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NATURE'S ASSISTANT

TO THE
RESTORATION OF HEALTH
IN A
VARIETY OF COMPLAINTS,

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

AN ADDRESS

TO

PARENTS, TUTORS, AND SCHOOLMASTERS;

WITH

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN AND BOYS,

RESPECTING

A DESTRUCTIVE HABIT OF A PRIVATE NATURE.

BY J. HODSON, M. D.

AUTHOR OF SEVERAL VALUABLE THEOLOGICAL TRACTS.

THE THIRTEENTH EDITION.

O FOR THAT WARNING VOICE WHICH HE WHO SAW
TH' APOCALYPS HEARD CRY IN HEAVEN ALOUD! MILTON.

L O N D O N :

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ADDRESS TO THE
DIRECTOR OF THE
BUREAU OF THE
INTERNAL REVENUE

BY J. HODSON, M.D.

THE
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TO THE
PRESIDENT AND FELLOWS
OF THE
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
L O N D O N.

GENTLEMEN,

THE former editions of this tract, which has been so well received by the public, were, with propriety, dedicated to that Professor under whose tuition I applied myself to the study of medicine—Dr. Charles Collignon, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge. He has finished his course of lectures on the theatre of life, and left his pupils to improve from his labours and example.

Eager to applaud wherever I find an opportunity, I cannot, in presenting the public with a new and enlarged edition, omit acknowledging the politeness which I have experienced from many members of the College, and the particular marks of respect shewn to me by those, with whom I have the happiness of being personally intimate. At the same time, however, I think myself perfectly free to censure those whose public conduct appears to deserve it.

By a continual study for the improvement of my medicines, and a diligent attention to the cases of those patients who have thought proper to consult me, I have endeavoured to contribute my share towards rescuing the proprietors of public nostrums from that *odium* under which they have the misfortune to labour; and I recommend all *regular* practitioners to act equally as conscientious.

The discoverers or proprietors of public medicines, whether they possess any real knowledge of physic or not, have been branded with the name of *Quacks*; but it is feared, that the *greatest* quacks will be found amongst the regular-bred practitioners, who are *supposed* to be acquainted with the generality of *diseases* as well as with their particular remedies:—for the proprietor of a public medicine administers *his* remedy only in *one* or a few particular complaints, for which it is deemed a specific; and was *He* to recommend the same mode of treatment to a patient afflicted with a *pleurisy*, as he did to a *hypochondriac*, *HE* would justly be held in the greatest derision; but a *regular* practitioner has full liberty, like Dr. Sangrado, to think *bleeding* and *warm water* universal remedies! Without incurring the censure of ignorance, the *Balsam of Cavi* may, by *Him* be considered as the grand panacea, and the *dry vomit* as a specific in *all* cases. I have now by me a prescription *generally* given by a late celebrated popular physician: In one instance within my own knowledge, it was prescribed to a delicate young lady about sixteen, for an obstruction peculiar to her age; and in another, to a stout middle-aged man, in a case *not exactly similar*; and I now know a practitioner,

who

who tries the effects of any *new* drug which comes into *fashion*, by administering it in *all* cases indiscriminately, until his enquiries generally terminate in a conclusion, that it possesses *no* virtue at all.

The *regular* practitioner has one advantage, however, which the *quack* can never attain to; which is, that if a patient dies whilst taking a medicine from the latter, it is the medicine which *kills him*, and the proprietor is never forgiven; but amongst the ten thousand times ten thousand which die *secundem artem*, it only happens that the physician has *mistaken the case*, or he was *called in too late*. Therefore we SELDOM hear of a person dying under a *quack*.

