Salts.

16. Bright

1 16. Bright Amber-coloured Water, with a light Sediment rifing toward the Top, amounting to three Quarters of what is dtank, is a Sign of good Digestion.

17. Great Quantities of pale Water proceed from Excess in the Quantity of Food, and want of Exercise. The Cure of it is performed by eating less, using more Exercise, and taking fome Diaphoreticks, to fet the Perspiration right.

18. High colour'd turbid Water in fmall Quantity, shews abundance of Animal Salts in the Habit, or the immoderate Use of Spirituous Liquors: And must be cured by vegetable Food, and Water, or other small Drink.

19. Dark brown Water, or of a dirty red, is extremely dangerous, both in acute Cafes, and in those that seem at present to ail nothing.

20. Bloody purulent Water, and full of Films, is a Sign of Nephritick Ailments, Stone and Gravel.

21. The

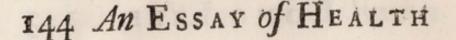
21. The viscid Matter, like Gelly, in the Stools, and the viscid milky Substance, somewhat like Matter, in the Urine of some People of weak Nerves, proceed from a Corruption of the Liquor of the Mucous Glands of the Intestines, and of the Bladder, and other Urinary Passages.

22. Obstruction of Perspiration is one source of acute Diseases, and a Consequence of chronical ones.

23. Catching of Cold is an Obstruction of Perspiration, by the humid and nitrous Particles of the Air. It should be cured by gentle Diaphoreticks, and not by Balsamick Pectorals, which do no good but in the End of the Cure, to promote Expectoration from the Lungs, if there be any Occasion for it.

24. Perfons of weak Nerves, have often a critical Flux of Rheum from the Glands of the Mouth and Throat, to a very large Quantity, which, if not tampered with, brings them great Relief.

CHAP. VI.





CHAP. VI.

Of the PASSIONS.

§. 1. I Come now, in the Order of my first proposed Method, to treat of the Passions; which have a greater Influence on Health and Long Life, than most People are aware of. And that I may propose my Scheme with the greatest Clearness I can, I will lay down fome Propositions or Axioms, as the Ground-work on which it is founded.

Prop. I. The Soul refides eminently in the Brain, where all the Nervous Fibres terminate inwardly, like a Musician by a well-tuned Instrument, which has Keys within, on which it may play, and without, on which other Persons and Bodies may also play. By the inward Keys, I understand those Means by which the Thoughts of the Mind affect the Body; and by the outward;

ward, those whereby the Actions or Senfations of the Body affect the Mind. Both these Affections may be called Paffions in a general View, as either Part of the Compound is acted upon.

Scholium. As a Man is compounded of two different Principles, Soul and Body; and as there are two different kinds of outward Objects, by which these two different Principles may be acted upon; to wit, Matter and Spirit; the Paffions in these two different Views may be divided into Spiritual and Animal. As to the first Branch of this Division, fince Spirits (if I may be allow'd there are any fuch Beings) may be supposed to act upon one another, without the Mediation of Organical Bodies (fuch perhaps was St. Paul's Extafy, when he was rapt up into the Third Heavens; fuch was Mofes's Commerce with his Maker, when he spoke to God Face to Face ; fuch must the Influence of the Divine Grace be supposed; and all who allow of Revelation, admit, that the Soul may be Serene and Tranquil, while the Body is in Diffress and Pain; and even all the Stoick Philosophy is grounded on this Distinction) it must have a real Ex-

146 An ESSAY OF HEALTH

Existence in Nature. And the other Branch must also be allow'd by all those, who cannot think Brute Animals mere Machines, and who observe, that we have Impressions made on our Bodily Organs, which affect us, sometimes very deeply, even in our Sleep. However these Things be, 'tis sufficient for my Purpose, that Man is allow'd to be a compounded Being, on which outward Objects may act, to abstract the Consideration of the Impressions made on the Spirit, from those made on the Body.

Prop. II. The Union of these two Principles in the Compound, MAN, seems to confist in Laws præ-establish'd by the Author of Nature, in the Communications between Bodies and Spirits, as there are, no doubt, Laws establish'd for Spirits, in their Commerce and Actions upon one another. For every one knows there are Laws of Nature, establish'd by its Author, for the Actions of Bodies upon one another.

Scholium. These Laws of the Actions of the Soul on the Body, and of the Body upon the Soul, are never to be known to

to us, but by their Effects; as the Laws of Nature in the Actions of Bodies upon one another, were first discovered by Experiment, and afterward reduced into general Propositions. One Law of the Action of the Soul on the Body, & vice versa, feems to be, That upon such and such Motions produced in the Mufical Instrument of the Body, such and fuch Senfations should arise in the Mind; and on fuch and fuch Actions of the Soul, fuch and fuch Motions in the Body should enfue; much like a Signal agreed to between two Generals, the one within, the other without a Citadel, which should fignify to one another what they have before agreed to, and established between them; or like the Key of a Cypher, which readily explains the otherwise unintelligible Writing. Besides these Passions and Affections, which are involuntary,

Prop. III. As Bodies are purely paffive, and are acted upon by other Bodies, conformable to the fettled Laws of Nature; in Spiritual Beings, on the contrary, there is an active, felf-motive, felf-determining Principle, by which it directs and manages itfelf with regard not only to U_2 its

its own felf, and its own Sentiments; but alfo to its Actions and Influence on other Beings without it, and their Actions and Influences on it. And this is the Foundation of Liberty, or Freewill, in Rational and Intelligent Beings.

Scholium. That this Faculty or Prinsiple really exists, and is effential to Spiritual Beings, is as certain, as that there is Motion in the Universe, or that Body and Spirit are effentially different. For, that Motion is not effential to Bodies, is as certain as that Bodies are impenetrable: and that the Quantity of Motion in the Universe, may be, and is daily increafed, is as much Demonstration as any Proposition in Euclid. And if Motion be, is, or may be increased, it must arife from Spiritual Beings. And he who can deny this, only fhews himfelf ignorant of the Principles of all true and just Philosophy, and of the first Elements of the System of material and spiritual Beings. For further Conviction of this, and clearing up all poffible Objections and Difficulties, I refer the Reader to the Learned and Ingenious Dr. Clarke, in his Answer to the Enquiry into Liberty, and his Letters to Mr.

Mr. Leibnitz, where he has treated this Matter with the greatest Perspicuity and Justness. Besides these now mentioned Principles,

Prop. IV. As in Bodies there is a Principle of Gravity or Attraction, where. by, in Vacuo, they tend to one another, and would unite, according to certain Laws and Limitations established by the Author of Nature; So there is an Analogous Principle in Spirits, whereby they would as certainly, in their proper Vacuity, be attracted by, tend to, and unite with one another, and their first Author, Centre, and the Rock out of which they were hewn (to use a Scripture-Phrase) as the Planets would to one another, and to the Sun. And this is nothing elfe but what in Scripture is called CHARITY.

Scholium. This Proposition is as certain as the Rules of Analogy are, which, in my Opinion, are the Foundation of all the Knowledge we can have of Nature, while we can fee only a few Links of the Universal Chain, and but a few disjointed Parts of the grand System of

of the Universe. The Author of Nature, who could create intelligent Beings only in order to make them Happy, could not leave them to fo many different Attractions, without implanting into their Essence and Substance, as an Antidote to fuch Variety of Distractions, an infinite Tendency, Bent and Bials towards Beings of the fame Nature, and towards Himfelf, who was the Caufe and Object of their Felicity. And even in this our lapsed and forlorn Estate, there remain evident Footsteps of this Principle yet un-effaced. Such are the Checks of Conscience, natural Affection, and the universal Desire of Immortality, and Dread of Annihilation; what the World calls the Seeds of Honour and Renown; all that Concern and Regard paid mere Romantick Heroes; and the Worship bestow'd by all Nations, who are not funk into mere Brutality, on fome Superior and Invisible Powers. These are Remains of this Principle, and its Workings, fufficient to shew its Reality à posteriori; as the Laws of Analogy, and the Nature and Attributes of the first Being, shew it à priori. Those who admit of Revelation, cannot doubt of it for a Moment; for

for * Moses calls it, A Law engraven on the Heart of Man, and † St. Paul, The greatest Perfection of Human Nature.

Coroll. 1. Hence the true Nature of Supreme Spiritual Good and Evil may be discovered. For if there be impressed on Spiritual Beings, an infinite Tendency, Bent and Biass, to be reunited with their Divine Original, and the Place in the Divine Substance out of which they were formed (if I may speak so in a Figurative Sense) then their being finally united with this their Divine Original, is the Supreme Spiritual Good, and the feveral Approaches toward this Union, are inferior Spiritual Goods; as the being finally separated from it, is the supreme Spiritual Evil, and the feveral Steps toward this Separation, inferior Spiritual Evils. And the Means of this Union and Separation, are Moral Good and Evil.

Coroll. 2. By Schol. of Prop. 1. the most general Division of the Passions,

- * Deut. xxx. 14.
- † 1 Cor. xiii. ult.

was into Spiritual and Animal. As, in the first Sense, Possion may be defined, The Sentiments produced on the Soul by external Objects, either Spiritual ones immediately, or Material ones, by the Mediation of the Organs of the Body : So, in the second Sense, Passion may be defined, The Effect produced by Spirits or Bodies, immediately on the Body. And fince outward Objects may be confidered as Goods or Evils, the most natural Division of the Passions (whether Spiritual or Animal) as they regard these Objects, is into the Pleasurable and the Painful; which exhausts their whole Extent. And in this Senfe all the Paffions may be reduced to Love and Hatred, of which Joy and Sorrow, Hope and Fear, &c. are but different Modifications or Complexions, as they may be called. I do not defcend to a more particular Account, not intending an accurate Treatife on the Paffions, but only to lay a Foundation for fome general Observations on them, as they regard and influence Health and Long Life.

§. 2. In relation to the Organical Inftruments of the Body, and the Effects wrought on them, or the Diforders brought

brought upon them, the Paffions may be divided into Acute and Chronical, after the fame Manner, and for the fame Reason, as Diseases are. The acute Possions, whether pleasurable or painful, have much the fame Effect, and work much after the fame Manner, as Acute Difeases do. They effect a brisk and lively Circulation of the Fluids, crifp up and constrict the Solids for some fhort Time. Thus sudden Gusts of Joy or Grief, Pleasure or Pain, stimulate and fpur the Nervous Fibres, and the Coats of the Animal Tubes, and thereby give a Celerity and brisker Motion to their included Fluids, for the fame Time. And the Functions of the Heart and Lungs being involuntary, they have their more immediate Effects upon them. Thus both fudden Joy and Grief, make us breathe fhort and quick, and make our Pulfe small and frequent. The retaining our Breath for fome Time (for fo far our Breathing is voluntary) to reflect more intenfely upon the painful Object, forces at last a strong Expiration, which becomes a Sigh. Thus a sudden painful Idea, makes a quicker Circulation of the Blood, and thereby throwing a greater X Quan-

Quantity thereof upwards, through the proportionally larger Branch of the Aorta, makes it appear in the superficial Veffels of the Face, Neck and Breaft, and fo produces a Blash, which, when longer continued, and being very frong, is difperfed over the whole Surface of the Body. Hence the Observation of Blushing at the Back of one's Hand; and the Reafons why we figh upon fome Occasions, and blush upon others, depend upon the different Structure of the Organs of Pulfation and Respiration. A quick furprizing Pain of Mind acts upon the Heart, because the Motion of the Heart is altogether involuntary: So that a fudden Constriction takes place there immediately to increase the Pulse. Whereas we have fome Power over the Breathing; we can ftop or fuspend it for a Time; and when we are thinking intenfely, our Attention partly makes us hold our Breath, and hence enfues Sighing rather than Blufbing. For the Pain being stow, quickens the Pulse more gradually: But if it continues long, both Actions of both Organs are respectively produced; and hence it comes to pafs, that upon Anxiety, Concern, and earnest Expectation, the Pulle

Pulse is found quick and fmall, and the Breath thick and difficult, as Experience fhews. The fame Principles will account for the Effects of Fear and Anger, which make us change Colour, and look red or pale, as the Blood is accelerated or retarded in its Courfe. The fudden Gusts of these Passions being thus accounted for, when they become extreme, they drive about the Blood with fuch a Hurricane, that Nature is overfet, like a Mill by a Flood : So that what drove it only quicker round before, now intirely ftops it, and renders the Countenance pale and ghaftly. Sudden and great Fear and Grief, do fo convulfe the Nervous System, that fometimes they alter the Polition of the Parts, and fix them in a new one. Thus the Hair stands on end in a Fright, and the whole System of the Nerves becomes fo rigid and stiff, as to lose their Elasticity; whereby the Animal Functions are stopp'd at once; and Fainting, and fometimes Death, enfues.

 §. 3. The Chronical Paffions, like Chronical Difeases, wear out, waste and destroy the Nervous System gradually. Those Nerves which are necessary for X 2 60/-

confidering, brooding over, and fixing fuch a Set of Ideas on the Imagination, being constantly employ'd, are worn out, broken and impaired. The rest, by Disuse, become resty and unactive, lifeless and destitute of a sufficient Flux of warm Blood and due Nourishment. And thus the whole System languishes and runs into Decay. Thus flow and long Grief, dark Melancholly, hopele(s natural Love, and overweening Pride, (which is an outragious Degree of Selflove) impair the Habit, by making the proper Seafons of neceffary Food and due Labour be neglected, and thereby depriving the natural Functions of their wonted Supplies, overworking fome Part of the Nervous System, and leaving the other to ruft, and become refly for want of Use. Some of these Passions. as Love, Grief and Pride, when very intense and long indulg'd, terminate even in Madness. The Reason is, as I have been faying, becaufe long and constant Habits, of fixing one Thing on the Imagination, begets a ready Disposition in the Nerves to produce again the fame Image, till the Thought of it become (pontaneous and natural, like breathing, or the Motion of the Heart, which the Machine

per-

performs without the Confent of the Will; and also a Disability or * Tetanus enfues on the other Parts, just as the Faquiers in India, fix one or both Hands by long holding them up, fo as that they cannot bring them down again. There is a kind of Melancholy, which is called Religious, because 'tis conversant about Matters of Religion; although, often the Perfons fo diftempered have little solid Piety. And this is merely a Bodily Difease, produced by an ill Habit or Constitution, wherein the Nervous System is broken and difordered, and the Juices are become viscid and glewy. This Melancholy arifes generally from a Difgust or Difrelish of worldly Amusements and Creature Comforts, whereupon the Mind turns to Religion for Confolation and Peace : But as the Perfon is in a very imperfect and unmortified State, not duly instructed and disciplined, and ignorant how to govern himfelf, there enfues Fluctuation and Indocility, Scrupulofity, Horror and Despair.

§. 4. Since the Mind refides, as has been faid, in the common Senfory, like

* Immobility.

a skil-

a skilful Musician by a well-tuned Instrument; if the Organ be found, duly tempered, and exactly adjusted, answering and corresponding with the Actions of the Musician, the Musick will be distinct, agreeable and harmonious. But if the Ogran be spoiled and broken, neither duly tuned, nor justly fitted up, it will not answer the Intention of the Musician, nor yield any diffinct Sound, or true Harmony. Those therefore who are tender and valetudinary, lead sedentary Lives, or indulge contemplative Studies, ought to avoid Exceffes of the Paffions, as they would Exceffes in high Food, or Spirituous Liquors, if they have any Regard to Health, to the Prefervation or Integrity of their Intellectual Faculties, or the bodily Organs of them. As the Paffions, when flow and continued, relax, unbend, and diffolve the Nervous Fibres; fo the fudden and violent ones screw up, stretch and bend them, whereby the Blood and Juices are hurried about with a violent Impetuosity, and all the Secretions, are either stopp'd by the Constrictions, Cramps and Convulfions begot by them, or are precipitated, crude and unconcocted, and fo beget, or, at least, difpole

pose toward Inflammations, Fevers or Mortifications. Hatred, for Example, Anger and Malice, are but Degrees of a Frenzy, and a Frenzy is one kind of a raging Fever. From all which 'tis plain, the violent and sudden Passions, are more dangerous to Health, than the slow and continued, as acute Diseases are more destructive than chronical.

§. 5. To fhew yet farther, the Influence of the Paffions on the Animal Oeconomy, let us confider the different Conftitutions of Men. Thofe who have very fpringy, lively, and elastick Fibres, have the quickest Sensations, a weaker Impulse producing a stronger Sensation in them. These generally excel in the Animal Faculty of Imagination. Hence the Poet,

---- * Genus irritabile Vatum.

And therefore, your Men of Imagination are generally given to fenfual Pleafure, because the Objects of Sense yield them a more delicate Touch, and a livelier Sensation, than they do others. But if they happen to live so long (which is

* Poets are foon provok'd.

hardly

hardly poffible) in the Decline of Life they pay dearly for the greater bodily Pleasures they enjoyed in the Youthful Days of their Vanity. Those of rigid, stiff and unyielding Fibres, have less vivid Sensations, because it requires a greater Degree of Force to overcome a greater Resistance. Those excel most in the Labours of the Understanding, or the Intellectual Faculties, retain their Impresfions longest, and pursue them farthest; and are most fusceptible of the flow and lafting Paffions, which fecretly confume them, as chronical Difeases do. And lastly, Those whose Organs of Sensation are (if I may speak so) un elastick, or intirely callous, refty for want of Exercife, or any way obstructed, or naturally ill-formed, as they have fcarce any Paffions at all, or any lively Senfations, and are incapable of lafting Impressions; fo they enjoy the firmest Health, and are subject to the fewest Diseases: such are Ideots, Peasants and Mechanicks, and all those we call Indolent People.

