

**A letter to Dr. Cheshire occasion'd by his dissertation upon a rheumatism /
By an apothecary in Birmingham.**

Contributors

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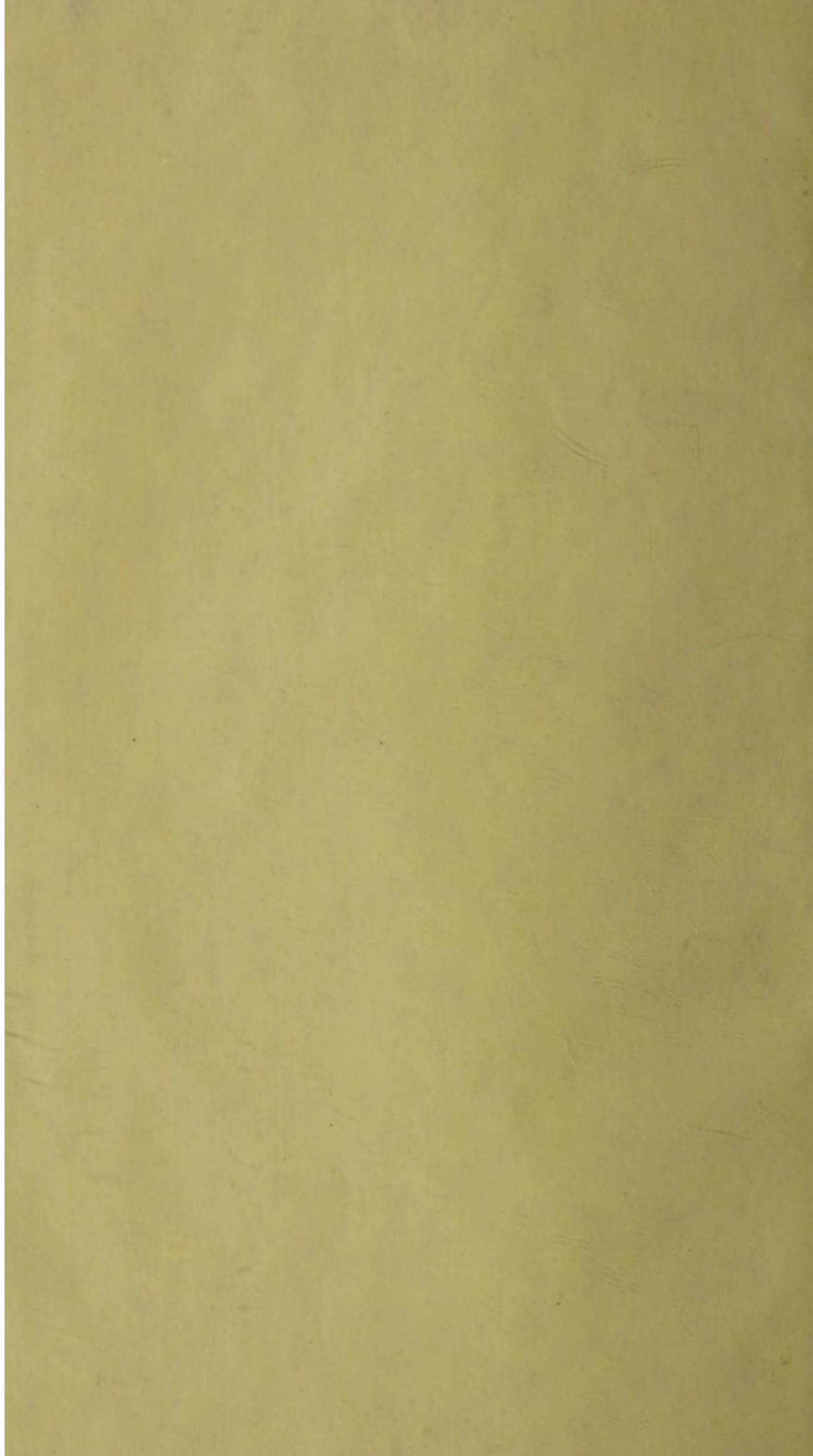
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A
LETTER
TO
Dr. CHESHIRE
Occasion'd by His
DISSERTATION
UPON A
RHEUMATISM.

By an APOTHECARY in
BIRMINGHAM.