§. 6. We have before shewn, that weak *Limbs*, and all the bodily Organs, may be strengthened and repaired

paired by proper Exercife. And there is no doubt to be made, but the Organs of Senfation, and those the Mind uses in its intellectual Operations, may be likewife improved, strengthned and perfected by constant Use, and proper Application. And if by Excesses, an original bad Conformation, or any Accident, these Organs come to be spoiled, or by the bad State of the Juices, they be weakned in their Functions; then the Medicinal and Chirurgical Arts may take place, and come in play. But if the Paffions be raging and tumultuous, and constantly fuelled, nothing less than He, who has the Hearts of Men in his Hands, and forms them as a Potter does his Clay, who stills the Raging of the Seas, and calms the Tempests of the Air, can settle and quiet fuch tumultuous, overbearing Hurricanes in the Mind, and Animal Oeconomy. Without fuch a Miracle, fince the Soul and Body act mutually upon one another, and the Tabernacle of Clay is the weakelt Part of the Compound, it must at laft be overborn and thrown down,

§.7. In fuch a wretched Cafe I known on Remedy, but to drown all other
 Paffions in that Spiritual one of the Y Love

Love of God. The Reafonableness and Justness of which Proceeding, and (what may feem a Paradox) the Ufefulnefs of it to Health, and its benign Influence on the Animal Oeconomy, I shall endeavour to demonstrate. Spiritual Love is that Principle analogous to Attraction, spoken of in Prop. IV. 'Tis the Tendency, Byass or Impulse of the Minds of Men and other Spirits, toward the moft amiable Objects, communicated by their Creator in their original Formation, by virtue of which, they constantly tend, press and urge to unite (and, if Obstacles were removed, would unite) with one another, and be all united with their Origin. This Principle indeed, in this lapsed Estate of Man (where 'tis overlaid and buried under Rubbish, involved in so many other Attractions, and stifled with fuch Letts and Contrarieties, that its Action is felt but just enough to know that it is, and wants to be awaked with Labour, and excited with Violence, as the Scripture mentions, the taking the Kingdom of Heaven by Force) on its first: Developement and Expansion, and in its first Exercises, may be called a Spiritual Poffion, as 'tis the first Motions, Endeavours and Velleities toward the Love of

and Long Life. 163

of God or Charity. But in its Advances; and final Perfection and Confummation, it discovers itself to be a Faculty, Quality, or inherent Power in the Soul, whereby it will act without Solicitation, Motive or Direction. As a Stone in a Wall, fastned with Mortar, compressed by furrounding Stones, and involved in a Million of other Attractions, cannot fall to the Earth, nor fenfibly exert its natural Gravity, no, not fo much as to difcover there is fuch a Principle in it; just so, the intelligent Soul, in this her lapsed Estate, being drowned in Sense, chained and fettered by Ignorance and Perverseness, drawn and hurried away by the Devil, the World and the Flefb, is difabled from exerting this inherent and innate Principle of Re-union, and wants sufficient Light on the Understanding, and a right Turn of the Will, to be put in a Capacity of exercifing it. But in its proper Vacuity, and being freed from these Letts and Impediments, it would mount towards its Original, like an Eagle toward the Sun. Amiability, Pulchritude or Beauty, is as much the peculiar and proper Object of this Affection of the Mind, as Light, or a luminous Body, is of Vision; for Deformity, Y 2 28

as such, can never be loved. And Beauty or Perfection, is, in Reality and just Philosophy, nothing but Analogy, Order, or just Proportion. From hence it neceffarily follows, that in the Scale of Beings, all Objects ought to be loved in proportion to their Degree of Beauty, Symmetry or Perfection. And confequently, the highest Perfection ought to be loved with the highest Degree of Love, and the feveral subordinate Degrees of Perfection, with proportionate Degrees of this Affection of the Mind. And fince Finite, when compared with Infinite, vanishes quite, or becomes nothing; it follows necessarily (fince there is, and can be, but one Object that is Infinite, Good and Perfect, and all others are but Created, and Finite Goods; that is, in Comparison they are nothing) that, according to the eternal and immutable Laws of Analogy, the One supreme Good, endued with Infinite Perfection, ought to be loved with a Love infinitely superior to our Affections for other Things, or (which is the fame Thing in other Words) that, in Comparison, our Love to the Author of our Being, ought to be infinite; and that to ourfelves and other Objects, as being

being finite Creatures, none at all. This is the true Philosophy of this Matter, and as much a Demonstration, as any thing in Numbers or Geometry poffibly can be; however it may be received by Men of Self-Love and Carnal Minds.

§. 8. Yet I would not be fo understood, as if I condemned all subordinate and duly proportioned Regards for Ourselves, and other Objects about us, that are necessary for our Support and Accommodation in our present State. No! There is a just and laudable Self-love, as well as a false and vitious one. If we love Ourselves, as we love our Neighbours; if we love Ourselves as God loves us; if we love Ourselves as we deserve to be loved by the infinitely perfect Being; if we love Ourselves with a justly proportioned, and duly fubordinate Love: that is, if we love Ourselves with a Finite, and Him with an Infinite Love, or a Love increasing, and going on in infinitum, that has neither Limits nor End; Then we love Ourfelves as we ought : This Self-love is just and laudable, and has its due and proper Degree of Reality and Existence, in the Nature of Things. Perfection, or an

an Object perfect in its kind, or one that we think fo, is the proper Object of our Love. And as in due Analogy, Proportion and Order, infinite Perfection requires infinite Love, or the highest Degree of Love we can give it; fo all other Objects are to be loved with a Degree of Love proportioned to their Perfection. And fince a Being of infinite Perfection can be but one, and all other Beings can have but a finite Degree of Perfection, we must love them but with a finite Love; or, the Proportion of our Love to Him and them, ought to be, as Infinite is to Finite. That is, comparatively we ought to love them with no Love at all; but absolutely (or, without comparing created Things, to the infinitely perfect Being) with their proper Degree of finite Love, according to their Rank in the Scale of Beings.

Coroll. Tho' from the Nature of the Demonstration I have given, that God is to be loved, it is evident he is to be loved infinitely for Himself, and his own infinite Perfections, abstracting from all other Considerations, even that of our own Happines, in the Enjoyment of, or Union

Union with Him; Yet it is certain, these Two, our Love to God, and our own Happiness, cannot be actually separated. Pleasure consists in this, That the Soul and Body are affected, by the Objects that produce it, with an harmonious and commensurate Action or Touch; for in their original and uncorrupted Make, as they came from the Hands of their Creator, both separately, and each by themfelves, and also in their Actions on one another, all was Harmony and Concord. As to the Body; as nothing but a mulical or commensurate Touch, can affect it with Pleasure, and as a discordant and uncommensurate Stroke creates a Jarring, Grating and Obstruction, which is Pain (this is evident in Hearing, where the agreeable Senfations of sonorous Bodies, are altogether harmonious; Sir Isaac Newton, has made it plain in Vision; And, no doubt, it is so in all the other Senses) So likewife as to the Soul; Truth, and Beauty or Perfection, are the only Objects that give Pleasure to the Understanding and Will, its two Cardinal Faculties. And these are nothing but Harmony, or just Proportion in the respective Objects. And we have shewn, that

that the Union of the Soul and Body (or Life, the fo much coveted Good) confists in a kind of Harmonia præstabilita (though a kind very different from Mr. Leibnitz's) whereby an harmonious Touch or Action upon either of them, produces a pleasurable Sensation. Now as Beauty or Perfection gives Pleasure to both the Parts of the Compound, and as nothing but the highest Degree of Perfection or Beauty, can give the greatest Pleasure, i. e. Happines; it necessarily follows, That Spiritual Love, or the Love of God, as it is the only Mean of uniting us with the One Being, who is infinitely perfect, is also the only Mean of making us infinitely happy.

§. 9. As to the fecond Thing proposed concerning Spiritual Love, however foreign these metaphysical Speculations concerning it may seem, to a Discourse about Health and Long Life; yet, if steadily believed, and their natural Consequences reduced to Practice, they would not only become the most effectual Means to prevent Diseases, but also, the most of any Thing, promote Health and Long Life. For, first, Were our Love proportioned to the Order and Analogy

Analogy of Things; were our Love to the Supreme Good infinite, and that to others, in Comparison, none at all; we should have but one fingle View in all our Thoughts, Words and Actions, viz. The Promoting and Raising that Supreme Love, to its due Degree and Elevation : whereby all Anxiety, carking Care, and Solicitude about other Things (the Source of all our Miseries, and of many Bodily Difeases) would be cut off all at once. Secondly, Since Love always begets Resemblance of Manners; fince the Object of this Love is infinitely perfect; if we loved him in the supreme Degree, we should infinitely endeavour to resemble kim: whereby Hatred and Malice, Luxury and Lewdness, Laziness, and all the other Seeds of Bodily Difeafes, would be altogether destroyed. Thirdly, Since Spiritual Love is not only the noblest, but also the most joyful and pleafant Affection of the Mind; fince the Object of our supreme Love (as an inspired Poet expresses it) has Fulness of Joy in his Presence, and Rivers of Pleasures at his Right Hand for ever; and fince our Joy and Happiness will always rife in proportion to our Love; the placing our Supreme Love on the Supreme Good, Z would

would render us *infinitely joyful*, *ferene*, calm and pleased; than which, certainly, no Man can imagine a more effectual Mean of Health and Long Life.

RULES of Health and Long Life, drawn from the Head

Of the PASSIONS.

I. THE Passions have a greater Influence on Health, than most People are aware of.

2. All violent and sudden Paffions, dispose to, or actually throw People into acute Diseases; and sometimes the most violent of them bring on sudden Death.

3. The flow and lasting Passions, bring on chronical Diseases; as we see in Grief, and languishing hopeless Love.

4. Therefore the *fudden* and *acute* Paffions are more dangerous than the *flow* or chronical.

5. Men

5. Men of lively Imaginations and great Vivacity, are more liable to the *Judden* and violent Passions and their Effects.

6. Thoughtful People, and those of good Understanding, suffer most by the flow, and fecretly confurming Passions.

7. The Indolent and the Thoughtles, fuffer least from the Passions: The Stupid and Ideots not at all.

8. The Difeafes brought on by the Paffions, may be cured by Medicine, as well as those proceeding from other Causes, when once the Passions themfelves cease, or are quieted. But the preventing or calming the Passions themfelves, is the Business, not of Physick, but of Virtue and Religion.

9. The Love of God, as it is the fovereign Remedy of all Miferies, fo, in particular, it effectually prevents all the Bodily Diforders the Paffions introduce, by keeping the Paffions themfelves within due Bounds; and, by the unfpeakable Joy, and perfect Calm, Serenity and Tran-Z 2 quillity

quillity it gives the Mind, becomes the most powerful of all the Means of Health and Long Life.



CHAP. VII.

Containing those OBSERVA-TIONS, that came not naturally under the foregoing Heads.

§. 1. MENTION having been fo often made of Chronical, and fometimes of Acute Diftempers, it may be convenient here, to fuggeft to the Readers, as clear an Account of their Nature and Difference, as I poffibly can. Acute Diftempers, then, are underftood, Such as within fome fhort limited Time have their Periods, either of a perfect Crife, and fubfequent Recovery, or of putting an End to the Diftemper and Life both together; and are therefore called quick,

quick, sharp or acute Distempers, whose Symptoms are more violent, their Duration fhorter, and their Periods more quick, either of sudden Death, or a glorious Victory over the Difease. These are generally limited within Forty Days. And those that run out longer, turn into chronical Diftempers, whose Periods are more flow, their Symptoms lefs fevere, and their Duration longer. They too (if new Fuel were not administred to them) would, by the Course of Nature, and the Animal Oeconomy, have their Periods, and terminate at the last. The Viscidity of the Juices, and the Flaccidity of the Fibres, would, in a great measure, and to fome very tolerable Degree, by proper Remedies, and a due Regimen, be removed, and the Party recover in thefe, as well as acute Cafes. But this requiring long Time, much Care, and great Caution, unwearied Patience and Perfeverance, and fo long a Course of Self-denial, as few People are willing to undergo, it is become the Reproach of Phylick and Physicians, that acute Cafes cure themfelves (or rather Nature cures them) and chronical Cafes are never cured. But both the Branches of the Reflexion are

are equally false. In the First, Art and Care, judiciously applied, will always alleviate the Symptoms and Suffering, will help on Nature to the Relief she points out, and quicken the Crife, which it will constantly bring about, if the Distemper is not too strong for the Constitution. And even then it will mitigate the Pain, and lay the Patient gently and eafily down. But in the last Cafe, if due Care be had, to follow timeoully the Advice of an honeft and experienced Physician, a Period certainly may be brought about to most chronical Distempers, where the great Viscera are not spoiled and destroyed. The Failing is in the Patient himfelf, who will not, or cannot, deny himself for a Time fufficient to bring about the Cure. Some chronical Distempers indeed are fuch, either by having gone too far, or by being Hereditary, and interwoven with the Principles of Life, as never to be totally overcome. And then 'tis a Piece of great Wisdom, to know how far their Constitution will go, and fit down contented with that measure of Health their original Frame will admit of. But of this I am morally certain, If the Rules and Cautions laid down in this Treatife, be

be carefully, steadily, and constantly ob-1 ferved, few chronical Diftempers but will receive fuch Relief and Alleviation by them, as to make Life tolerably eafy. and free from grievous Sufferings : And in the mentioned Cafe, that is all that is left for Art to do. But in other chronical Distempers taken in due Time, where the Viscera are not quite spoiled, they would infallibly bring about a final Period, and perfect Cure. The most certain distinguishing Mark of an acute Diftemper, is, To have a quick Pulse; that of a Chronical, To have a flow one. The first will exhaust the Fluids, and wear out the Solids in a fort Time; whereas the last will require a longer Time to produce the fame Effect. Some chronical Diftempers, especially towards the last and fatal Period, turn acute. And some acute ones terminate in chronical Distempers. But this Mark will not only keep them diffinct; but alfo point out, when acute Diftempers have chronical Remiffions or Intermiffions, and when chronical Diftempers have acute Fits or Paroxyims.

§. 2. Some Perfons, who are extremely healthy and found during their

their younger Days, about, or foon after the Meridian of Life (that is, about Thirty-Five or Thirty-fix, according to the Observation of an inspired King) fall into chronical Diftempers, which cut them off in few Years, or make them miferable all the reft of their Lives. Thus Confumptions prove mortal to fome about that Time. Thus Stone and Gravel, Gout and Rheumatism, Scurvy and Dropfy, King's-Evil and Skin-Difeases, either make their first Appearances, or fhew themfelves in their true Type about this Time of Life. The Reafon is, While the Juices are fweet, fufficiently thin and fluid, but efpecially while the folid Organs, the Membranes and Fibres, are yet but unfolding, stretching and drawing out to their full Dimensions ; any Acrimony, Sharpness, or corroding Humour, can affect them no other Way, than by making them vibrate, and fo extend themfelves farther and farther. For as Pain, fo thefe fharp Salts by their Twitching and Irritation on the tender Fibres, make them only contract, and fo draw at both Extremities, and thereby unfold and extend themselves farther. So while the original Foldings and Complications of the

the Solids are not yet quite extended, this Irritation ferves only to draw them out, and does not hurt them, till they are arrived at their full Extent, which generally happens about Five.andtwenty. It takes a due Time after that for these sharp Humours to exalt themfelves to their utmost Acrimony, to corrupt and putrify the Juices, and alfo fome more Time to wear out, to obftruct and break the great Organs, and their smaller capillary Veffels. The Sum of all which, brings the Periods of the great Attacks of these Distempers to the mentioned Time of Life. Those in whom the original Taint is deeper and more radicated, and the natural Conftitution weaker, fuffer under these Attacks fooner. And those in whom it is flighter and more superficial, and whose Complexion is stronger and more bardy, hold out longer. But the Generality fuffer first, eminently, about the Meridian of Life. Hence the common Obfervation of those that die of a genuine Confumption, that they begin to feel it first before Thirty-fix.

§. 4. There is no chronical Distemper whatsoever, more universal, more ob-A a stinate,

stinate, and more fatal in Britain, than the Scurvy, taken in its general Extent. Scarce any one chronical Diftemper but owes its Origin to a Scorbutick Cachexie, or is fo complicated with it, that it furnifhes its most cruel and most obstinate Symptoms. To it we owe all the Dropfies that happen after the Meridian of Life, all Diabetes, Asthma's, Consumptions of feveral kinds, many forts of Colicks and Diarrhea's, some kinds of Gouts and Rheumatisms, all Palsies, various kinds of Ulcers, and, poffibly, the Cancer itfelf, and most cutaneous Fouinesses, weakly Conflitutions, and bad Digeftions, Vapours, Melancholy, and almost all nervous Distempers whatsoever. And what a plentiful Source of Miferies thefe last are, the Afflicted best can tell. And scarce any one chronical Diftemper whatfoever, but has fome Degree of this Evil faithfully attending it. The Reafon why the Scurvy is fo * endemick a Distemper, and so fruitful of Miseries, is, that it is produced by Caufes mostly fpecial and particular to this Island; to wit, The indulging fo much in animal Food, and strong fermenting Liquors, in contemplative Studies, and Jedentary Profeffions

* Peculiar to this Country.

feffions and Employments (and thence the Want of due Labour and Exercise) together with the nitrous Moisture of an Island, and the Inconstancy and Inclemency of the Seafons thence arifing. I have had many Occafions to fhew, how fuch Caufes must necessarily and naturally produce fuch Effects. I will here only touch the Matter flightly, to point out the Connexion. Animal Foods and strong Liquors to Excess, and with Continuance, must load and charge the Fluids with their Salts. Want of due Exercise must fuffer these to unite in Clusters, and increase their Bulk in the small Veffels. Their larger Bulk, and greater Acrimony, thence arifing, must increase the Viscidity of the Fluids, by breaking the Blood Globules, and fo coagulating the Mafs, and at last obstruct the finer Pipes, and all the fmaller Glands: Whereby the Tone of all the elastick Fibres must be interrupted and broken, and their Vibrations ftopt at every obstructed Gland and capillary Veffel, and an universal Diforder produced in the whole animal Oeconomy. And this Diforder will operate, and fhew it felf in Symptoms fpecial and particular, according to the special and particular Make and Con-Aa 2

Conformation of the Parts, the Weaknefs of the Strength of the Organs, the particular Mismanagements, and precife State of the Air the Party lives in. And the Detail of these general Causes applied to particular Perfons, must produce the respective Diseases mentioned. In a Word, The Scurvy is a kind of Catholick Diftemper here in Britain, arifing from constant and general Causes, from the Cultoms of the People, and from the Nature of the Climate, which renders the ferous Part of the Blood too thick and glewy, breaks and divides the Union of the globulous Parts, obstructs the small Vessels, and destroys the Springiness and Elasticity of the Fibres. So that most chronical Distempers, can be little else, but Branches and Cions from this Root, which (like Pandora's Box) is fo fruitful of Variety of Mifchiefs. And its arifing from the Climate and Customs of the People, is the Reafon why chronical Diftempers are fo frequent in Britain, to what they are in warmer Climates (which, by a freer Perspiration and lighter Diet, not only prevent those Difeases in their own Inhabitants, but univerfally cure those of our Island who are afflicted with them, if

à

if they flee to those Regions any reasonable Time before Nature be quite worn out). For though the Inhabitants of Britain, live, for the most part, as long, or rather longer, than those of warmer Climates; yet scarce any one, especially those of the better Sort, but becomes crafy, and fuffers under fome chronical Distemper or other, before they arrive at old Age. The fame Reafon is to be affigned for the Frequency of Self-murders here, in England especially, beyond any other Country. For few have Grace and Refignation enough, to suffer patiently the lasting Pains of a chronical Diftemper, or the yet more torturing and crucifying Anguish of a perpetual Dispiritedness; though I have observed generally, and have good Reason to conclude universally, That all Self-murderers are first distracted and diftempered in their intellectual Faculties. Notwithstanding the Diffusiveness and Universality of this Disease, so that scarce a fingle Individual of the better Sort is altogether free from it; yet I never once in my Life, faw it totally extirpated in those who had it to any Degree, fo as to be intirely free from it all the reft of their Lives after; but that it still appeared,

peared, and fprang up again in fome Symptom or other, and at last brought forth that grand one, which put a final Period to all their Sufferings. One good Reafon for this is, That it requires a Regimen and Conduct fo intirely contrary and opposite to the natural Habits and Customs, and the universal Bent and Appetites of the Inhabitants of this Island, that it becomes a kind of perpetual Self-denial to them; which the British Nation, in general, does not mightily admire. Another Reason is, That fine Folks use their Phylicians, as they do their Laundresses, fend their Linen to them to be cleaned, in order only to be dirtied again. Nothing lefs than a very moderate Use of animal Food, and that of the Kind which abounds least in urinous Salts (as most certainly the young and the lighter coloured do) and a more moderate Use of Spirituous Liquors, due Labour and Exercife, and a careful guarding against the Inconstancy and Inclemency of the Seafons, can keep this Hydra under. And nothing else than a total Abstinence from animal Foods, and strong fermented Liquors, can totally extirpate it. And that, too, must be begun

gun early; before, or foon after the Meridian of Life; or else there will remain too little Oil in the Lamp, the Spirits will fink too far, ever to be recovered again; and the remaining Part of Life, will be too short for so total a Change as must be made. So that those who fuffer greatly under this Britisb Distemper, must be contented to bear and forbear a little, and must expect no greater Degree of Health, than their Time of Life, the Nature of their Disease, and the State of their Constitution will admit of. But still a great Moderation in animal Foods, and Spirituous and fermented Liquors, due Exercise, and a Care to fence against the Injuries of the Weather, will make Life tolerably eafy; especially if some gentle domeftick Purges be interspersed. The Seeds and young Sprouts of Vegetables, have fcarce any großs, fixed, or essential Salts at all in them. This is not only evident from the Reafons formerly given (because they are young, or the Nourishment appointed by Nature for young Vegetables; for the Earth is only a proper Neft or Matrix for them; and the Sun's Heat ferves them inffead

stead of Incubation) but upon * Trial and Examination, they yield none, being too light and thin to calcine and incinerate, and the Salts too volatile (and confequently, small and fit to pass by Perspiration, and thereby can be no way injurious to Human Constitutions) to endure the Fire; which full grown Plants, their Stalks and Wood, readily do. And in unfermented Liquors, the Salts are fo enveloped, that they cannot unite to form a Spirit, and are fo sheathed, by particular Coats of the Materials of the Vegetable, that they can fcarce do any harm (except when they exceedingly abound) to animal Bodies. Hence it comes to pass, that a vegetable Diet for a few Weeks or Months, together with drinking Water or unfermented Liquors (fuch as Tea, Coffee, Barley Water, Liquorice-Water, Teas made of Oranges, or other Seeds and Plants) will fasten the Teeth when dropping out, from a Consumption of the Gums by Scorbutick Salts, cure any cutaneous Foulnesses or Ernptions, and even any fpreading Ulcer, if it is not Scrofulous, when no

* See Lowth. Abridg. of Phil. Tranf. v. 2. p. 661.

Medicine

Medicine on the Face of the Earth will touch it. Hence the grand Maxim in the Cure of all Ulcers is, by Diet to bring them to the State of a Wound, and then they will cure of themfelves. And, as I have elsewhere obferved, there is scarce a thin, confumptive, bysterick, or bypochondriack, and weakly Conffitution in England, which has not for its Parent, a latent or manifest forbutick Cachesy, excepting that which arifes from a Scrofula. From the whole we may gather, how much a proper Regimen of Diet, and due Exercise, with the other Helps and Remedies already mentioned in this Treatife, is able to do in most British chronical Distempers.

§. 4. Having had fo often Occasion to speak of weak and relaxed Nerves, it will not be amils to fuggest, some of the outward and most sensible Signs and Characters, whereby it may be manifest, whether one's felf, or any particular Perfon he is concerned for, be of this Make and Constitution, before some chronical Distemper, or other dismal Symptom has made it plain; in order to prevent these as far as possible. To which Purpose we must observe, that the Nerves are Bb Bundles

Bundles of solid, springy, and elastick Threads or Filaments (like twifted Cat-Guts or Hairs) whose one Extremity is terminated at the common Senfory in the Brain, where the Soul is supposed to refide; the other is interwoven into every Point of the Scarf-skin, the Membranes, the Coats of the Veffels, the Muscles and the other sensible Solids of the Body, in order to convey the Motions, Actions, Vibrations, or Impulses of outward Objects to the Soul. These Threads or Filaments are highly elastick or springy, as we may fee from their hardned Substances, fuch as Whalebone, Ivory, Horn, and Cartileges, which are more eminently so, than any other Bodies known. Some Perfons have their Fibres very quick, readily vibrating, highly springy and elastick, fo as to tremble and shake violent. ly, by the least Impulse. Others have more rigid, firm, and stretched Fibres, which yield not but to ftrong Impref-fions, and move flowly, but move for a long Time. Lastly, There are those who have weak, loofe, flender, and relaxed Fibres, which, though eafily moved, and yielding to the weakest Impulse, yet communicate only imperfect, languid. and faint Impressions and Vibrations to the

the Soul, and have all their other Animal Functions of the fame languishing Nature. And 'tis of these last, I have been all along speaking. And we may readily difcover them, by thefe outward Characters and Signs. 1. Those who have naturally foft, thin, small, and short Hair, are of a loofe, flabby, and relaxed State of Nerves. For the Hair feems to be fome of the flefhy Fibres, only lengthen'd outwards and harden'd. At least, like the Fibres, they confift of a great many leffer Filaments contained in a common Membrane, are solid, transparent and elastick : And as these Hairs are in Strength and Bulk, fo generally the Fibres of the Body are. 2. Those of the fairest Hair, are of the loofest Fibres (other Things being equal) because the Fairest are more rare, porous, and fungous; And because Bodies of the lighter Colours, confift of smaller Parts, than those of the more flaming Colours; as has been formerly observed. 3. Those of large, or (as they are called) mastiff Muscles, and of big Bones, are generally of a firmer State of Nerves, than those of little Muscles and Bones : Because the Muscles and Bones being similar to their Fibres, as is highly Bb 2 pro.

probable, and these being bigger, and confequently stronger, fo must those be: And, on the contrary, 4. Soft, yielding, pappy Flesh, is a fure Symptom of loofe Fibres; whereas hard, firm, and unyielding Muscles, are the constant Sign of firm Fibres. 5. A white, fair, blanch'd, or afben-coloured Complexion or Skin, conftantly indicates a weaker and more relaxed State of Fibres, than a ruddy, fresh, dark sallow, or black Hue; for Reasons already given. 6. A fat corpulent and flegmatick Conftitution, is always attended with loofe, flabby, and relaxed Fibres, by their being diffolved and oversoaked in Moisture and Humidity. And, on the contrary, those of a dry, clean and firm Make, have strong, firm, and tense Fibres. 7. Those who are subject to Evacuations of any kind, in any Degree greater than what is natural; and those who by any Accident, have fuffered long by any preternatural Evacuation whatfoever, are, or become of loofe, relaxed Fibres and Nerves. Thus those who frequently run into Purging, or Floods of pale Water, flow at the Mouth or Nose, or melt into profuse Sweats; those who any Way have loft much Blood, have had a Diarrhæa, have recovered of

2

a Fever, and those of the Sex who have purified longer or more than is usual; all of these are originally, or become accidentally, of weak and relaxed Nerves and Fibres. 8. Lastly, Those who are of a cold Constitution, are apt to run into Coldness on their Extremities, or ready to catch Cold, are also of weak and loose Fibres and Nerves: because these are Signs of a flow and interrupted Circulation and Perspiration; which manifests a weak Spring in the Fibres of the Coats of the Vessels, the Fibres of the Muscles, and a Weakness of the Spring of the Scales of the Scarf-skin.

§. 5. On this Occasion of rehearling the Signs of weak Nerves, I cannot omit apprifing those of the breeding Part of the Sex, and those who are concerned in them, of their Readiness of *Miscarrying*, unless duly tended and managed, especially those of them of tender and weak Nerves, or of too delicate a Constitution. The Signs I have now laid down, will always make it evident, if any particular Person is so or not. And if upon Examination they be found to be fuch, they will be apt, upon the flightest Occasion, to run into frequent *Miscarry*.

Miscarriages; whereby a great Part of their Posterity will be destroyed, and they themfelves exposed to Dropfies or Consumptions, or (which is worse than either) perpetual Lowness of Spirits, Vapours and other Hysterick Diforders. And by this Misfortune alone, a confiderable Part of the better Sort here in England, perish and are loft. Nature has formed the Generality of the Sex, of a foft, flender, and delicate Make. Want of due Exercife, a full Table, indifcreet Nurses, overfond Mothers, and Hereditary Sharpneffes, make them much more fo. And if by Neglect or Accident, they once begin to miscarry, every first Miscarriage paves the Way for a second, and a third, and fo on, till the poor, pretty Creature, has neither Blood nor Spirits, Appetite nor Digestion left. For one Miscarriage weakens the Constitution, breaks and tears the nervous System more, than two mature Births. If ever this is to be fecured or prevented effectually, 'tis to be done, at least attempted, in the first Instance, if possible, at least as soon as may be, before a total Relaxation and Dissolution of the nervous System IS brought on. The Giddiness, Romping and Gadding about of the young Creature

ture herself, is often the Cause of her Miscarriage. But oftner the Forwardness and Indifcretion of Surgeons and Midwives, by bleeding on every little threatning Symptom, without confidering the Constitution. Bleeding may do well enough in Sanguine, robust, and plethorick Constitutions: But 'tis Death and certain Ruin to those of flender and weak Nerves, and the fureft Way to caufe the Miscarriage 'tis defigned to prevent, by relaxing the Nervous Fibres; which Bleeding does as certainly, as it leffens the Quantity of the Blood. The most effectual Method I have ever found to prevent fuch Misfortunes, is, To order those in fuch Circumstances, to drink plentifully Briftol Water, with a very little red Wine, for their constant Drink; to lay the Plaister ad Herniam, with Oil of Cinnamon, and London Laudanum, in a due Proportion, to their Reins; to keep them to a low, light, eafily digested Diet, especially of the farinaceous Vegetables, and milk Meats; to strengthen their Bowels with Diascordium and toasted Rhubarb, if they become too flippery; to air them once or twice a Day, in a Coach or Chair, and to keep them cheerful, and in good Humour, as much as may

may be. This Method will scarce ever fail, unless a latent Scrofula, or some other Hereditary Sharpness in their Juices, destroy the Birth.

§. 6. The Tender, Sickly, and those of weak Nerves, ought to have a Regard in the Conduct of their Health, to the different Seafons of the Tear. I have elsewhere * observed, that such Constitutions begin to fink, droop and languish, about Christmas or Midwinter, go on from worse to worse, till the Spring is over, get up a little, as the Sun grows higher and stronger, arrive at their Meridian Altitude of Health and Strength about Midsummer, and hold it out fo long as the Sun warms them, or the Strength they have acquired lasts. Those who have very weak Nerves, fail sooner, even about the Autumnal Equinox: But they get up sooner, because their weaker Nerves make less Resistance. The Sun new ferments, rarifies, and exalts their viscid Juices : So that the Circulation is better performed, more full, free and universal. The Perspiration is also thereby much increased and pro-

* Effay on the Gout.

moted :

moted : And the Load being drawn off, by the Force of the Sun's Heat; their Appetite is sharpen'd, and their Digestion mended: To which the serene, warm and clear Air, and the greater Liberty of Exercife and Business contributes. I should advise fuch therefore, religiously to follow the Indications of Nature, and to take these Benefits it offers then, as a certain Sign of their being best and fittest for them. After Christmas, and in the Beginning of the Spring, Milk, Eggs, and Spring Herbs, as Asparagus, Spinach, and Sprouts come in first: Of which I advise them, to make the greatest Part of their Diet then. As the Spring advances, Lamb and Veal, Green Peale and Sallading abound. After the vernal Equinox, Chicken and Rabbit, young Turkies, and early Fruit come in Season. About Midsummer, Mutton and Partridge, Colliflower and Artichoak may be had. And Autumn brings in Beef and Venison, Turnip and Carrot. And it will be found, the concoctive Powers of weak Perfons, and those of relaxed Nerves, rife and fortify gradually, as these stronger Foods come in Season. By Season, I mean not, those earlier Days, that Luxury in the Cc Buyers,

Buyers, and Avarice in the Sellers about London, have forced the feveral kinds of Vegetables, and Animals in. But by Seafon I mean, that Time of the Year, in which by Nature, common Culture, and the mere Operation of the Sun and Climate, they are in most Plenty and Perfection in this Country. But the principal Point I would urge is, That such Perfons, would regularly begin to correspond with Nature, in both lessening the Quantity, and lowering the Quality of their Food, as the Seafons indicate, and Providence provides the proper Food in greateft Plenty and Perfection. By which they will preferve the Ballance of their Health pretty near equal all the Year round, have the lightest and least Food, when their concoctive Powers are least, and their nervous Fibres weakest; and rise in the Food, in proportion as these rife. Add to these, That as Winter is best for Home Exercifes, Summer is fittest for those without Doors. And as the Day lengthens, their Labour and Exercifes abroad ought to be lengthened out. Neither Sydenham nor Fuller, have been able to tell the Half of what obstinate Exer-

Exercise will do, in low, cachectick, consumptive Cases.

* — Labor omnia vincit Improbus.----- HORAT.

§. 7. The Germans have a Proverb, That wife Men ought to put on their Winter Cloaths early in Autumn, and put them off late in the Spring. By which they would infinuate, that People ought always to go well-cloathed. Whatever may be in this, as to Perfons that drink hard, and require a plentiful Discharge by the Skin, those who are fober, or who would render themfelves hardy, ought to accustom themfelves to as few Cloaths, both in Summer and Winter, as is poffible. Besides the general Rules, of having as few Necessaries as may be; much and heavy Cloaths, attract and draw too much by Perspiration; as Dr. Keill proves, in his Med. Static. Britann. tender and debilitate the Habit, and weaken the Strength. The Custom of wearing Flanel, is almost as bad as a Diabetes. Nothing

can

^{*} q. d. Unweary'd Exercife will overcome any chronical Diftemper.

can enfeeble and drain, weak and tender Perfons more. To make this clear, we must distinguish between Perspiration and Sweating; which differs as widely, as the daily natural Emptying our Bowels, and a Looseness or Diarrhea. And as no Body in their Senfes, much lefs the Tender and Weakly, would endeavour to encourage this last; no more ought they that other of Sweating. For as promoting *lippery* Bowels, would always keep the Fibres of the alimentary Passages relaxed; fo would perpetual Sweating, those of the Skin. And as the Moisture and Damps that Flanel perpetually keeps the Skin in, and its growing fo readily dirty, fhews what a Flux of Perspiration it promotes there; fo the perpetual Fri-Etion produced by it, gives the Reason, If one lays on a superfluous Load of ftrong Liquors, 'tis happy for him Nature difcharges the Ocean any how; for he had better sweat, than burn in a Fever. But for temperate, tender and fickly Perfons, the more firm and tight all the Organs of their Evacuations be (if they be not totally obstructed) the better it will be for them, the more it will strengthen their Nerves, and harden their Constitutions

tion. Nothing but Superfluity in Food or strong Liquors, requires Sweating : And that is the Reason, the Germans run fo much upon it. So far, that * Tschirnhaus, a very learned and ingenious Gentleman otherwife, refolves the Cure of almost all Distempers into Sweating, upon observing its Success in their Bottle-Fevers. They drink much thin (harp Wine, which paffes every way; and when it comes through the Skin, both the Conflict and the Danger is over. But for those Inhabitants of our Islands, who are sober because they are tender, or would preserve their Health; the lighter and fewer their Cloaths are, both by Night and by Day, in Summer and Winter, the hardier they will grow. The more open the whole Body is to the Air, provided it be benign, the more fluid, and the more active, will the Animal Juices be; and, by confequence, the more full and free will the Perspiration be. For right tempered Air, is beneficial and medicinal to the Animal Juices : And a great Heap of Cloaths, only condenses our own excrementitious

* In his Medicina Mentis & Corporis.