*Ambubaiarum collegia, Pharmacopola,
Mendici, Mimæ, Balatrones; hoc genus omne
Mæstum ac sollicitum est.*

HORACE.

LONDON:
Printed for A. MOORE, near St. Paul's
Church-Yard, MDCCXXXIX.
(Price Four-pence.)

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THE

DR. CHESTER

DISSOLUTION

WILLIAM



London

W. D. O. V.

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(The Four-page)

LETTER, &c.

REVEREND SIR!

WHEN you was so obliging as to offer your Services to the good People of *Birmingham*, about three Years since, I perus'd your Treatise about a Rheumatism; and as several things therein were asserted directly Contradictory to whatever I had either heard, or read, of that Distemper; and as your Practice seem'd diametrically opposite to that of the two worthy, and truly learned Gentlemen, just then deceas'd; I had drawn up a few Quæries, which I intended to ask the favour of you to Answer, for my own Satisfaction, and to prevent all Disputes that might possibly arise, betwixt you and me. For tho' I am only an *Apothecary*, I am refractory enough to refuse making up any *Prescription*, that I have strong Reasons to believe would prejudice my Patient, tho' it was wrote by a *Radcliffe*, or a *Boerhaave*.

However when I consider'd, that you appear'd amongst us, in the Character of a regular Physician, I thought it might appear somewhat Insolent in me to ask Ques-

tions, let my Design be never so good; so I laid by the Memorial I had drawn up, believing it Time enough to Expostulate, when I thought any of my Patients in Danger.

You see, Sir, that my Modesty at that Time sav'd you the trouble of perusing my Address. But since then some Accidents have happen'd, which have quite alter'd my Sentiments upon that Subject. For in the *Northampton Mercury* of December 18. 1738, I observ'd the following *Advertisement*, viz.

The great and uncommon Success, which in various Cases has attended the Administration of Dr. John Cheshire's Restorative Styptick Tincture, when other Medicines have prov'd ineffectual, with the repeated Importunities of those who have frequently experienc'd its Virtues, has induc'd him, for the common good of Mankind, to make it publick in this Manner: And to render the Use of it as extensive as possible, it will be sold at the Doctor's House in Leicester for 7s. 4s. 8d. 2s. 4d. and 1s. 2d. per Bottle, with Directions for its internal and external Use in Cases to which this Medicine is peculiarly adapted.

This Medicine is of great Efficacy in Loss of Appetite from too free living, Vomiting, even to that of Blood, whether occasion'd by rupture of Vessels from external Injuries, or
internal

internal Causes; in the Gout or Rheumatism in the Stomach, in Faintness or Lowness of Spirits; in Hypochondriack or Hysterick Constitutions; in Loosenesses habitual or accidental, even in that of the Small-pox, Measels, or any Fever, or in the Bloody Flux; in Bloody or Coffee-colour'd Urine; in the Diabetes; in Ulcers of the neck of the Bladder; in Consumptive Cases, or tendency thereto, where Asses Milk is proper; in paralytick Tremblings, or Trembling from too free a use of spirituous Liquors; in all immoderate Evacuations of the Female Sex, whether in the Circumstances of Lying-in, Miscarriage, or otherwise; in Cuts or fresh Wounds; in bleeding Piles, either internal or external, in a course of Scarborough, Epsom, Tunbridge, Bristol, Bath, Buxton, Kedlestone, Stenfield, or most other English mineral Waters, which, by the Assistance of this Tincture, may be drank with Success, sooner in the Spring, and later in Autumn Season. It's also of great Use in Weakness or loss of Appetite, from accute or chronical Distempers or decays of old Age.

N. B. Any Person of Credit may be supply'd with this Tincture to retail, with proper Allowance. It keeps its Virtues many Years and in all Climates.

This I took at first for a Banter, and thought that some of your Enemies had put it into the Mercury, in order to do you

a Prejudice, and expected nothing less than an Information in the *King's-Bench* against the Author, or Printer. For you know Sir, the Contempt that the greatest Physicians in all Ages have had for Pretenders to Secrets, and universal Remedies, whom they have treated as Cheats and Impostors; and some wise Nations, have made the very attempt to impose upon Mankind in this way a capital Crime, the Punishment annex'd to it being no less than Death; the same that was provided for Pretenders to Witchcraft, and such as had been guilty of the blackest Treasons. And indeed this way of proceeding seems very just; because by the strictest Rules of Morality, he that conceals any thing from the Publick, that may possibly be of great Service to the Life or Fortune of any individual Member of the Community, is guilty of a sort of Treason against the Common-wealth. On the other hand, he that boasts of a Secret not worth communicating, and of no Use to any one, but the Person that Advertises it, is manifestly guilty of picking Pockets at least, or something very like it; perhaps, in the consequence, of Murder.