At-

Atmosphere about us, and ftops the kindly Influence of this beneficial Element. As to catching Cold, he that lives foberly, and avoids nitrous, that is, moist or frosty Air, will either not readily catch Cold, or if he does, will foon get rid of it. It is only Air thus conditioned, that thickens and coagulates our Juices, and gives painful and dangerous Colds. It is inward Heat only, which destroys us. No fober Persons ever fuffered by Cold, unless it were extreme, or that they expose themselves obstinately to it, against Sense and Reason.

§. 8. Another Mean of Health, to the Tender, Studious and Sedentary, is much and often shaving the Head and Face, and washing, scraping and paring their Feet and Toes. The great Benefit (besides the Pleafure) to the Head, Eyes and Ears, by often shaving the Head and Face, and washing them Daily in cold Water, with a few Drops of the Compound Spirit of Lavender, or Hungary Water, is best understood by those that have felt it. The Cutting off the Hair, and shaving the Head, will, in the first Instance, fearce fail to cure a Head-ach, a Fluxion, or even a nervous Weaknefs of the Eyes. Any

Any one Evacution, will not only leffen the whole Mass; but, if encouraged, will make that Evacuation more ample and full. The more and oftner the Hair is / (baved, the faster and thicker it will grow. So that thus shaving the Head and Face frequently, will be like an Isue, or perpetual Blifter on these Parts. Besides the Washing with warm Water and Soap, and scraping the Skin with a Razor, will cleanse the Mouths of the Perspiratory . Ducts, from that Morphew and Scurf that adheres to them, and will extremely encourage the Perspiration from thefe Parts, and give a full and free Vent, to the Fumes on the Head and Brain. And washing well, and dipping in cold Water afterwards, will shut the Scales of the Scarf.skin, and fecures against catching Cold in the Head, which is frequently a heavy Grievance, to tender, studious and sedentary Perfons. Therefore I should advise fuch, to shave both Head and Face every Day, or every other Day, or as often as they possibly can, and wash them well in cold Water afterwards. What shaving does to the upper Parts, the fame do washing and Scraping the Feet, and paring their Nails to the lower. We know by the Ticklifbne/s

lisbness of the Soles, what a multitude of fine nervous Fibres terminate in them. Walking, Standing and Treading, render them callous, and the Skin thick and hard; which much injures the Perspiration, and hinders the Derivation of the Blood and Spirits into them. And 'tis a common Observation, That nothing is a furer Sign of strong and rank Health, than a kindly Heat, and a profuse Perspiration on the Feet. It shews a full and free Circulation in the fmall Veffels, at the greatest Distance from the Source of Heat and Motion; than which nothing can more plainly indicate great and good Health. On the contrary, weak and tender Perfons, are always cold in the Legs and Feet, and first of all feel Cold there in frosty Weather. Let the Tender therefore, and the Weakly, duly once a Week, wash in warm Water, rub, scrape and pare their Feet and Nails. Which will likewise prevent Corns, Hardnesses, and the unnatural Tendency of the Nails into the Flesh. These are, 'tis true, but low and feemingly trifling Observations towards Health ; but 'tis in this Cafe, as 'tis in a more momentous one; He that despiseth little Things, shall perifs by little and little.

9.9. Those

§. 9. Those tender and valetudinary People, whose Studies or Profession oblige them to read or write much, ought, as far as they possibly can, to stand in an erect Posture, bending their Head and Breast, as little as may be, leaning only on a floping Desk, and continuing their Exercises in that Posture, 'till they grow meary; then reft, and be at it again. Custom and Practice, obstinately persisted in, will at length render the Posture easy to them. And 'tis inconceivable, how many and great Advantages it will bring to the Constitution. Sitting, Bending and Leaning low, compress some, if not many of the Vessels of the Body; and fo ftop and retard the Circulation of the Blood and Juices thro" them; which makes a more ready Flux through the other more patent and pervious ones. Whence that Sleepiness and Disability to Motion in the Limbs, till the Blood and Spirits, by a proper Posture, get a free Admittance into them. From this alfo, there enfues an unequable and fubfultory Circulation of the Juices, and an unequable Secretion in the Glands; and, confequently, an unequal Growth, Strength and Vigour, Dd of

of the Organs and Parts. Which is the Cause of Rickets in Children; careles Nurses, neglecting to rock, dandle and tofs them fufficiently, that the Circulation of the Juices and Spirits may be equally promoted every where. And to avoid this Inconveniency, feems to be the Reason why the Romans and the Eastern Nations, lay along, at their great Meals and Feasts, and when they were obliged to continue long in one Posture. Besides, that in Writing or Reading, if one fits, there is a constant Pressure on the Cavity of the Breast and Stomach, which must necessarily weaken their Functions; and these are commonly the Organs which first decay in Clerks and Under Secretaries. And hanging down the Head, is the ready Way to raife Furnes and Vapours to it : Whereby fuch will be exposed to Lowness of Spirits, and perhaps Confumptions; all which are, in a great measure, avoided by an erect Posture : For thereby all the Organs will be in their natural Situation. Many of the Muscles will be in Action, and fo prefs on the Blood Veffels, to facilitate the Circulation. But chiefly, by this erect Posture, the Juices will have the Advantage of their own Gravity, to descend

descend with the greater Velocity, to warm and cherist the lower Parts, which are remotest from the Source of Motion; and the groffer Evacuations will be more readily promoted, and thereby preferve the upper Regions clear and serene: Which will bring great Advantages towards Health and Long Life. But this Practice will never become easy, unless to those who begin young. Those who distate or confult, ought to do them standing or walking; which would relieve both Body and Mind.

§. 10. The Unwieldy, Fat and Overgrown, befides the Rules already laid down, I advise, in particular, as much as is possible for them, to abitain from Drink of all kinds. No one Rule or Condition, ever was contrived, or can be, of so great Use, to preserve and lengthen the Lives of fuch, as an obstinate and universal Abstinence from all kinds of Liquors. If the Doctrine be true (as 'tis highly probable) that the Mass of all the Bodies of Vegetables and Animals, is only Pipes and vascular Tubes, formed all at once, in their first Rudiments and Seeds; then Growth and Increase of Bulk, is only filling and plumping up, dilating Dd 2 and

204 An ESSAY of HEALTH

and unfolding these Pipes with Liquors. We know from Kircher's and Dr. Woodward's Experiments, to what Bulk Vegetables will thrive, by mere Element alone. Two Pigs of the fame Litter, were fed upon an equal Quantity of Milk; only, to one of them, the Milk was mixt with the fame Quantity of Water. After a Month's feeding, they were both killed, and that which had the Water, was found much larger and fatter than the other. Dropfies (at least Anafarca's) have been cured by an obstinate Forbearance of Drink. And Lethargies proceed from the Moisture of the Brain. And these are the two Distempers, Unwieldy, Fat and Overgrown Perfons are most subject to. Therefore, such ought to avoid Drink, as those do, who have the * Hydrophobia, or are bit by a mad Dog. Which they may eafily bring about, if they feed only on young Animal, and moist and cool vegetable Food. But whenever I speak of vegetable Food, I mean that which is dreffed by Fire.

* i.e. Dread of Water; a Disease so called, proceeding from the Bite of a mad Dog.

§. 11. To

§. 11. To the Aged, and those who are passing off the Stage of Life, I have only two Things to recommend, if they would make the last Hour, as easy, indolent and free from Pain as may be. The first is, That they would avoid the Injuries of the Weather, as much as ever they can. The Blood of the Aged is ever most certainly poor and viscid. Their Perspiration little or none at all; and their concoctive Powers weak. And confequently, they must be subjected to, and fuffer by the weakeft Injuries of the Weather. Therefore I advise such, to keep Home, provide warm Rooms and Beds, and good Fires, whenever the Sky lowrs, Winds blow, or the Air is sharp. Such are not to expect to raise improve, or exalt their Constitutions or Health. Freedom from Pain, to prevent the vital Flame's being extinguished by Accidents, and to have it burn as clear, and as long as Nature, at their Age, has defigned it should, is all they ought to aim at. Exercise is only to purge off Superfluities. If these therefore, be careful not to exceed, they will want none, nor would it much contribute to their Ease. For in old Men the Bones petrify; the

the Cartilages and Tendons turn into Bones; and the Muscles and Nerves, into Cartilages and Tendons. And all the Solids lose their Elasticity, and turn, in a great measure, into that Earth they are going to be diffolved into. So that the Solids wanting Elasticity, Exercise, can do but little to shake off the Load. It will therefore be enough for fuch, to air themfelves when the Sun lights them, and the Summer Breezes can refresh them. Or, if they would lengthen out their Days, to remove to a warmer Climate, by which they may live as long as the Crow. The fecond Thing I would advise fuch, is, To lessen their Diet gradually, as they grow older, before Nature has forced this Diminution upon them. This is a powerful Mean to make their old Age green and indolent, and to preferve the Remains of their Senses to the very last. By this alone, Cornaro lengthned out his Days, and preferved his Senses, in a great measure, intire to a hundred Tears. He gradually leffened his Diet so far, that, as his Historian informs us, he came at last to live on the Tolk of an Egg three Days. I will not take upon me to advife others, In

in what Measure, either of Time or Quantity of Food, they ought to diminish. But this, I think, they ought to con-fider, That fince 'tis certain aged Perfons become Children, as to the Weakness of their Digestions, they ought to diminish, as Children increase in their Food, from weaker to weaker, and from less to less. For as their Solids are unelastick, their concoctive Powers weak, their Perspiration little, and the Extences of Living scarce any, their Repairs (not to overlay the Spark of Life remaining) ought to leffen proportionally. And 'tis to the Neglect of this, in aged Persons that those Rheums, Catarrhs, Wind and Colicks, Lofs of Memory and Senfes, those Aches and Pains, and all that difmal and black Train of Miseries, that wait on Long Life, is mostly owing. Which, by a difcreet and timeous leffening their Diet, might, in a great measure, be prevented.

§. 12. There is no Mistake more fatal in the Cure of chronical Distempers, incident to the Weak and Tender, than the vain and unjust Expectation they entertain of a sudden and guick Cure, or even of a sensible Relief. This, with their

their Inconstancy, and Impatience of being confined in their Appetites, makes them either throw off all Remedies and Reftraints in Defpair, and give themselves up to an habitual Indulgence in all those Things that brought on or exasperated the Distemper, or run about changing, from Doctor to Doctor, till they end with a Quack, or die under the Hands of a Mountebank; and are fool'd out of their Lives and Money at once. It is furprizing, that reasonable Men can imagine, that in any small Time, any possible Methods or Medicines should cure, or even fenfibly relieve a Diftemper, that perhaps was brought with them into the World, and intermoven with the Principles of their Being, or, at least, may have been Ten or Twenty Tears a breeding, by Excesses, or an indiscreet Regimen. I know no fitter Similitude of the Cafe, than the annual Income of an Estate just fufficient to keep one in decent Necessaries, and due Plenty and Cleannefs. If one that has fuch an Estate, run out every Year, for Ten or Twenty Years, and then fet about to retrieve, before he be come to Starving or a Gaol, would we not count him mad, if he should imagine

gine, by Retrenching, Management or Saving, even joining to those Day-labour, that a few Months or Years would recover all, and bring his Estate to its first Condition ? No! he must labour, abstain and manage for feveral Years; and the Time required, will be always in a Proportion compounded of the Rate of his former Expences, and his prefent Saving. That is, If his Expences were but" small, and his Savings great, the Time will be the fhorter, in respect of the Time he continued his overspending. If he gives over Saving, he must at last most certainly starve or go to Gaol; and if he begins to fave in due Time, he will certainly retrieve all; but the whole confifts in Labour and Saving for a due Time. Exceffes and an undue Regimen, is running out of one's Health; which, without a proper Remedy, as Labour and Abstinence, will neceffarily bring a Man to Difeafes or Death. And these must be continued a Time proportioned to the Greatness of the . Exceffes, with regard to the Labour and Abstinence. Most chronical Distempers have for their Parents, corrupted Fluids, and broken Solids, as has been shewn. A bad State of the Stomach Ee and

and alimentary Organs, either beget these or accompany them. Suppose, for Example, the Cafe be a scorbutick Habit, shewing it felf with Blotches and a watry Ichor, or Bumps, with yellow or black Spots on the Skin, a thick, viscid, rheumatick Blood, an obstructed Liver, and a conftant overflowing of the Gall, Oppreffion of Spirits, want of Appetite and Digestion, and thereby a Wasting, Lassitude, Inquietude, &c. which I have often met with in your Bon Vivants, and your Free-Livers, who have been born healthy, vigorous and lively; I know no way in Nature to relieve and effectually cure this Cafe, but by oftenrepeated, gentle Vomits and Stomach Purges, as the Choler (which certainly degenerates into Flegm, before the Cure be brought about; for Flegm is but Choler more diluted, or the groffer Part of the Serum only, as Choler is that of the whole arterial Fluid; and when Choler is come to Flegm, the Cure is half carried on, one Part of the Fluids being already purified, and the Liver free and open; As the Choler, I fay,) and the Flegm rifes and loads the alimentary Passages; Bitters, Aromaticks and Steel varied and prefcribed, according

cording to the Strength of the Patient, and one kind as another has loft its Virtue; Chalybeat and Mineral Waters. constant Labour and Exercise; a cool, light, spare Diet, and constant proper Regimen, long and obstinately persisted in. The Patient will often complain, What! Vomits and Bitters, Galloping and Fasting for ever! Vomits only relieve for a few Days, but do not cure : We grow as bad as ever again, and in some Months Perseverence, find ourselves just where we began. New Doctors must be had, and they must either be cashier'd if they pursue the same Intentions (which, if they be honeft Men. they must do) or else must write Things that can neither do Good nor Harm, or those which will actually hurt, for their Fees (for their is no Medium) till the miferable Perfon has run thro' the whole Faculty, and at last got into the Charlatan Tribe. It is certain, that when Nature has begun to throw the grofs and vifcid Parts of the Juices on those loose and spungy Glands, it will continue fo to do, till it has deflegmated the whole Mass; and every new Vomit will make Room for another; and there is no other Remedy as long as Ee 2 there

there is any viscid Humour remaining, nor can the Decline of the Difease be difcovered fo certainly by any Thing, as by the Lessening of the Quantity excerned, and the Lengthening of the Intervals: As in a Vessel of Oil and Water incorporated, a fure Way to feparate the Oil from the Water is, to skim it off as it comes to the Top. Now as long as their is any Oil remaining, it will swim, if you but give it Time to extricate itself from the Embraces of the Water, and then you may feparate the vifcid Mixture intirely. No great Purpofe in Life was ever brought about, but by Time and Patience, and by constantly pursuing the most natural and best approved Means that lead towards that End. Nature works not by fudden Jumps and Starts, but goes on freadily fortement & doucement, and 'tis Nature that is the true Physician : Art only removes Obstacles, checks Violences, and gently follicites Nature the Way fhe tends. This requires Time and Patience. Tempus edax Rerum. It most certainly confumes chronical Difeases, if not fuelled and fed ; Nothing else can.

int:

12

9.13. In

§. 13. In fine, Providence has been kind and gracious to us beyond all Expreffion, in furnishing us with a certain Relief, if not a Remedy, even to our most intense Pains and extreme Miseries. When our Patience can hold out no longer, and our Pains are at last come to be insupportable, we have always ready at Hand a Medicine, which is not only a present Relief, but, I may say, a standing and constant Miracle. Those only who have wanted it most, and have felt its friendly and kind Help in their Tortures, can best tell its wonderful Effects, and the great Goodness of Him who has bestowed it on us. I mean Opium, and its Solution Laudanum, which, when properly prefcribed, and prudently managed, is a most certain and sudden Relief in all exquisite and intense Pain. The Manner of its Operation may be gathered, from the Obfervations I have made in the preceding Treatife. Pain constricts, crisps up, fhortens and contracts animal Fibres. It acts like a Wedge in tearing, rending and dividing these small Filaments; it does to them in a living Body, what the Points of Salts do to all animal Subftances

stances, which are to be preferved for Food, viz. hardens, stiffens and contracts them. The Fibres of live Animals being contractile, tonick and fpringy, when a hard pointed Body enters them (which is the Cafe in all bodily Pain) the Parts, by their contractile Nature, fly from, recede, and fhun, as much as poffibly they can, the wounding Instrument. This appears in the large Gash of a Wound, made across the Fibres of a Muscle; in the continual Bending towards the other Side, when any Part of one is pained; in the Cramps and Convulsions, nay, and sometimes Fevers, produced by intense acute Pain. Pleafure, on the contrary, relaxes the Fibres by a gentle, foft, and bland, or (as the Mathematicians speak) a commensurate and harmonious Touch. It acts on the Fibres as two unifon and concordant mufical Instruments act on one another, and by ftroaking, foftning and fmoothing, comes at last intirely to relax and unbend them. The Parts of the Fibres run after, follow and pursue, and at last break their Union in some Degree, to reach fuch a demulcent Touch. Some Perfons have had the Faculty to allay

allay Pain, by gently fmoothing the afflicted Part with their Hand; which in some Measure was true of the Touching Doctor. Soft Oils, and emollient Herbs, with gentle Warmth, by relaxing the crifped Fibres, will allay Pain. Soft Beds and Cloaths, and tepid Baths will relax and weaken the whole Habit. Now fince Pain fo certainly crifps up, constricts and contracts animal Fibres, and fince Opiates infallibly, if duly dosed, relieve and ease Pain, I can see no possible Way it can effect that, but by relaxing and unbending these Fibres as much, or near as much, as Pain contracts and draws them up. And that this is the real Fact, we may observe from many Effects of Opiates. 1. Nothing is fo powerful, or so certain a Diaphoretick as an Opiate. Nothing causes fuch plentiful Sweating, especially if joined with Volatiles, and promoted with plentiful drinking small, warm Liquors. This it can do only by relaxing the Fibres of the Skin and Perspiratory Glands. 2. Nothing fo much palls the Appetite, and weakens the first Digestions, as the frequent Use of Opiates; infomuch, that most People, after a liberal Dose of them,

them, feldom fail to reach, and never care for Food for a confiderable Time after, till their Effects are wrought off; which are the constant Symptoms of a relaxed Stomach and Guts. 3. Nothing fo much promotes the Eruption of the Small-Pox and Measles, the Expulsion of the Stone and Fœtus, the Monthly, and the After-Birth Purifications of the Sex, as Opiates; infomuch, that in difficult Births, they are now the only Refource of the Midwife Phylicians; and, when joined with Volatiles, will bring on the most powerful and vigorous Throws, in the most weak and languisbing Constitutions. These Effects they can produce only by relaxing those Fibres Pain has contracted and render'd unelastick in some measure. 4. Nothing quiets and ftops Cramps, Convulfions and Hysterick Fits, fo fuddenly and certainly as Opiates do. And every one knows these arise from violent Contractions, and crifping up of the mufcular Fibres. All thefe, and many more fuch Effects, Opiates produce, by unbending, loofening, and relaxing those Fibres violent and acute Pain had constricted and contracted, and by giving a Respite and Reprieve from its Tortures, and . .