This was the way of Reasoning, which made me entirely disbelieve, a Gentleman, and one engag'd in HOLY ORDERS, could be concern'd in so low and mean an Advertisement. However considering the Frailties

ties of Human Nature, I was not much surpriz'd to find myself mistaken.

You will now, Sir, perceive, that two Causes directly contrary to each other, are capable of producing the very same Effect. There was a time when my Modesty made me silent in regard to you. It has since happen'd (such are the strange Revolutions in sublunary Affairs) that my Pride has operated in the same manner, and prevented my sending you my Remarks and Quæries. For is there an Apothecary in Great Britain, that would not think it a discredit to him to enter the Lifts with the Gentlewoman at the Blue-Posts in *Haydon-yard* in the *Minories*? What Apprentice would engage *Dr. Rock*, the Dr. at the Green-Door in *Holborn*, or the Author of the *Anodyne-Necklace*? However imprudent an attempt of this Nature must appear to the rational part of Mankind, you will perceive Sir, that my Pride has at last submitted to my Humanity. I say Humanity because the time of the Year is now pretty far advanced, in which the Valetudinary are to expect the Diseases of the Season, *jam Quar-tanam, jam Rheumatismum expectantibus ægris*; and I shall advise no Patients of mine, that are so unfortunate, as to be seiz'd with an acute Rheumatism, to pursue the method of Cure directed in your Book, till you have given me better Reasons to think it

it would not be fatal to them, than any that have hitherto occur'd to me; especially as at this Juncture, his Majesty is encreasing his Forces both by Sea and Land, in order to pursue the War against *Spain* with Vigour, and therefore the Death of a Man must be more a publick loss, than in time of Peace.

As I have mention'd a Green-door, I hope you will not think a small Digression upon this Subject improper in this place.

You must know I have taken a great deal of Pains to find out the Reason, why Green and Blue are the colours that are generally adapted to medicinal Uses. If an Oculist was to paint his Door Green, there would be nothing more easily accounted for, because 'tis observ'd, that this Colour of all others is most agreeable to the Eyes; and for this Reason, I dont doubt but Mr. *Higgs* will have a Green-door, when he has publish'd his Treatise of Optic's, and is made a Fellow of the Royal Society; but why a green Hatch, blue Posts, or blue Lamps, should render a Man infallible in curing the Venereal Disease, cleaning of Teeth, preparing princely Lotions, or restorative Tinctures, is what I have never yet been able to find out, tho' I have been at no small Pains in consulting *Aristotle*, and *Des Cartes*, upon the Subject of Colours in order to inform myself.

I shall finish this Digression, with observing, that a Door near yours in the *Square* is very unfortunately painted Green; you must therefore prevail upon the Owner to bestow another Colour, upon his Door, or else you must set up blue, or green Posts, or Lamps, and be at the Expence of another Advertisement, in order to prevent the Errors that undesigning People might otherwise innocently fall into; for no doubt the Master of that House would knock a Man down, who should have the Impudence to ask him for a Bottle of the RESTORATIVE TINCTURE.

I shall now proceed to my Remarks, and Quæries, having first animadverted upon your Advertisement distributed last Week.

You there say that the numerous Adulterations of Medicines, are detrimental to the Judgment and Abilities of Physicians. This amongst Friends, seems to me downright Nonsense. 'Tis true the Adulterations of Medicines may hinder the success of a Prescription; but how does this impair the Judgment, or lessen the Abilities of the Physician? Those appear to me incapable of being hurt by all the Adulterations, the vilest of the Chymists are capable of. But I will tell you how the ADULTERATIONS OF MEDICINES may become detrimental to a Man's Morals. Suppose a Man that is entirely unacquainted with Chymistry, and

that has never seen a Proceſs in all his Life, or, at moſt, but very few, ſhould endeavour to impoſe upon the Publick, by giving out, that he will INSPECT the Preparations of Medicines, which are to be offer'd to Sale, by a ſet of People, that underſtand juſt as much of the Matter as himſelf. I ſay, if ſuch a Man could be found, whoſe Honesty wou'd not interfere with ſuch a dirty Task, and whoſe Underſtanding would not repreſent to him how far he is made a Convenience to a ſet of Inſignificant Fellows, whoſe greateſt Merit is, and always has been, a little low Artifice, I am afraid ſuch an Enterprize would not much increaſe his moral Character, nor eſtabliſh an Opinion of his Wiſdom.