and thereby allowing Nature (the only true Phyfician) to go undifturbed about its own Work. The Way it ftops Purging, and cures a Diarrhaa, I take to be by carrying off the fharp and watry Humours in the Bowels by Perspiration, which Opium exceedingly promotes; by quieting those Spafms and Convulsions, and allaying those Stimulations excited by Purging; and fettling and calming the Violence of the Peristaltick Motion of the Guts, which hurries off their Contents. I will not take upon me here, to determine the proper Cafes for Opiates, or their Dofes. That is the Business of the Physician. But in general I may fay, Wherever Pain is acute, intolerable, and past enduring, where it may indanger Convulsions, a Fever or Inflammation; after premifing the proper universal Evacuations (fuch as Bleeding, Bliftering, Cupping, Purging, or Gliftering, as the Cafe re. 1. quires, or will bear) Opiates then will most certainly relieve, and may be fafely administred. If the Cafe is attended with Vomiting, folid Opium will do best; because it will be in a smaller Volume, and will not be fo readily rejected. If speedy Relief be required Ff where

where there is no Vomiting, then Laudanum will disperse soonest through the Habit, because Liquid, and joined with a Spirituous Vehicle will soonest effect the Design, raise the oppressed Spirits more, and penetrate deeper and quicker. In common Cafes, a vinous Vehicle will be sufficient, because Opium is best diffolved in Wine, to make Laudanum. There are Four Cases, in which 'tis abfolutely and eminently neceffary; the Cholick; the Stone; the hard Labours, After-Birth, and Monthly fluggish Purifications of the Sex, especially if attended with violent Pain, as is common in fuch Cafes; and in the Gout and Rheumatism. In the First, it ought always to be given with iome Stomach Purge, as Elixir Salutis, or Tincture of Hiera Picra, with Syrup of Buckthorn, and in those of more tender Bowels, with Tincture of Rhubarb; especially if the Cholick is in the lower Bowels, and attended with noVomiting; in which Cafe an artificial Vomit is to be premised, if Circumstances forbid it not. In the Stone it ought to be given with Oil of fweet Almonds, or in fome foft Emulsion, to lubricate the Parts. In the Two last Cases, it ought always to be

be given with proper Volatiles, Antihystericks and Attenuants. In violent and acute Pain, the first Dose ought to be large, at least from Thirty to Forty-five Drops of Liquid Laudanum, or its Equivalent in Opium, from Two Grains and a half, to Three and a half; and afterwards to be increased by Fifteen Drops of Liquid, or Half a Grain of folid Laudanum every half Hour, 'till the Pain begin to remit; and then an intire Stop is to be put to its Administration. And thus the End will be obtained without any Fear of over-dosing. And the Truth is, there is lefs Hazard of that, than Perfons are aware. For those who die of an Over-dofe of Laudanum in the Opinion of the World, would have lived few Days without it. For there are those that by Custom, have brought themselves to Two Drams of Solid, that is, near Six Ounces of Liquid Laudanum a Day. And I know a Gentleman who took near Three Ounces at once, instead of Elixir Salutis, and had never taken any in his Life before; who (though it extreamly weakened his Stomach for fome Time, and that he dofed almost a Month under it) yet did well, and, for ought I know, is alive Ff 2 ftill,

ftill, though it be many Years fince. If the preceding Dofe be rejected by Vomiting, about a Third Part may be fuppofed to ftay; and then the fubfequent Dofes may be proportioned accordingly. The Difference of Conftitutions will make no great Alteration here, fince very weak Perfons feldom fuffer very violent Pain, which is the only Cafe I am here confidering.

§. 14. To draw towards a Conclusion. The Grand Secret, and Sole Mean of Long Life, is, To keep the Blood and Juices in a due State of Thinnefs and Fluidity, whereby they may be able to make those Rounds and Circulations through the animal Fibres, wherein Life and Health confift, with the fewest Rubs, and least Resistance, that may be. In fpite of all we can do, Time and Age will fix and stiffen our Solids. Our original Frame and Make renders this unavoidable and neceffary. As in the greater World, the * Quantity of the Fluids is Daily leffening and decreasing; so in our lesser World after

* See Sir Ifaac Newton's Princip.

a limited

a limited Time, the Appetite and Concoctions failing, the Fluids are leffened and fpent on the continual Repairs of the Solids, and thereby lofe their Nature, and become firm and hard. For by infinuating themfelves into all the Pores of the Solids, and the Interffices of their Parts, and ftraitening and damming up the fmall Veffels, which carry in Nourishment to the internal Substance of the Solids, and fo depriving them of their Moisture and Lubricating Juices, thefe Solids come at last to harden, stiffen, and fix, and thereby lose their Elasticity and Springinefs. Here the Process is Mechanical and Necessary. Age and Time, by weakening the Concoctions, impairing the natural Heat, which confifts in a brisk and extended Circulation of the Juices, by the turning those Juices into folid Substances, and thereby fixing and hardning thefe Solids, and depriving them of their due Elasticity, the Fluids circulate with lefs Velocity and Force, and feldom reach the Extremities and smallest Vessels, but pass through the more patent and larger Vessels, by their biggest laterial Branches. And if with all these unavoidable and irremediable Cir-

Circumstances, both the nutritious and ferous Part of the Blood, and the globular, become viscid, thick, and glewy, the Circulation must stop at last, and come to an End. Now 'tis certainly in a great measure in our Power to maintain the Juices in a due State of Fluidity and Thinness, and to render them fuch, if they are not corrupted to an extreme Degree, fo that the remaining Part of Life be not too fhort for fuch a tedious Work. We certainly may dilute and thin any Fluid, that has an Inlet and Outlet. And the more fluid a circulating Liquor is, that is, the smaller and finer its Parts are, the less Force it will require to fet it a going, and to continue its Motion. And in animal Bodies, the thinner and more fluid the Juices are, they will not only circulate by the less Force, and with less Resistance (i.e. Pain) but also, they will preferve by their Circulation. the Solids the longer from stiffening and bardening. There is not a more mifchievous, nor greater Mistake, than the common one, that thin Blood is poor Blood, which the Vulgar and Herd of Mankind are as terribly affrighted for, as outward Poverty and Want. For,

For, on the contrary, the thinnest and most fluid Blood is the richest, that is, the best Blood (if rich and good mean the fame Thing). For in Hydropical, Anafarcous, Cachectick, and Scorbutick Perfons, both the ferous and globular Part of the Blood is thick, glewy and acrimonious, fo that it can neither get thro' the small Veffels, nor can it be long contained in them, but corrodes and frets them, and fo falls (at least the thinnest Part of it) into the Cavities, and begets a Dropfy; or ftops in and obstructs these fmall Veffels, and fo becomes an Anafarca or Scurvy. In all which Cafes, the ferous Part is overloaded with urinous Salts, and becomes a perfect Lixivium; fo that by its Groffnels it cannot run into Globules, to facilitate the Circulation through the Capillaries (for these small elastick Globules, by turning Oval or Oblong, wonderfully facilitate the Circulation of the Juices through the small Passages) and the red or globular Part becomes a mere Cake of Glue; and thus the Quantity of Serum is increased, and the Quantity of the globular Part gradually leffened. And in this Sense (of a greater Proportion of Serum) this State of the Blood may be called

called thin; but it can in no Senfe be called good Blood. The thinnest and most fluid Blood, is ever to be look'd upon as the best Blood, as confisting of finest and smallest Parts, which most readily runs into red Globules, and most eafily circulates thro' the capillary Veffels, which is the most folid Foundation of good Health and long Life. Now as nothing but indulging in ftrong high Foods, which the concoctive Powers cannot break and divide into Parts *fmall* enough to run into red Globules, or circulate through the *small* Veffels, but overflock them with urinous Salts, which run into Clusters, and first obstruct, and afterwards break these small Veffels, and in wallowing in ftrong Liquors, which parboil and eat out the tender and delicate Fibres of the Solids; I fay, as nothing but fuch an Indulgence, and fuch Exceffes, long continued, and obstinately persisted in, can beget fuch a State of the Fluids and Solids, and fo bring on a Cachesy, which may end in a Droply, or fome other fatal chronical Diftemper, according to the Habits and particular Make and Constitution of the Party (for no Person that lived low and meagre, and drank only

only fmall and thin Liquors, ever became Hydropical, if his Solids were originally firm, and his Fluids not tainted with fome hereditary Sharpnefs) fo I know nothing under the Sun, that can folidly and fully effectuate the contrary State of the Blood and Juices, to render them thin, fweet, and in a constant flowing Condition, but taking the contrary Measures, and keeping to a strict Regimen of a thin, fluid, spare and lean Diet. We have no poffible Way to attenuate, clean and dilute a Veffel full of gross, glewy, and foul Mixtures, that has only a fmall Inlet and Outlet, but by pouring into it a thin, clear, infipid Fluid, and by shaking it often and much. It is much the fame with an animal Body. No voluptuous nor lazy Perfon, unlefs he has had an original Constitution of Brass, was ever a long Liver. And even then, as his Life has been more Mifery and Pain, than ever a fober Gally Slave endured, his End, and the latter Part of his Days has been Rack and Torture, Horror and Despair. And though he has not had the Hope nor Consolation of a Martyr, yet his Sufferings have been far more exquisite and extreme. All those who have lived Gg long,

long, and without much Pain, have lived abstemiously, poor and meagre. Cornaro prolonged his Life, and preferved his Senfes, by almost starving in his latter Days; and fome others have done the like. They have indeed thereby, in some measure, weakned their na. tural Strength, and qualified the Fire and Flux of their Spirits : But they have preferved their Senfes, weakened their Pains, prolonged their Days, and procured themselves a gentle and quiet Passage into another State. Gentle domeftick Purges frequently repeated, due Exercife, and the Ufe of the other Means prescribed in the foregoing Treatife, will mightily contribute toward this End. But the Ground-work must be laid, carried on, and finished in Abstemiousness; and though not in absolute Fasting (for that is no ways required, and would be prejudicial) yet in a thin, poor, low, light and mengre Diet. All the reft will be infufficient without this. And this alone, without thefe, will suffice to carry on Life, as long as by its natural Frame it was made to last, and will make the Passage easy and calm, as a Taper goes out for want of Fuel.

Mif-

Mifcellany R U L E S of Health and Long Life.

1. CHRONICAL Difeafes last long, wear out the Conftitution leisurely, and are accompanied with a flow Pulle; whereas acute ones foon terminate either in Death or Recovery, and are joined with a quick Pulse.

2. The Scurvy is the Root of most chronical Difeases of the British Nation; and is a necessary Confequence of their Way of living almost wholly on animal Food, and drinking so much strong Liquors.

3. Soft, thin, small, short, fair Hair, slender Muscles and Bones; soft Flesh; a white, fair, blanch'd or ashen coloured Complexion; a fair, corpulent, flegmatick, cold Constitution; Chillines, especially in the Feet; a Readiness to catch Colds; and being subject to immoderate Evacuations of any kind, are certain Signs of loose, flabby, or relaxed Nerves.

4. Wo-

4. Women of weak Nerves are very fubject to Miscarriages. Their Danger is increased by high Living, and indifcreet Bleeding. The only Remedy for them, is drinking Bristol Water and red Wine, with a low and light Diet, going Abroad to get Air, and using Astringent Plaisters, and other proper Medicines to corroborate their Bowels.

5. The Weak and Sickly (as their Concoctive Powers fail in Winter, and recover in Summer) fhould carefully proportion the Quantity and Quality of their Food, to the Strength of them in the feveral Seafons.

6. The fewer Cloaths one uses, the hardier he will be. Flannel and great Loads of Cloaths by Day and Night, relax the Fibres, and promote only Sweating, instead of the natural and beneficial Perspiration.

7. The Weak, Sedentary and Studious, should frequently shave their Head and Face, wash and scrape their Feet, and pare the Nails of their Toes.

8. People

8. People that read and write much, ought to do them *standing*, or in as erect a Posture as they can. And those who can go about any Part of their Studies walking, should do it.

9. The Fat, unwieldy and overgrown, ought to avoid all manner of Drink, ftrong and fmall, and even Water itfelf, as much as poffible. And if their Food be Vegetables and young Animals, they will have little Occasion for any Liquor.

10. The Aged should (1) carefully guard against all the Injuries of the Weather; and (2) lessen the Quantity, and lower the Quality of their Food gradually, as they grow older; even before a manifest Decay of Appetite force them to it.

11. As chronical Difeases are not brought on all at once; fo they cannot be quickly removed. A gradual Corruption, must be gradually remedied, 'Tis contrary to the Nature of chronical Difeases to be quickly cured.

12. In all acute and vehement Pain, Opium is the fovereign Relief, particularly in the Colick, Stone, Gout, Rheumatism, and hard Labour of Women. It operates by relaxing and unbending the Fibres, overstretched and crifped up by Pain.

13. The great Secret of Health and Long Life, lies in keeping the Blood (and confequently the other Juices of the Body) in a due Degree of Fluidity.



CONCLUSION.

TO Conclude, without taking the Benefit of Revelation, which, in a Senfe relating even to our mortal Bodies, has brought Life and Immortality to Light; If but the Precepts of the Pagan Philosophers were observed,

If Men would but observe the golden Mean in all their Paffions, Appetites and Defires; If in all their Thoughts, Words and Actions, they would but mind, I will not fay the End of their Being and Existence here, but the End to which their Thoughts, Words and Actions naturally tended in their last Refort; And, Lastly, If in the Gatifications of their Appetites, Paffions and Defires, they follow'd the uncorrupted Dictates of Nature, and neither spurred her on beyond her Craving, nor too violently reftrained her in her innocent Biafs; they would enjoy a greater Measure of Health than they do; have their Senfations more delicate, and their Pleasures more exquisite; live with less Pain, and die with lefs Horror. For had it not been for the Lewdness, Luxury, and intemperate Gratifications of the Paffions and Appetites, which first ruined and spoiled the Constitution of the Fathers, whereby they could communicate only a difeafed, crafy and untuneable Carcafs to their Sons, fo that with the World's Decay, vicious Souls and putrified Bodies, have in this our Age, arrived to their highest and most exalted Degrees; I fay, had it not been for these Evils, there never had hap-

232 An Essay of HEALTH, &c.

happened fo much Sickness, Pain and Mifery, fo unhappy Lives, and fuch wretched Ends, as we now behold among But even in this our lapsed Estate Men. and Condition, had the Dictates of Nature and Reason, not to fay Religion, been followed; we might have paffed our Days in Indolence (at least from chronical Distempers) if not innocent Pleasures, arrived at a good old Age, with our Senfes free, and our rational Faculties clear, and at last departed in Peace, as a Lamp goes out for Want of Oil. And let the Gentlemen of Wit and Fire, of Banter and Sneer, hug themfelves ever fo much in their boalted Tranquillity and Security, gratify their Passions, Appetites and Humours to the full, and despise Futurity and Whining ; I dare promise, when the Farce is ended, and the last Minutes are drawing on, they would prefer a Life thus led, and an End fo calm, to all the Pleasures of Lewdness and Sensuality, and the Bounces of a false and ignorant Security.

FINIS.

thefe Even, their shere

A CATALOGUE of BOOKS Printed for and Sold by A. Bettefworth, at the Red-Lion in Pater-Noster-Row.

A	1.	5.	d
Talantis, 4 Vol. 12ves.	00	09	00
Apuleius's Golden Afs, 2 Vol. 12Ves.	00	06	00
Atlas Manuale : OI, A Sett of fmall Maps. By Moll. Svo.	. 00	95	00
Athenian Oracle, now in the Prefs, Svo.	1 14 3		
Acta Regia : Or, An Abridgment of Mr. Rymer's Foedera. Pub			
lish'd Monthly, at 1s. each.			1-1
Apollo's Feast, 12ves.	00	OI	00
Art of Pleafing in Converfation, in French and English. By Car-	. ?		19 92
dinal Richlieu. 12ves.	500	03	00
Agreeable Variety, 8vo.	00	03	05
Art of Thinking. Translated by Ozell. 12ves.	00	03	06
Arabian Nights Entertainment, Compleat, 6 Vol. 12vos.	00	15	00
Abridgment Statutes, 6 Vol. 8vo.	01	10	00
Addison's Travels, 12ves.	00	03	00
Works, 3 Vol. 12ves.	00	. 09	00
Works, 4 Vol. 410.	03	00	00
Accomplish'd Conveyancer, 3 Vol. 8vo.	00	18	00
the second se			Contraction of the
B			
RRidgman's Conveyancer, Folio.	OI	10	00
Bithop Blackhall's Works, 2 Vol. Folio.	01	12	00.
Bithop Burnet on the Thirty nine Articles, Folio.	00	12	00
Abridgment of his Hiftory of the Reformation, 3 Vol.	2		~
12ves.	500	09	00
Dr. Barrow's Works, 2 Vol. Fol.	J 02	02	00
Book of Homiles, Folio, 1726.	00	12	00.
Boyce on the Thirty nine Articles, Folio.	00	09	00
Burnet's Theory of the Earth, 2 Vol. 8vo.	00	12	00
Dr. Bates Works, Folio, 1724.	OI	07	06
Burnet's (Dr. Thomas) Sermons at Boyle's Lectures, for the Years	~	-/	
1724, 1725, 2 Vol.	800	09	00
Effay upon Government, 8vo.	00	OI	06
Scripture Trinity, 8vo.	00	02	00
Blackmore's (Sir Richard) Effays, 2 Vol. 8vo.	00	II	00
Creation, a Poem, 12ves.	00	02	00
Redemption, a Poem; being a Supple	2		
ment to the Creation, 8vo.	500	04	00
Buchanan's Hiftory of Scotland, . 2 Vol. English, with curious	3		
Cuts, 8vo.	500	II	00
Boyer's French and English Dictionary, 8vo.	60	07	00
Telemachus, 2 Vol. 12ves.	00	05	06 '
Bailey's Etymological English Dictionary	00	07	00
Translation of Erasmus Colloquies.	00	05	06
Bruyere's Works, 2 Vol. Translated from the French, Svo.	00	09	
Betterton's Life with the Amorous Widow.	00	03	100
Behn's Novels, 2 Vol. 12ves.	00	05	00
Plays, 4 Vol. 12ves.	00	12	00
Boerhave's Aphorifms, Tranflated into English, 8vo.	00	05	06
Mrs. Barker's Novels, 2 Vol. 12ves.	20	05	00
Patchwork Screen, 2 Vol. 12ves.	00	05	00
British Apollo, 3 Vol. 12ves. containing two Thousand Anfwers to			ivit.
Curious Questions in most Arts and Sciences, 12ves.	300	09	00
A	-	Eri	tith

[2]			
Britifh Compendium: Containing the Defcents of the English, 2	1.	s.	de
Scotch, and Irith Nobility, with their Arms curioufly Engra- ven, 3 Vols. 12ves.	01	02	06
Builders Dictionary, 8vo. Dr. Brown of Cold Baths. 12ves.	00	04	00
Beileau's Art of Poetry, 4 Canto's, 12ves.	00	10	06
Lutin: An Heroi-Comical Poem.	00	OI	06
Bulftrode (Whiclock) Effays, 8vo.	00	04	об
Bridges of Fractions, 12ves.	00	01	00
Bradley's New Improvements in Planting and Gardening, 8vo. Bythe's Art of Poetry, 2 Vol.	00	06	06
Blackmore's Ecclefaftical Antiquity, abridg'd from Bingham, 2 Vol.	00	05	00
Ball's Aftrology improv'd	00	02	00
Burkett of the New Teftament, Folio.	01	03	00
Beveridge's Private Thoughts, 8vo. Ditto, 12ves.	00	09	00
Prayer, 8vo.	00	01 03	06 06
Ditto, 12ves.	00	01	06
Blackmore on Confumptions, 8vo.	00	03	06
on the Spleen	00	05	06
on the Gout and Rheumatifm	00	03	06
on the Vapours. Bingham's Antiquities, 2 Vols. Folio.	00	04	06
Brown (Tho.) Works, 5 Vols. 12ves.	00	12	06
Bithop's Sermons at Lady Moyer's Lecture, 8vo.	00	05	00
Baynard of Hot and Cold Baths, 8vo.	00	05	06
C			
C'Affandra : A fam'd Romance, 5 Vols. 12ves	00	15	00
Cook of Porett Trees, avo.	00	03	06
Bishop Cumberland, De Legibus Naturæ, 8vo.	00	06	00
Cato's Letters, 4 Vols. 12ves	00	10	00
Cave's Primitive Christianity, Svo. Calamy's (Benj.) Sermons, 8vo.	00	04 04	06
Clark's Body of Divinity, 2 Vol. 8VO.	00	09	00
Cocker's English Dictionary, 8vo.	00	02	00
Decimal Arithmetick, 8Vo-	00	03	06
Countefs of Morton's Devotions, 245.	00	00	06
Dr. Comber's Companion to the Altar, 8vo. Chriftian Pattern, Translated from the Latin of Tho. 2 Kempis,24*.	00	04	06
Culpeper's English Physician Enlarg'd	00	02	06
Midwile, 12ves.	00	02	06
Dispensatory, 12ves.	00	02	06
Courtier, Translated from the Italian.	00	05	00
Cap of Gray Hairs for a Green Head, 8vo. Croxall's Æfop's Fables, 12ves.	00	01	00
Covie Hiftory of Carolina, 800.	00	02	06
Conford Life abridg'd, in a neat Pocket volume, 12ves-	00	02	06
Company's Private Thoughts upon Keligion, 12Ves.	00	02	06
Cornelius Nepos, Englith'd by leveral Hallds, 12ves.	00	02	00
Cockman's Tully's Offices, 12ves. Chriftian's Companion to the Clofet and Altar, 12ves.	00	02	06
chevralier de Vaudray, a Novel, 12ves.	00	02	00
Calate Larin and Englin Dictionary, evo.	00	06	00
Cafar ex Recentione, 1 no, Parten, 12ves.	00	02	06
Cum Notis Delphini, 8vo. Conftitutions, Canons, and Articles, of the Church of England,	200	1. C. C.	06
	500	02	06
¥vo,	101 4	Cla	ark's

[3] .			
L 2 J ·	1.	s.	d.
Clark's Answer to the Religion of Nature delineated, 8vo.	00	OI	00
Ditto, against Hutchinson's Ideas of Beauty, 8vo.	'00	OI	05
Clarendon's (Lord) Hiftory of the Rebellion, 6 Vols. Svo.	OI	10	00
Cafes against the Diffenters, 3 Vols. 8vo.	00	15	00
Clark, (Dr. Samuel) on the Attributes, 8vo.	00	06	00
Seventeen Sermons at St. James's, 8vo.	00	06	00
On the Gofpels, 2 Vols. 8vo. Cheyne (Dr.) on Health and Long Life, 8vo.	00	04	06
Congreve's Plays and Poems, 3 Vols. 12ves.	00	09	00
Critical Hiftery of England, 2 Vols. 8vo.	00	II	00
Chefelden's Anatomy, 8vo.	00	06	00
Cambden's Britannia, 2 Vols. Folio.	03	10	00
Churches and Church-Yards.	500	01	
Carcafe's Book of Rates, Folio. 1726.	01	05	
Comical Hittory of Francion, 2 Vols. 12ves.	00	05	06
Chambers's Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 2 Vols. Folio.			
Chillingworth's Works, Folio, 1726.	00	12	05
Chandler (Bifhop) Defence of Chriftianity, 8vo.	00	05	06
Collier's Sacred Interpreter, 2 Vol. 8vo. Cambray of the Being and Existence of God, 12ves.	00	10 03	00
Clarendon and Whitlock compared, 8vo.	00	05	00
Collier's Antoninus, 8vo.	00	04	05
the second se			
D	1		
Domat's Civil Law in its Natural Order, Translated by Dr. Strahan, 2 Vols. Fol.	302	02	00
Dupin's Method of Studying Divinity, 8vo.	00	05	00
Dionis's Midwifry, English, 8vo.	00	04	06
Devout Christian's Companion, 2 Vols. 12ves.	00	06	00
Dacier's Abridgment of Plato's Works. Translated from the French, 2 Vols. 12ves.	500	05	00
Drelincourt of Death, Svo.	> 00	05	00
Dictionarium Rufticum & Urbanicum: Or, ADictionary of Country	300	09	00
Affairs, 2 Vols. 8vo.	-	1	
Detoe's works, 2 Vols. 8vo. Drexelius's Hourly Companion, 12ves.	00	10	00
Derham's Physico-Theology, 8vo.	00	06	00
Altro-Theology, 8vo.	00	04	06
Dupin's Hiftory of the Church, abridg'd, in four neat Pocket-	300	10	00
Volumes, 12ves.	500	10	
Dryden's Plays, in 6 Vols. 12ves.	IO	00	00
Mifcellanies, 6 Vols. 12ves. Virgil, with Cuts, 3 Vols. 12ves.	00	18 11	00
Juvenal, 12ves.	00	03	06
Fables.	00	03	05
Ditton, on the Refurrection, 8vo.	00	05	00
on Fluids, 8vo.	00	03	00
Defence of the Female Sex.	00	03	00
Dalton's Country Justice, with large Additions, by W. Nelfon, Efq; Folio, 1726.	3 01	05	00
Danois's Tales of the Fairies, 3 Vol. 12ves.	00	07	06
Dictionary of all Religions, 8vo.	00	04	
Degolls on Worms, 8vo.	00	01	A-1
Ductor Historicus, 2 Vols. 8vo.	00	10	00

[4]

OI

OI

02

02

02

05 00

Gay's

00

06

06

06

co

06

E		9.0	
English Liberties: Or, The Gentleman and Farmer's Friend. English Liberties: Or, The Free-born Subjects Inheritance. By W. Nelfon, Efq;	00	OI	06
L English Liberties: Or, The Free-born Subjects Inheritance.	2	de la	
By W. Nelfon, Efq;	500	04	06
Effay on the Transmutation of the Blood, Svo.	00	OI	00
Eutropius, in Ulum Delphini, 8vo.	00	02	06
Echard's Hiftory of England, Folio.	oi	16	00
Roman Hiftory, 5 Vols. Svo.	0I	05	00
Ecclesiaftical Hiftory, 2Vols. 8vo.	00	09	00
Gazetteer, in Two Parts, 12ves.	00	03	06
Terence, 12ves.	00	02	06
Hiftory of the Revolution, 8vo.	00	04	'06
Eufebius's Ecclefiaftical Hiftory, English, Folio.	01	00	00
Etheridge's Plays, 12ves.	00	03	00
English Expositor, 12ves.	00	01	00
Echard's (Dr.) Works, 8vo.	00	04	06
England's Black Tribunal, 12ves.	00	02	06
Everard's Gauging, 12ves. Eikon Bafilike : To which is added, The Life of King Charles the Firft, by Perinchief.	00	02	06
the Firft, by Perinchief.	200	05	06
the rint, by rememen.	3	-	
F AND		4	
TIL well's Works a Vel Della			
FLavell's Works, 2 Vol. Folio.	02	00	00
Husbandry Spiritualiz'd, 12ves.	00	02	00
Navigation Spiritualiz'd, 8vo.	00	OI	06
Bifhop Fleetwood's Relative Duties, 8vo.	00	04	06
Fifher's Arithmetick, 12ves. Farrier's and Horfeman's Dictionary, 8vo.	00	02	06
Familiar Letters of Love and Gallantry, in Two neat Pocket	00	05	06
Volumes, 12ves.	800	05	00
Florus in Ufum Delphini, 8vo.	00	01	06
Frauds of the Romifh Priefts and Monks, in Two Volumes, 12ves.	00	04	06
Fable of the Bees, 8vo.	00	05	06
Friend's Hiftory of Phyfick, 2 Vols. 8vo.	00	10	00
Freeholder, 12ves.	00	03	00
Fuller's Pharmacopœia Extemporanea, 12ves.	00	03	00
The fame in English, 8vo.	00	05-	06
Fidde's Sermons, Folio.	00	17	05
Farquhar's Plays and Poems, 2 Vols. 12ves.	00	05	00
of the Charles, christell, is fine such Toches ?			
G			
COodman's (Dr.) Penitent pardoned, 8vo.	00	04	06 .
Winter Evening Conference, 8vo.	00	04	00
Old Religion, 12ves.	00	02	06
Glanvill of Witches, 1726. 8vo.	00	05	06
Gordon's (Patrick) Geographical Grammar, 8vo.	00	05	00
(George) Introduction to Geography, Altronomy, Dyal-	200	04	06
ling, and Chronology, 8vo. 1726.	5		
Gerhard's Meditations. By Rowell.	00	03	00

00 Gerhard's Meditations. By Rowell. 00 Ditto, fmall Edition. 00 Gentleman Angler, 12ves. Gastrell's Christian Institutes, 12ves. 00 00 Gentleman Instructed, 8vo. Guillim's Difplay of Heraldry, Folio. Centleman Jockey, 8vo. 02 00.01 Gibson's Farrier's Guide, Svo. 00 Farme 's Difpenfatory, Svo. 00 04 06 00 03 06 Method of Dieting Horfes, 8vod

[5]			
Cut D. Cut	1.		d.
Gay's Paftorals, Gedde's Tracts, 3 Vols. 8vo.	00	18	06
Guardian, 2 Vols. 12ves.	00	05	00
Gardner's Dictionary, 2 Vols. 12ves.	00	12	00
Gibson's Anatomy of Human Bodies, 8vo.	00	05	06
IJ			
H HENRY, (Matthew) on the Bible, 6 Vols.	06	~	
Works, Collected into One Volume.	06	06 07	00
Hooker's Ecclefiastical Polity, 1724, Folio.	01	OI	00
Horneck's (Dr.) Crucified Jefus, 8vo.	90	05	06
on Confideration, 8vo.	00	04	06
Best Exercife, Svo. Fire of the Altar, 12yes.	00	04	06
Handley's Mechanical Estays on the Animal Oeconomy, 8vo.	00	01	00
Colloquia Chirurgica: Or, The Whole Art of Surgery, 8vo.	00	05	00
Hawney's Trigonometry, Svo.	00	06	00
Compleat Measurer. 12ves.	00	02	06
Hiftory of England, 4. Vols. Svo. With the Heads of all the	3 or	02	00
Kings and Queens curioufly Engrav'd. Howell's (Lawrence) Hiftory of the Bible, 3 Vols. With 150	3		
Copper Plates, 3 Vols. 8vo.	501	00	00
Howell's (James) Familiar Letters, 8vo.	00	.05	00
Harris's (Dr.) Lexicon Technicum, 2 Vols. Folio.	02	10	00
Hudibras, in Three Parts; with a new Sett of Cuts.	00	03	00
Hiftory and Prefent State of the Kingdom of France, 2 Vols. 12ves. Hatton's Pfaltar, 12ves.	1000	06	00
Howard's Neweft Way of Cookery, 12ves	00	02	06
Hiftory of English Martyrs in Queen Mary's Reign, 8vo.	.00	04	06
Hatton's Comes Comercii, 8vo.	. 00	02	00
Hiftory of Hungary, 12ves.	00	02	06
Hewit's Tables of Intereft, engraven on Copper Plates, 12ves.	00	02	05
Hiftory of Tryals and Attainders, 2 Vols. 12ves. Hutchinfon's Enquiry into our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, 8vo.	00	05	06
Hanover Tales: Or, The Secret Hiftory of Count Fradonia, and	200	04	06
the Unfortunate Beritia, 12ves.	500	01	06
Henley's Heither, an Historical Poem	00	01	06
Horatius in Ufum Delphini, Svo.	00	06	06
Haywood's Novels, 4 Vols. 12ves. Hook's Experiments, publith'd by Derham.	00	10	00
Hiftoria Sacra: Or, Hiftory of the Feafts and Fafts of the Church	200	05	06
of England.	300	05	00
Hope's Compleat Horfeman, Folio.	10	02	05
Howard's Plays, 12ves.	00	03	00
Hiftory of Herodotus, English'd by Littlebury, 2 Vols. 8vo. The Hive: Or, A Collection of Songs, 3 Vols. 12ves.	00	10	00
Hiftory of the Devil, 8vo.	00	07	00
		-	
Interfered (Samuel) Works Falls			1
Johnson's (Samuel) Works, Folio. Jones's Poetical Miscellanies, 12ves.	00	10	06
Juftinius in Ufum Delphini, 8vo.	00	01	00
English'd, by Brown, 12ves.	00	02	06
Jenks's Devotions on feveral Occafions	00	03	00
Juvenalis in Ufum Delphini, 8vo.	00	05	06
Jenkins of the Christian Religion, 2 Vols. 8vo.	00	10	00
Journey through England, 3 Vols. 8vo. Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue, 8vc.	00	15	00
A 3		1 m 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	man