'Tis now time that I proceed to my Remarks, which I ſhall confine to one part of your Book, in order to avoid being too prolix. Beſides it would be a very diſagreeable undertaking to read your Book over a ſecond Time, much more to tranſcribe it, which I ſhould be oblig'd to do, was I to take Notice of every Paſſage worthy Animadverſion. The part I mean begins at *page 67.* where I find the following Words, *viz.*

‘ The next Species of Rheumatism, which
 ‘ is attended with the CO-INCIDENCE of a
 ‘ Fever upon the Dyſcraſy of the Blood which
 ‘ produces it, and therefore term'd acute,
 ‘ requires

requires a Treatment peculiar from that
 which I've already laid down. Here, in-
 deed, is a Case furrounded with many
 Difficulties, great danger (the Fever be-
 ing continual) and requires a SAGACIOUS
 GENIUS to obviate the impending Fate;
 The Fever is to be brought to a Crisis,
 and the Dyscrasy of the Blood to be cor-
 rected at the same time; and great Care
 and Judgment are necessary to secure the
 Nerves from the Impression and Assault
 of these formidable (and sometimes, in-
 vincible) Enemies. Our great Master
Hippocrates Aphor. 24. Sect. 1. says that
in acute Diseases, and in the beginning of
Diseases, Physick must be us'd, but with
great Circumspection. I must own, I pay
 a great Deference to the ancient Writers
 of our Profession, value their Perform-
 ances, and honour their Memories; but am
 convinc'd that Delays, even in Conformi-
 ty to the Doctrine of this Aphorism, are
 frequently pernicious, and often not re-
 trievable. Not that I am for hurrying on,
 and loading Nature with an unreasonable
 weight of Medicines, either in acute or
 other Cases, but affording her such Assist-
 ance, as a mature and well-grounded Judg-
 ment can suggest that she really wants.
 The Case of Diseases is to be attempted
 in their Infancy, before they have got too
 deep and firm Possession in a Constituti-

‘ on, and before they have laid Waste any
 ‘ of the vital or noble Parts, or obtain’d too
 ‘ great an Ascendency over the declining
 ‘ Spirits, and languishing Strength.

‘ I shall consider now the manner of treat-
 ‘ ing an acute Rheumatism, attended with
 ‘ a continual Fever, and wou’d endeavour
 ‘ to STOP THE CAREER of that danger-
 ‘ ous Distemper, in the subsequent Me-
 ‘ thod; but shall first observe, that some-
 ‘ times, under these deplorable Circum-
 ‘ stances Deliriums, Comas, Convulsions,
 ‘ and other nervous Symptoms do appear:
 ‘ and then, in the Management of this Dis-
 ‘ temper, Regard is to be had to such ha-
 ‘ zardous Attendants, as well as the original
 ‘ Disorder. If the Rheumatick Pains are
 ‘ confin’d to one Side, or any particular part
 ‘ of the Body, I wou’d advise Bleeding in the
 ‘ opposite Arm, viz. *Mittatur sanguis Venae*
 ‘ *Mediana ana uncias duodecem pro veribus*
 ‘ *primo mane.*

‘ Every third Hour let the following Bo-
 ‘ lus be taken, drinking after it a draught
 ‘ of Sack-whey hot, with 50 or 60 of the
 ‘ following Drops.

‘ *Contrayerva Stone* a Scruple. *Cinna-*
 ‘ *bar* of *Antimony* and *English Saffron* pow-
 ‘ der’d each eight Grains. *Russia Castor*
 ‘ three Grains. *Salt of Amber*, two Grains
 ‘ *Venice Treacle* a sufficient quantity to
 ‘ make a Bolus

‘ Take

‘ Take Spirit of *Salvolatile* an Ounce,
 ‘ Compound Spirit of *Lavender* half an
 ‘ Ounce, Tincture of *Cassuminair* two
 ‘ Drachms and an half. *Sydenham’s* Liquid
 ‘ Laudanum, forty Drops.

‘ Let these be taken in the abovesaid
 ‘ manner, or at pleasure in case of Swooning,
 ‘ or if the Sweat decreases.

‘ These Bolus’s and Drops are to be con-
 ‘ tinued for two or three Days: But if the
 ‘ Rheumatick Pains should be very trouble-
 ‘ some, in the taking of these Medicines
 ‘ to check the Fever, &c. I would advise
 ‘ the Application of Blisters, and the Cup-
 ‘ ping-Glasses, with Scarification upon or
 ‘ near the part, which may be of Service,
 ‘ viz. Let a blistering Plaister be apply’d
 ‘ to the Nape of the Neck, and two under
 ‘ the Arm-pits, at Bed time, or nearer the
 ‘ Parts affected.

‘ If Rest is much wanting, the following
 ‘ Draught may be taken at nine at Night;
 ‘ (for I suppose the Patient keeps in Bed).

‘ Take Milk-water two Ounces and a
 ‘ half, Treacle-water and Aqua-mirabilis
 ‘ of each half an Ounce, *Sydenham’s* Liquid
 ‘ Laudanum fifteen Drops, Diaphoretick
 ‘ Antimony a Scruple, Venice Treacle half
 ‘ a Scruple, Syrup of Diacodion half an
 ‘ Ounce, mix and make them into an Hyp-
 ‘ notick Draught,

‘ If necessary this Draught may be taken
 ‘ every Night: and from these Medicines,
 ‘ in six or seven Days, very probably, the
 ‘ Secretions may be alter’d, and Urine
 ‘ discover a manifest tendency to a re-
 ‘ gular and perfect Crisis; but it often
 ‘ happens longer before this happy effect
 ‘ appears.

I agree with you, that great Care, and Judgment, are necessary in this Case, and that it is attended with a great deal of danger. We shall presently examine the method which your SAGACIOUS GENIUS has found out to STOP THE CAREER of this dangerous Distemper. But I will first make an Observation upon your learned Quotation. I own I do not understand one Syllable of Greek, having lost that little I learn’d at School, by a long Disuse; but as I understand English, I thought *Hippocrates* a stupid old Fool, to think it worth while to tell us that *Physick must be us’d in Acute Diseases, and in the beginning of Diseases, with great Circumspection*. As if Physick was less proper in the beginning of a Distemper, than any other Stage; or as if Physick was at any time to be us’d without Circumspection. However as I thought the Stupidity might possibly be your own, and *Hippocrates* innocent, I ask’d a Gentleman of my Acquaintance somewhat better vers’d in these Affairs,

Affairs, than myself, what was the true Meaning of this Passage in *Hippocrates*; and he has explain'd it in a way that makes me think it very far from being Nonsense. For, he tells me, *Hippocrates* expressly says in the Aphorism you quote, *that we should rarely purge in Acute Distempers, and that in the beginning, purging is to be used with great Caution.* Then, Sir, said I, how comes it to pass that Physicians often use purging Medicines in the very beginning of Fevers, and that with great Success. Because, says he, Physicians are now acquainted with Rhubarb and many other Drugs, that purge gently, without causing violent Efforts, and raising great Commotions in the Blood; whereas the Antients only made use of Hellebore, and some other strong purgers, which were at the time of *Hippocrates*, and are still very improper in the Cases where he has forbid their Use.

You see the Affair is now quite alter'd, and you may still preserve your deference for the Ancients without hazarding your Reputation. Behold what a Happiness it is to have a SAGACIOUS GENIUS! How silly it is to judge of an Author from trifling Quotations! And how dangerous it may prove to teach People born with wrong Heads, to read!

I am now arriv'd at the practical Part, which is the principal subject of my Remarks.