[6]				
	1.	5.	d.	
Jackman de vi Conscientize, 12Ves.	00	OI	00	
Independent Whig.	00	05	06	
Ibbot's Sermons at Boyle's Lectures.	00	06	00	
Jones's Canon of the New Testament, 3 Vols. Jurieu's Devotions, 12ves.	00	15	00	
Jurieu's Devotions, 12ves.	00	02	0.	
K				
KEttlewell's Works, 2 Vols. Folio. Most of his Pieces fingle	02	00	00	
Most of his Pieces fingle				
King's (Bishop) Inventions of Men in the Worship of God, 12ves.	00.	OL	06	
Ken's (Bp.) Crown of Glory the Reward of the Righteous, 8vo.	00	02	00	
Exposition of the Church Catechism. Kennet's Roman Antiquities, 8vo.	00	05	06	
King's Heathen Gods, 12ves.	. 00	02	00	
Keill's Introduction to Aftronomy, English, Svo.	00	06		
King on the Creed, 8vo.	00	04	06	
Conftitutions of the Primitive Church.	00	04	06	
Kidder, of the Meffiah, Folio.	OI	00	00	
Key's Practical Measurer.	00	OI	06	
Keill's Introduction to Natural Philosophy, 8vo.	00	04	06	
L				
	02	15	03	
LOCK's Works, 3 Vols. Folio. of Human Understanding, 2 Vol.	00	09	00	
of Education, 12Ves.	00	02	06	
of Government, 12ves.	00	03	00	
Esop's Fables Eng. and Latin, 8vo.	00	03	06	
Lestrange's Josephus, Folio.	01	10	00	
Æſop's Fables, 8vo.	00	06	00	
Erafmus, 8vo.	00	04	06	
Littlebury's Tranflation of Herodotus, 2 Vols. 8vo.	00	10	00	
Ladies Travels into Spain, 2 Vols. 12ves.	00	05	00	
Lee's Tragedies, 3 Vols. 12ves	00		00	
Lives of the English Poets, 2 Vol.	00	11	00	
Leybourn's Dialling, Folio.	00	15 03	00	
Dialling, abridg'd and improv'd, by Wilfon, 12ves.	00	16		
Littleton's Dictionary, English and Latin. Life of the Count de Vinevit, 12ves.	00	OI	06	
Madam de Beaumont, 12ves.	00	OI	06	
of Lucinda, 12ves.	00	OI	06	
of Charlotta Dupont, 12ves.	00	02	00	
Ladies Library, 3 Vols. 12ves.	0.0	09	00	
Lewis's Origines Hebraz, 4 Vols. Svo.	OI	00	00	
Life of Signior Rozelli, 2 Vols. with Cuts.	op	09	00	
Lamb's Cookery, 8vo.	00	06	00	
Life of Oliver Cromwell, 8vo.	00	05		
Law of Christian Perfection, 8vo.	00	05		
Love's Surveying, 8vo.	00	03	00	
Lucas's Enquiry after Happines, 2 Vols. Practical Christianity.	00	03	06	
		-		
M		~		
MOLL's Compleat Geographer, Folio.	2 01	01	00	
Moral Virtue delineated. Translated from the French of Monf. Gomberville	501	00	00	
Manton on the 119th Pfalm, 1723.	OI	00	00	
Montfaucon's Travels into Italy, rono.	"00"	18	00	
Memoirs of Philip de Comines, 2 Vols. Sve.	00	10	9a	
and the second se	N	lemo	11.8	

[7]

	· 1.	s.	Q.	
Memoirs of Anne of Auftria, 5 Vols. 12ves.	00	15	00	
Moyle's Works, 2 Vols. 8vo.	00	11	00	
Montaigne's Effays, 3 Vols. 8vo.	00	15	00	
Miffon's Travels over England, 8vo.	, 00	04	05	
Mauger's French Grammar, 8vo.	00	02	00	
Martial in Ufum Delphini, 8vo.	- 00	05	05	
Miscellanea Aurea : Or, Golden Medley.	00	04	00	
Medulla Hiftoriæ Anglicanæ, 8vo.	00	06	00	
Motteaux's Don Quixot, 4 Vol. 12ves.	. 00	10	00	
Morgan's Principles of Medicine, 8vo.	00	05	co	
Moreland's Vade Mecum, 8vo.	00	02	00	
Master-Key to Popery, 3 Vols. 12ves.	00	09	00	
Milbourn's Legacy to the Church of England, 2V018,	00	09	00	
Mandey, of Meafuring, 8vo.	00	05	00	
Mashmer's Husbandry, 2 Vols. 8vo.	00	09	00	
Mangey, on the Lord's Prayer, 8vo.	CO	03	06	
Mufæ Anglicanæ, 2 Vols.	00	05	06	
Moor (Bishop of Ely) his Sermons, 2 Vols. 8vo.	90	09	00	
in the first stand in the second stand s				

N

2

NIcholls's Conference with a Theift, 2 Vols. with large Addi- tions, 8vo.	300	10	00
New Voyage round the World by a Courfe never fail'd before, Svo.		04	
Nelfon's (Robert) Works, Abridg'd and Methodiz'd, 2 Vol. 12ves.	00	06	00
Noble Slaves a Novel 12ves	00	02	co
New Mifcellaneous Poems, with Five Love Letters from a Nun to a Cavalier, and the Cavalier's Anfwer, in Verfe.	300	02	00
Nelfon of the Feafts and Faits of the Church of England.	00	05	00
Practice of true Devotion, 12yes-	00	02	05
New Manual of Devotions, in 3 Parts.	- 00	-	00
Nuptial Dialogues and Debates, 2 Vols. 12Ves.		05	
Nelfon's Abridgment of the Law, 3 Vols. Folio.	04	10	00

0

OZanam's Courfe of the Mathematicks. Done from the French by Dr. Defaguliers, and others, 5 Vols. 8vo.	201	02	06	
Ovidii Metamorphofae in Ufum Dalahini	00	06	06	
Translated into English Verse, and publish'd by Dr. Sewell, 2 Vols.	300	05	05	
Osborn's Works, 2 Vols. 12ves.	00	05	06	
Oftervald's Caufes of the Corruption of Chriftians.	00	04	06	
Orleans's Hiftory of the Stuarts, recommended by Echard, Svo.	00	04	06	
Ovid De Triftibus in English Verse	00	OI	00	
Ogilby's and Morgan's Pocket Book of the Roads, 8vo.	00	OI	06	
Ovid's Epiftles, English, with Cuts, 12Ves.	00	03	00	
Art of Love, with Cuts, 12ves.	00.	03	00	
Oldham's Works, 2 Vols. 12ves.	00	05	00	
g				
Dililian Facility D'O' and D'I'		-		
Prinps's Englin Dictionary, Folio.		00		
PHilips's English Dictionary, Folio. Patrick's (Bp.) Devour Christian Instructed, 12ves.	00	03	00	

Patrick's (Bp.) Devout Christian Instructed, 12Ves.		00	03	00
Christian Sacrifice, 12ves.		00	93	00
Menfa Mystica, 8vo.		00	05	00
Sermons, on Contentment, 8vo.		00	05	00
Help to Young Communicauts, 24°		00	00	06
Patrick's (Dr.) Pfalms, 12ves.	111	00	02	00
Potter's (Bithop) Greek Antiquities, 2 Vols. 8vo.		00	12	00
Pembroke's Arcadia, 3 Vols, by Sir Philip Sidney, 1725-		00	13	-06
		PI	ffend	dorf

7. s. d. Puffendorf's Introduction to the Hiftory of Europe, 9vo. 00 05 00 Pomfret's Poems, 12ves. 00 02 00 Plurality of Worlds. Translated from the French of Fontenell. 00 06 02 By Gardner. Postman robb'd of his Mail: Or, A Collection of Letters, written 500 by the best Wits of the prefent Age, 12ves. 03 00 06 Prior's Poems, 2 Vols. 12ves. Prior's Poems, 2 Vols. 12ves. Parnell's Poems, 8vo. Pope's Homer's Iliad, 6 Vols. 12ves. with Cuts. 00 05 06 00 03 00 CO 18 Odilley, in 5 Vol. 12ves. Mifcellanies, 2 Vols. 12ves. 00 00 15 06 00 05 Prideaux's Connection of the Old and New Teftament, 4 Vols. 8vc. OI 00 00 Life of Mahomet, 8vo. 00 06 03 Palladio's Architecture, 4to. 00 04 00 Pomet's Hiftory of Druggs, 4to. OI OI 00 Perfian Tales, 3 Vols. 12ves. 00 09 00 Patrick's (Bilhop) Paraphrafe on all the Poetical Books of the 600 - 18 00 Old Testament. Commentary on the Historical Books of the Bible, 502 03 00 2 Vols. Folio. Pearfon, on the Creed, Folio. 00 00 12 Pitt's (Rev. Mr.) Poems on feveral Occafions. 00 03 06 Q Uarles's Emblems, 12ves. 04 00 Quintus, 12ves. 00 03 00 Quien's Clofet open'd, 12ves. 00 02 00 Quiney's Pharm. Officinalis, 8vo. 00 05 06 Lexicon Medicum, 8vo. 00 05 06 Sanctorius Aphorifms, 8vo. 00 05 06 Quintus Curtius, 2 Vols. Englith. 00 06 00 R sty there are a work to be set to R O W's Callipœdia, 12ves. Richardfon of Painting, 2 Vols. 8vo. 10. 00 06 R Richardson of Painting, 2 Vols. 8vo. 00 10 00 Robiuson (Dr.) on the Stone and Gravel, 8vo. 00 04 00 Robinfon (Dr.) on the Stone and Gravel, Svo.00 04 00on Confumptions, Svo.00 04 00Royal French Grammar.00 02 05Robert's (Capt.) Voyages to the Cape de Verd Iflands.00 05 00Ray's Wifdom of God in the Creation,00 04 06Phyfico-Theological Difcourfes,8vo.00 05 06Ratcliff's Life, 12ves.00 01 06Religious Philofopher, 2 Vols. 4to.00 16 00Reflections on Ridicule, 2 Vols.00 05 00Row's Lucan's Pharfalia, 2 Vols. 12ves.00 06 00Salluft, Englifh00 02 05 on Confumptions, Svo. S S Elden's Works, 6 Vols. Publish'd by Dr. Wilkins Stevens's English and Spanish Dictionary. Stanhope (Dr.) on the Epistles and Gospels, 4 Vols. Syo. 16 07 00 OI OI OO 01 02 00 00 03 06 Sherlock(Dr.) of Death, 8vo. The fame in 12ves. on Judgment, 3vo. on a FutureState,8vo. on Providence, 3vo. 00 01 06 00 04 00 00 04 06 00 04 05

of Religious Assemblies, 8vo.

00 04 00 Sherlock's

8

L9J.			
THE THE THE	1.	5.	d.
		09	00
our of the second secon		05	06
delete riorendy 2 - one and a strong restrong	00	06	00
Strother's Pharm. Practica, 12ves.	1. mar. 1. mar.	03	06
	120	04	00
Period a contraction of the cont	00	06	00
	00	OI	00
billing of the second sec		03	06
Symfon's New Voyage to the Weft Indies. South's Maxims, ovo.		01	05
Sylvius de la Bore's Practical Phyfick, 8vo.	00	04	00
Salluftius in Ufum D.lphini, övo.	00	04	00
······································	00	06	06
Spectator, 8 Vols.	01	00	00
Seneca's Morals. By Sir R. Leftrange, 8vo.	00	05	00
Stanhope's(Dr.)Christian Pattern, Svo.		0+	06
Parfons Christian Directory.	00	04	06
St. Auftin's Meditations.	00	04	06
Epictetus's Morals, 8vo.	00	04	06
Salmon's Druggilt Shop open'd, 8vo.	00	oz	05
Suetonius, Englith, 2 Vols.	00	05	00
Spinke's Sick Man visited, 8vo.	00	05	00
Steel's (Sir Richard) Plays.	00	03	00
Southern's Plays, 2 Vol.	00	06	00
Strother's Effay on Health, 8vo.	00	05	06
Salmon's Review of the Hiftory of England, 2Vols.	00	10	00
against Burnet's History, 2 Vo's.	00	10	00
Effay on Marriage.	00	04	06
Shaw's Practice of Phylick, 2 Vols. 8vo.	00	09	00
Trauflation of Boerhave's Chymiftry.	00	18	00
Sutherland's Ship-Building unveil'd, Folio.	00	15	00
Sydenham's Practice of Phyfick, English.	00	05	06
Shaftsbury's Characterifticks, 3 Vols.	00	18	00
Stanhope's (Dr.) 12 Sermons on feveral Occasions, 8vo.	00	05	06
Swinden's Enquiry into the Place of Hell.	00		06
South's Sermons, 6 Vols. 8vo.	OI	10	00
Shaw's Edinburgh Difpenfatory.	00	01	00
Sharp's Sermons, 4 Vols.	00	18	00
T			
TAylor's (Bp.) Life of Chrift, now in the Prefs.			
- Rules for Holy Living and Dying.	00	05	00
Contemplations on the State of Man.	00	02	06
Golden Grove, 12ves.	00	OI	00
Tyrrel's Bibliotheca Politica, Folio.	00	18	00
Tournfort's Voyage into the Levant, 2 Vols. 4to.	OI	10	00
Tatler, 5 Vols. 12ves.	oó	12	06
Tacitus, English, 3 Vols. 12ves.	00	09	00
Terentius in Ufum Delphini, 8vo.	00	05	05
Englith'd by Echard, 12ves.	00	02	06
Travels of an English Gentleman from London to Rome on Z	00	OI	06
Foot, 12Ves.	1.0.0	-	
Turretin of Fundamental Principles in Religion, 8vo.	00	IO	09
Turner's Surgery, 2 Vols. 8vo.	00	II	00
Difeafes of the Skin, 8vo.		05	06
Syphilis, 8vo. Temple's Works, a Vols, Folio	00	04	06
Temple's Works, 2 Vols. Folio. Tillorfon's (Bifton) Works, 2 Vols Folio	OI	12	00
Tillotfon's (Bifhop) Works, 3 Vols. Folio. Tale of 2 Tub, 12ves. with Cuts.	02	10	00
sale of a rady retest their outst	00	02 Van	06
		Vau	Dan

F - 7

[10]			
V	1.	S.	d.
7 Auban, of Fortification, 8vo.	00	06	00
V Vida's Art of Poetry, in English, 12ves.	00	02	00
Vertor's Revolutions of Rome, 2 Vols. Svo.	00	10	00
of Sweden, 8vo.	00	04	06
of Portugal, 8vo.	00	03	00
Vanbrugh's (Sir John) Plays, 2 Vols.	00	05	00
W			
WHeatley on the Common Prayer, Folio.	00	18	00
Whitby, on the New Testament, 2 Vols.	02	02	00
Disquisitiones Modesta, 8vo.	00	03	00
Ward's London Spy, in 6 Vols. 8vo.	OI	07	06
N. B. Moft of the Pieces may be had fingle.			~~
Nuptial Dialogues 2 Vols. 12ves.	00	06	00
Webster's Arithmetick in Epitome, 12ves.	00	02	06
Book-keeping, 8vo.	00	01	00
Wycherley's Plays, 2 Vols. 12ves. Ward's Young Mathematician's Guide.	00	05	00
Woodward's Effay towards a Natural Hiftory of the Earth, 8vo.	00	0+	00.
Wifeman's Surgery, 2 Vols. 8vo.	00	10	00
Week's Preparation to the Sacrament, 12ves.	00	OI	00
Wood's Inftitutes of the Common Law, Folio.	OI	04	00
of the Civil and Imperial Law, 8vo.	00	06	00
Wake's (Abp.) Genuine Epiftles.	00	05	06
Commentary on the Church Catechifm.	00	02	00
wy I v v · · · · · ·	00	10	05
Well's Sacred Geography of the Old and New Testament, 8vo. 4 Vols.	301	00	00
Course of the Mathematicks, 3 Vols. 8vo.	00	18	00
Watts's Aftronomy, 8vo.	00	04	06
Logick, 8vo.	00	04	06
Sermons, 3 Vol. 12yes.	00	09	
Pfalms, 12ves.	00	01	06 -
Wingate's Arithmetick, 8vo.	00	04	06
Y			
YOUNG Clerk's Tutor, 12ves.	00	OI	06
I Young, (Dr.) on the Last Day, 12ves.	00	OI	00
Poem on Lady Jane Gray, 8vo.	00	01	00

Libri in Usum Scholarum.

BAiley's Ovid's Metamorphofis, Svo. Ovid De Triftibus, 12ves. Phædrus, 8vo. Cato, 12ves. Exercifes, Englifh and Latin, 12ves. Exercifia Latina: Or, Latin for Garretton's Exercifes, 12ves. Susby's Greek Grammar, 8vo. Englifh Introduction to the Latin Tongue. Syntaxis Erafmiana Conftrictior, 8vo. Ditto, Conftrued, 8vo. Feza's Latin Teftament, 12ves and 240.

[11]

1: Bot life

1 to 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Clavis Homerica, 8vo. Clark's Introduction to the making of Latin Florus, 8vo. Nepos, 8vo. Eutropius, 8vo. Erafmus, 12ves. All with Literal Corderius 12ves. Translations. Castalio's Latin Bible, in 4 neat Vols. Latin Teflament, I2ves. Cornelius Nepos, 12ves. Celfar, 12ves. Demoftheues, 12ves Dyche's Vocabulary, 8vo. Youth's Guide to the Latin Tongue, 12 yes. Engli'h Particles Latiniz'd, 8vo. Phædrus, 12ves. Electa Majora, Svo. Minora, Svo. Eutropius, 12ves. Epigrammatum Delectus, 12ves. Erafmus, Dublin, 12ves. Familiar Form, 12Ves. Farnaby's Rhetorick, 8vo. English and Latin. Garretfon's English Exercises, 12ves. Gradus ad Parnaflum, 8vo. Gregory's Nomenclatura, 8vo. Hederici Lexicon, 4to. Homeri Ilias, Greek and Latin, 8vo. Helvici Colloquia, 12ves. Hoadley's Phædrus, 12ves. Horace, 12ves. fine Notis. King's Heathen Gods, 12ves. Lock's Æfop Interlineary, English and Latis. Leed's Greek Grammar, 12ves. London Vocabulary, by Greenwood, 12ves. Leufden's Compendium, 8vo. Martialis Epigrammata, 12ves. More's English Examples, for the Use of Bury School, 8ve, Pantheon. By Tooke, 8vo. with Cuts. Phædrus Delphini, 8vo. Ray's Nomenclatura. 8vo. Royal Grammar, 12Ves. Urmfton's Help to the Accidence, 8ro. London Spelling Book, 12ves. Walker's Art of Teaching, 12ves. Engl. Examples, 12ves. Particles, 8vo. Wettenhall's Gr. Grammar, 12ves. Well's Dionyfius, 8vo. Ware's Practical Grammar, 8vo. Xenophon de Cyri Institutione, Greek and Latin.