As I had never seen the quantity of *Venice Treacle* in a Medicine left undetermin'd by any Physician, that knew what it was made of, I had the Curiosity to prepare a Bolus exactly after your Prescription and I find it takes up a Drachm, at least, of *Venice Treacle*, of a moderate consistence. I have sent it you, that you may see I have not put in more than what is just sufficient; you will see also that it is near as big as a Hand-granado, and I am afraid it would prove not less Destructive, for the Reasons I am going to give, *viz.* Such a Bolus as this is to be given your Patient every three Hours, for three Days, as you inform us in one place, and in the very next page you seem to say, they should be taken for seven. Let us calculate how much Opium the poor Patient is destin'd to take in such a little Time. There is one Grain of Opium in every four Scruples of Venice Treacle. A Bolus every three Hours with a Dram of Venice Treacle in it, is an Ounce or eight Drams in 24 Hours, that is 24 Scruples which gives six Grains of Opium; this multiplied by three gives eighteen; and by seven forty-two; insomuch that a Patient in your method is to take in three Days 18 Grains of Opium, in seven forty-two. But for fear he shou'd not be dos'd sufficiently you

you take care to put Laudanum into the Drops, and (which I tremble to mention) a Draught every Night, if necessary, wherein is contain'd fifteen Drops of Laudanum, half a Scruple of Venice Treacle, and half an ounce of Diacodion. And after this, is it necessary you should tell us, that under these deplorable Circumstances, Deliriums, Comas, Convulsions, and other nervous Symptoms do appear? As if there was a Porter in Europe strong enough to bear the Effect of such Doses, without falling into these Symptoms, tho' he was to take them in a State of perfect Health; much less would he be able to escape these obvious Consequences under the Circumstances of a Fever attended with a Rheumatism, where it is Difficult sometimes to guard against *Deliriums, Comas, &c.* by the most approv'd Methods, so little is it necessary to give the Patient Medicines, that will in this Case most certainly cause them.

I hinted to you before that the two Physicians who for some Years practic'd in this Town, with great Success, treated their Patients in a method very different from that you recommend. As I am not going to teach you how to manage your Patients, it would be unnecessary to tell you the particulars of their Practice. But it may not be amiss to assure you that I have at this time upon my *File Prescrip-*
C
tions

tions wrote by those Gentlemen, for more than thirty Patients that labour'd under the Distemper you mention; and I dont remember that any one of these dy'd, that pursu'd their method regularly; so great was their Success. Now if their way of treating this Distemper was good, yours must necessarily be bad. And this I think myself so well assured off, that if in treating ten Patients in the method describ'd in your Book, you recover two, I will be oblig'd to make you any Submission you shall require.

I could quote you a hundred Authorities, and those too of the best, and most approv'd Authors which may serve to prove your method detestable, provided that which they recommend is good. But as this would scarcely be worth while, I shall content myself with one modern Author of great Reputation, I mean Boerhaave. This Author says as follows, viz. *A Rheumatism is to be cur'd by Bleeding; by repeated cooling Purges, with a Narcotic at Night after each; by soft tepid Baths, and cooling Fomentations, apply'd to the Part affected; by strong Vesicatories and Causteries; by Medicines extreamly diluting, and at the same time emollient.* And he ends his Treatise on this Subject with this remarkable Passage; HENCE APPEARS THE DANGER WHICH ATTENDS THE USE OF WARM

WARM MEDICINES, AND A TOO EARLY EXHIBITION OF OPIATES. He means that the use of hot Medicines, and Opiates are very likely to force the Rheumatism upon the Lungs or Brain; and then come on the *Deliriums, Comas, &c.* which I find you have so frequently met with. Such are *Boerhaave's* Sentiments upon a Rheumatism; whereas you dont so much as mention cooling Purges, where he thinks them most necessary. He directs an Opiate at Night after every Purge, a manifest proof that he thought them pernicious at any other Time. You direct excessive quantities of Opiates from the beginning. He prescribes cooling Fomentations; yours are hot and inflaming. He recommends diluting emollient Medicines; you advise Fire and Brimstone, and dilute with Brandy, for Sack, such as we commonly buy, has most certainly a great deal of Brandy in it.

As my Remarks have not been very long, my Quæries shall be as short, for I begin to be tir'd with so disagreeable a Subject.

First then, what has tempted you to set up your own SAGACIOUS GENIUS, in Opposition to common Sense, and all the greatest Men of your Profession; in all Ages?

Is it not superlatively wicked, to recommend a Method of Cure so pernicious as that of yours, and which might possibly be fatal to Thousands yet unborn, provided your Writings could long escape a Jakes? Tho' the present Generation has not been so favourable to you as your SAGACIOUS GENIUS may deserve, methinks you should have some Compassion upon Posterity, that cannot have offended you.

Lastly was it only the itch of Scribbling that tempted you, at any Rate, to Print?

I hope this was the Case; and if so, why in the Name of Goodness, would you not rather chuse to write Verses, for in Poetry you might have amus'd yourself without Guilt, tho' the Productions of your SAGACIOUS GENIUS were even as bad as the Poetical Works of your Friend Mr. ~~Heater~~, which, execrable as they are, however are attended with no ill Consequences to any Body, but himself.

I own I am far from entring into the Opinion of *Messieurs* the Criticks, who all endeavour to dissuade People born without a GENIUS, from making Verses. Now I think a bad Poet would probably make as bad a Figure in any other Situation where Sense is required to keep a Man from being contemptible. And really versifying is the most innocent way a Man can
stumble

stumble upon to render himself ridiculous.

I shall end this Epistle by recommending to you an Undertaking, that if executed with that Spirit and Vigour, with which you have began another, will in all Probability turn out the most Profit of the two. My Advice therefore is, that you immediately set up a Stage in the middle of the *Bull-ring*, and proceed in the following Manner. Let Mr. *Birch* mount at half an hour after One, dress'd in one of his *French Suits*, and he will make an incomparable *Jack-pudding*. You know upon these Occasions it is necessary to have a Person on purpose to be the *Merry-Andrew's BUTT*, and to Laugh at his Jokes. Therefore let Mr. *Higgs* without fail mount with him, whose Excellence, if he has any, consists in his Laugh. He would also make a very good *Toad-Eater*. *Puttal* would make a tolerable Figure with a *Trumpet*, after a little Application; and *Hector* in a short red Jacket, and with an artificial Tail would make an excellent *Jack-a-napes*, which you know seldom fails to attract the Eyes of the Rabble. But if this should not attain the desired End, *viz.* of getting a Crowd together, let *Higgs* prevail with some of the Ladies of his Acquaintance, from Mrs. *Bridgens's* or Mrs. *Purman's* to come upon the Stage to Tumble, and shew Postures, and your business is done.

Then

Then at half an hour after Two, put on a pair of Whiskers, command Silence, and harangue the Populace with the Virtues of your RESTORATIVE STYPTIC TINCTURE.

Then shall the People cry aloud, in the manner of the Jews speaking of the Calves in Bethel, **BEHOLD YOUR DOCTORS O ISRAEL!**

POSTSCRIPT.

I really thought I had done with you, but since I transcrib'd this for your perusal, behold another *Advertisement* arrives, of the same Leaven as the former.

Birmingham Nov. 8. 1739.

Whereas it has been reported, that I accepted of an Invitation to this Town, purely for the Service of Mr. Edward Nuttall and Company and their Patients, I apprehend it incumbent upon me to declare that the Report is false and malicious; and that the Poor in general shall be entitled to my Advice Gratis on all Occasions; and that I shall readily attend all Persons, requiring my Assistance, who now do, or hereafter may employ, any other Apothecary

*in this Town, &c. in such a Manner as is
consistent with the Character of a Physician
of a regular Education, and the Experience
of above twenty Years in Practice.*

John Cheshire.

This is drawn up with so much Truth, Spirit, and Vivacity, and the Poor are lugg'd in so prettily by the Head and Shoulders, that I am sure no Body, but your Friend Mr. ~~Heator~~, could pen it. However, be it his, or be it yours, 'tis pity so great a Genius should go unrewarded. Methinks the place of Secretary to an itinerant *Rat-Catcher* would be a Post adequate to the Capacity of the Author, and a considerable Preferment too; for I think they generally Advertise wherever they come, and are so kind as to offer their ASSISTANCE to all good Housewives that are in Pain for their *Cheese* and *Bacon*.

However, to be serious for one moment, I assure you that I never knew any one either of the late or present Physicians in Town, or Country refuse their Advice and Assistance to poor People, or Servants, *Gratis*; and I believe every Apothecary in Town can say the same.

For my own part, I have attended many poor Patients with every one of them, where they have neither expected a Fee, nor I to be paid for my Medicines. And this is a thing so notoriously known in Town, that 'tis unnecessary to insist any farther upon it.

F I N I S.