Most of the Classicks in Usum Delphins.

[12]

BOOKS lately publish'd.

I. THE Entertaining Novels of Mrs. Jane Barker. Containing, 1. Exilius: Or, The Banifh'd Roman. 2. Clelia and Marcellus: Or, The Conftant Lovers. 3. The Reward of Virtue: Or, The Adventures of Clarinthia and Lyfander. 4. The Lucky Efcape: Or, The Fate of Ifmenus. 5. Clodius and Scipiana: Or, The Beautiful Captive. 6. Pifo: Or, The Leud Courtier. 7. 'The Happy Reclufe: Or, The Charms of Liberty. 8. The Fair Widow: Or, Falfe Friend. 9. The Amours of Bofvill and Galefia. The 2d. Edition. In 2 Vols. Price 5 s.

II. A Patchwork Screen for the Ladies: Or, Love and Virtue recommended, in a Collection of Instructive Novels, related after a Manner entirely New, and interspers'd with Rural Poems, describing the Innocence of a Country Life. Price 2.5. 6 d.

III. A Lining for the Patchwork Screen: Defigned for the farther Entertainment of the Ladies. Price 2 s. 6 d. Thefe Two by Mrs. Barker.

IV. The Life of Charlotta du Pont, an English Lady, taken from her own Memoirs: Giving an Account how she was trapann'd by her Step-Mother to Virginia; how the Ship was taken by some Madagascar Pyrates, and retaken by a Spanish Man of War; of her Marriage in the Spanish West-Indies, and Adventures while she resided there, with her Return to England; and the History of several Gentlemen and Ladies whom she met withal in her Travels, fome of whom had been Slaves in Barbary, and others cast on Shore on the Barbarous Coasts up the great River Oroonoque; with their Escape thence, and fate Return to France and Spain. A History that contains the greatest Variety of Events ever yet publish'd. By Mrs. Aubin. Price 28.

V. The Tragical Hiftory of the Chevalier de Vaudray and the Countefs de Vergi. In Two Parts. To which is annex'd a fhort Novel, entitled, The Inhuman Husband. Done from the French by Mr. Morgan. Price 2 s.

VI. The Agreeable Variety: Being a mifcellaneous Collection in Profe and Verfe, from the Works of the most Celebrated Authors. In Two Parts, viz. Part I. Containing Inftructive Difcourfes on the most useful Subjects, tor the happy Conduct of human Life. 2. Characters of the most Illustrious Perfonages of both Sexes, of our own, and other Nations, particularly the remarkable Manner of Life of the excellent Princess of Parma. Written by herself, and found among her Papers after her Decease. 3. Choice Poems, and Select Passages, extracted from the most Celebrated Poets. Part II. Containing Original Poems; Sixty familiar Letters upon Education, Love, Friendship, &c. none of which ever before Publish'd. The Whole Collected and Publish'd by a Lady. Price 3s. 6d. The 2d Edition.

VII. Mifcellanea Aurea: Or, The Golden Medley. Confifting of, 1. A Voyage to the Mountains of the Moon, under the Æquator: Or, Parnaffus reform'd. 2. The Fortunate Ship-wreck: Or, A Defcription of New Athens, being an Account of the Laws, Manners, Religion, and Cuftoms of that Country. By Morris Williams, Gent. who refided there above twenty Years. 3. Alberoni: Or, A Vindication of that Cardinal. 4. The Secret Hiftory of the Amours of Don Alonzo Duke of Lerma, and Grandee of Spain. 5. The Garden of Adonis: Or, Love to no Purpofe; being about twenty Copies of Verfes and Love Letters. By a Lady. 6. Mahomet no Impoftor; written in Arabick, by Abdulla-Mahunied Omer. 7. An Account of Bad and Good Women, antient and modern. With feveral other Epiftolary Effays in Profe and Verfe. By Mr. Milton; the Lady W ----, Mr. Philips, and feveral Others. In Octavo. Price 4 s.

VIII. The four Years Voyage of Captain George Roberts: Being a Series of uncommon Events, which befel him in a Voyage to the Islands of the Canaries, Cape de Verde, and Barbadoes, from whence he was bound to the Coaft of Guinea; the Manner of his being taken by three Pirate Ships, Commanded by Low, Ruffel,, and Spriggs, who after having plundered him, and detained him ten Days, put him aboard his own Sloop without Provisions, Water, &c. and with only two Boys, one of eighteen, and the other of eight Years of Age; the Hardfhips he endured for above twenty Days, till he arriv'd at the Ifland of St. Nicholas, from whence he was blown off to Sea (before he could get any Suftenance) without his biggeft Boy and Boar, whom he had fent afhore; and after four Days Diffi-culty and Diffrefs, was Ship-wieck'd on the unfrequented Ifland of St. John; where, after he had remained near two Years, he built a Vefiel to bring himfelf off. With a particular and curious Description and Draught of the Cape de Verd Iflands, their Roads, anchoring Places, Nature and Production of the Soil; the Kindness and Hospitality of the Natives to Strangers, their Religion, Manners, Cuttoms, and Superfititions, &c. Together with Observations on the Minerals, Mineral Waters, Metals, and Salts, and of the Nitre, with which fome of those Islands abound. Written by himself now living at Shad-Thames, 1726. Price 5 s.

IX. The Travels of an English Gentleman from London to Rome on Foot: Containing a Comical Description of what he met with Remarkable in every City, Town, and Religious House, in his whole Journey: Also an Account of their ridiculous Processions, and Ceremonies, in their Churches, through their Streets, and in the Woods. Likewise the Debauch'd Lives, and Amorous Intriegues of the Priests and Nuns: With a pleasant Account of the Opening the Holy Gate of St. Peter's Church. Also Reflections upon the Superstition and Foppish Pageantry of the whole Ceremony of the last Grand Jubilee at Rome. The 4th Edition. Now Publish'd for the Diversion and Information of the Protession of England. Price 15.6d.

X. Saduciffimus Triumphatus: Or, A full and plain Evidence concerning Witches and Apparitions. In Two Parts. The First treating of their Possibility; the Second of their real Existence. By Joseph Glanvill, Chaplain in Ordinary to King Charles II. and F. R. S. The 4th Edition, with Additions. With fome Account of Mr. Glanvill's Life and Writings. Price 68. 1726.

XI. The Works of the Honourable Sir Philip Sidney, Kut. In Profe and Verfe. Containing, 1. The Counters of Pembroke's Arcadia. 2. The Defence of Poefy. 3. Aftrophel and Stella. 4. The Remedy of Love. 5. The Lady of May: A Mafque. 6. The Life of the Author. The 14th Edition. In Three Vols. 8vo. 1725. Price 13s. 6d.

XII. The New Defeription and Prefent State of the Kingdom of France. Containing, 1. An Hiltorical Account of its Kings, their Antiquity, Prerogatives, &c. With a Defeription of all the Royal Palaces, and of the Paintings, Statues, and other Curiofities therein contained. 2. Of the Parliament, and all Officers, Civil and Military, belonging to his Majefty, and the Princes of the Blood. 3. Of the Bithopricks, other Church Dignities, Monafteries, and Clergy; of the Univerfities, Faculties therein fludied, and of the French Academy. 4. The Peerage of France; the three Orders of Knighthood; the Nobility and Marfhals; and the Coats of Arms of each respective Family truly Emblazoned. 5. A Defeription of the City of Paris, and all the Publick Buildings, Churches, Libraries, and Collection of Rarities, and whatfoever elfe is remarkable. 6. The Roads from one Town to another, with the exact Diffances from Place to Place, not only in France, but from thence through Spain, Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands. In Two Volumes, 12yes. The 2d Edition, 1726. Price 6s. XIII. Mechanical Effays on the Animal Oeconomy; wherein not only the Conduct of Nature in Animal Secretion, but Senfation and human Generation, are diffinctly confider'd, and Anatomically explain'd; as also the particular Manner of the Operation of a Medicine is accounted for, and many other Curious and Uncommon Subjects are treated of; neceffary for all that fludy Nature, and particularly those that make Phylick or Surgery their Practice. By James Handley, Surgeon, Author of Colloquia Chirurgica, 8vo. Price 5 s.

XIV. England's Intereft: Or, The Gentleman and Farmer's Friend: Shewing 1. How Land may be improv'd from 20s. to 81. and fo to 1001. per Acre, per Annum, with great Eafe, and for an inconfiderable Charge. 2. The beft and quickeft Way of raifing a Nurfery. 3. How to make Cyder, Perry, Cherry, Currant, Goofeberry, Mulberry, and Birch Wines, as Strong and Wholfome as French and Spanifh Wines; and the Cyders and Wines fo made to be fold at 3d. per Quart, tho' as good as Wine now fold for 18d. 4. Directions for Brewing the fineft Malt Liquors, better and cheaper than hitherto known. 5. Inftructions for Breeding Horfes, Husbandry of Bees, and ordering Fifh and Fifh-Ponds. Laftly, Phyfick for Families; containing many ufeful Medicines for feveral Diftempers, particularly the Plague. By Sir J. Moore, 12ves. Price 1s. 6d.

XV. Englifh Liberties: Or, The Free-born Subject's Inheritance. Containing Magna Charta, Charta de Forefta, the Statute de Tallagio non Concedendo, the Habeas Corpus Act; with feveral other Statutes, and Comments on each of them: Likewife the Proceedings in Appeals of Murder, of Ship-Money, of Tunnage and Poundage, of Parliaments, of the Three Effates, and of the Settlement of the Crown by Parliament. Together with a fhort Hiftory of the Succeffion, not by any Hereditary Right; alfo a Declaration of the Liberty of the Surject, the Petition of Right; with a thort, but impartial Relation of the Difference between King Charles I. and the Long Parliament; of Tryals by Juries, and of the Qualifications of Jurors, their Punifhment for Misbehaviour, and of Challenges to them. Laftly, Of Juttices of the Peace, Coroners, Conftables, Church-Wardens, Overfeers of the Poor, Surveyors of the Highway, &c. With many Law Cafes throughout the Whole. Compiled firft by Henry Care, and now continued with large Additions. By W. Nelfon, of the Middle-Temple, Efq; The 4th Edition. Price 4s. 6d.

XVI. A Crown of Glory, the Reward of the Righteous: Being Meditations upon the Vicifitude and Uncertainty of all Sublunary Enjoyments, viz. I. Honour, Riches, and Pleafure. 2. The Nature and Caufe of Afflictions. 3. The great Benefit of Afflictions. 4. Of our Refignation to the Will of God. To which is added, A Manual of Devotions for Times of Trouble and Affliction; alfo Meditations and Prayers for the Holy Communion, both before, at, and after receiving; with fome general Rules and Directions for our Daily Practice. Compos'd for the Ufe of a Noble Family. By the Right Reverend Dr. Thomas Kenn, late Lord Bifhop of Bath and Wells. Price 25. 6d.

XVII. The Devout Christian's Hourly Companion : Confisting of Holy Prayers, and Divine Meditations. Done into English from that Spiritual Drexelius. The 3d Edition, in 12ves. Price 18.

XVIII. The Gentleman Angler : Containing fhort, plain, and eafy Inftroctions, whereby the most ignorant Beginner may, in a little Time, become a perfect Artift in Angling for Salmon, Salmon-Peal, Trout, Pike, Carp, Perch, Barbell, Tench, Bream, Chub, Greyling, Mullets, Flounders, Roach, Dace, Gudgeon, &cc. With feveral Observations on Angling, Angle-Rods. and Artificial Flies; how to choose the best Hair, and Indian Grass; of the proper Times and Seasons for River and Pond Fishing. To which is added, The Angler's new Song, the Laws of Angling, and the Form of a Licence Licence and Deputation for Angling. Together with an Appendix : Containing the Method of Rock and Sea Fifthing; an Explanation of Technical Words used in the Art of Angling; choice Receipts for dreffing Fifth; and how to improve Barren Ground, by turning it into Fifth-Ponds. By a Gentleman, who made Angling his Diversion upwards of twenty eight Years, 1726. Price 1 s. 6 d.

XIX. A Practical Discourse of Religious Affemblies, under the following Heads: 1. Of Religion in general. 2. What Religious Worship is. 3. Of Publick Worship, and the Danger of forsaking Publick Affemblies. 4. The Seasonableness of this Discourse. 5. Concerning Speculative Atheists. 6. The Inclination of Human Nature to Religious Worship. 7. Atheists should not wholly forsake Religious Affemblies. 8. Nor intermeddle in the Disputes of Religion. 9. Concerning the Practical Atheist. 10. The Danger of Irreligion, both with respect to this World and the next. 11. Concerning Parochial Communion. 12. Concerning the Neglect of the Publick Prayers of the Church. 13. Concerning the great Neglect of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. By William Sherlock, D. D. late Dean of St. Paul's. The 4th Edition, 1726. Price +s.

XX. Spiritual Communion Recommended and Enforced from Scripture, from the Primitive Fathers and Councils, from Reason, and from Experience, in an Examination and Defence of the Doctrine, Worthip, Rites, and Ceremonies of the Church of England. In Two Parts. By a Lay Hand, Svo. 1725. Price 25. 6 d.

XXI. Arithmetick in the Plaineft and moft Concife Method hitherto extant; with new Improvements for Difpatch of Bufinefs in all the feveral Rules; as alfo Fractions, Vulgar and Decimal, wrought together after a new Method that renders both eafy to be underflood in their Nature and Ufe. The Whole perufed and approved of by the moft Eminent Accomptants in the feveral Offices of the Revenues, viz. Cultoms, Excife, &c. as the only Book of its Kind, for Variety of Rules, and Brevity of Work. By Geo. Fifher, Accomptant. The 2d Edition, with large Additions and Improvements, 12ves. 1725. Price 2s. 6d.

XXII. A new Method of treating Confumptions; wherein all the Decays incident to Human Bodies are mechanically accounted for, with fome Confiderations, touching the Difference between Confumptions, and those Decays that naturally attend Old Age. To which are added, Arguments in Defence of the Poffibility of curing Ulcers in the Lungs; as alfo Reafons demonstrating that the irregular Difcharges of all the Evacuations in Confumptions, arife from the Refistance of the Heart not decaying in a fimple Proportion to the Refistance of the other Parts. 8vo. Price 5s.

XXIII. A compleat Treatife of the Gravel and Stone, with all their Caufes, Symptoms and Cures accounted for. To which are added, Propositions demonitrating that the Stone may be fafely diffolved without any Detriment to the Body, drawn from Reason, Experiments, and Anatomical Observations. The 2d Edition, with large Additions. 8vo. Price 4s. These two by Nicholas Robinson, M. D.

XXIV. An Effay towards a Natural Hiftory of the Earth, and Terreftrial Bodies, efpecially Minerals; as also of the Sea, Rivers, and Springs: With an Account of the Universal Deluge, and of the Effects it had on the Earth. By John Woodward, M. D. Proteffor of Phylick in Gressham College. The 3d Edition. Price 4s. XXV. The Demonstration of True Religion, in a Chain of Confequences from certain and undeniable Principles; wherein the Neceffity and Certainty of Natural and Revealed Religion, with the Nature and Reafon of both are proved and explained; and in particular the Authority of the Chriftian Revelation is established, not only from the Natures and Reafons of Things, but also from the Relation it bears to the Scriptures of the Old Testament. In 16 Sermons preached at Bow Church in the Years 1724, and 1725, for the Lecture founded by the Honourable Robert Boyle, Efq; In two Volumes, Svo. Price 9 s.

XXVI. An Effay upon Government: Or, The Natural Notions of Government, demonstrated in a Chain of Confequences from the fundamental Principles of Society. By which all the nicest Cafes of Confeience relating to Government, may be, and many of them are here refolved, with respect to the Authority of Government in general, the End and Manner of making and executing Laws, the Measures of Submission to Princes, and the Lawfulness or Unlawfulness of Revolutions; in a Method altogether new. Price is. 6d. The two last by Thomas Burnett, D. D. Prebendary of Sarum, and Rector of Westhington in Wiltshire.

PLAYS, on Elziver Letter, at One Shilling each.

A Bramule, All for Love, Anatomift, Ambitious Stepmother, Artful Husband, Artful Wife, Beaux's Stratagem, Beaux's Duel, Beggar's Bufh, Biter, Boarding School, Bold Strike for a Wife. Briton, Bufiris, Buly Body, Caius Marius, Campaign, Careleis Husband, Cato, Chances, Committee, Confcious Lovers, Country Wife, Sir Courtly Nice, CruelGift, Devil of a Wife, Diffrefs'd Mother, Don Sebattian, Double Gallant,

Drummer, Duke of Gloucefter, Earl of Effex, Æfop, Fair Penitent, Fair Quaker of Deal, Fall of Saguntum, Fatal Marriage, Gamester, Hamler, Hob, Humours of Purgatory, Jane Shore, Jane Gray, Inconftant, Ignoramus, Ifland Princefs, King Lear, London Cuckolds, Love and a Bottle, Love for Money, Love makes a Man, Love's laft Shift, Mariamne, Measure for Measure, Merry Wives of Windfor, Northern Heireis, Northern Lafs, Oroonoko,

Orphan, Othello, Phædra and Hippolitus, Pilgrim, Plain Dealer, Provok'd Wife, Recruiting Officer, Rehearfal and Chances, Relapfe, Revenge, Royal Convert, Rule a Wife, She Gallant, Sauney the Scot, She wou'd and the wou'd'nt, She wou'd if fhe cou'd, Siege of Damafcus, Sophonisba, Spartan Dame, 'Squire of Alfatia; Tamerlane, Theodofius, Tunbridge Wells, Twin-Rivals, Venice preferv'd, Ulyffes, Sir Walter Raleigh, Wife's Excule. Wonder.

With great Variety of Plays, Poetry, Novels, &c.