That universal benevolence, and that spirit of christian charity, so strongly inculcated by the Divine Author of the law of love, which is given unto us in the gospel of peace, ought to be particularly cherished by, and conspicuous in, those whose office and duty it is to imitate the First and Great Physician of the Universe: HE is no respecter of persons; but WHOSOEVER feareth him and doeth good, is accepted of Him, without enquiring whether he is a member of the College, or hath ever advertised a medicine. But those who *should be* his followers, not only "shut the gates of mercy" on all out of the pale of their own *monastery*, but extend their inveteracy to the distressed *widows* and to the *orphans yet unborn*, of any medical man, who hath had the philanthropy to publish to the world, that he is enabled to cure a violent disease, when the Dignitaries of his college have been consulted in vain; for in a pamphlet lately

put into my hands, containing *Laws of the Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men in London and its vicinity*, I find the following clause: "Any member, who shall publicly advertise any medicine, as a secret, either as to ingredients or mode of preparation; or who shall publicly advertise to CURE ANY DISEASE; and who shall not totally discontinue the said practice—shall cease to be a member"—so that his widow and children are, by the father's philanthropy, excluded any benefit to be derived from this society of members of the College. At the head of this benevolent institution, I see the following respectable names: Right Hon. Earl of Leicester, Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Warren, Dr. Turton, Dr. Lettsom, Dr. Reynolds, Dr. Pitcairn!!!

In the early ages of medicine, it should seem that physicians confined their practice chiefly to some particular disease, or to the effects of a few particular remedies; and these remedies were very simple, being chiefly selected from the vegetable kingdom.

After ages degenerated strangely from this simplicity; and in process of time, instead of the pure productions of our mother earth, we find all kinds of filth introduced into the *Materia Medica*; infomuch that the physician's prescriptions might nearly be made up from a dunghill or a charnel-house—and the excrement of a dove was a bolus for a dying patient.

There

There is now, and appears always to have been, a *fashion* in physic, as much as in dress; and it is most to be lamented, that whilst *in fashion*, be a thing ever so absurd, it will be adopted, but when its reign is over, be it ever so useful, it is, in a great measure, rejected. Hence many valuable simples are sunk into disrepute, whilst a variety of insignificant though laborious compounds are held forth as the *philosopher's stone*.

Having thus tried Nature in her pure as well as her most impure state, *Art* was called in as an handmaid or mediator: Chemistry came in fashion; and by the help of an *ordeal trial*, the inhabitants of the grave and the refuse of a dunghill are *purified and made white*; whilst, in many instances, even the native robe of innocence, which Nature gave to her own children, is torn from them, and they are robbed of that virtue, which they did once inherit from their parent.

I do not mean, however, to condemn *useful* or experimental chemistry: By that we are supplied with some articles of much consequence in the present practice; yet by that we are also not only deprived of many valuable simples, but are supplied with a number of laborious trifles.—Be it, then, the physician's care to discriminate: Let *him* attend to the real interest of his patient! Let him, in selecting even from *fashionable* drugs, “refuse the evil, and chuse the good,” that the sons of affliction may rise up to praise him, and the daughters of disease call down blessings upon his head.

Whether the patient's faith has been the ground of the physician's practice, or the practice of the physician that of the patient's faith, I will not determine; but certain it is, that the *faith* of one has been in perfect unity with the *practice* of the other; and it appears, that a dying patient would have a much greater reliance on the effects of a few grains of chemical dust, or a scruple of bark brought from Mexico or Peru, than in all the simples to be gathered in our fields, or in the bark of any tree which his own country produces.

Happy nation! the time of your physical vexation is no more!—Your darkness is dispersing! This is the dawning of that day, when Medicine shall recover its native simplicity, and *the Sun of Medicine shall surely arise with healing on his wings*. The study of botany, and the reduction of that study to useful purposes, is now coming again *into fashion*, and is encouraged by men of learning, ability, and integrity. Every day some new star is appearing in the botanic hemisphere. The various and excellent works which have been lately and are now publishing, tending to facilitate and encourage the study of medical botany, are a particular honour to the persons concerned in them, as well as an ornament to the nation. The works of Woodeville, Baylis, Hill, Culpepper, and every other publication which tends to promote that useful branch of medical enquiry, cannot be too strongly recommended to the attention of students and young practitioners in physic, and *You*, who have the direction of their

their studies, will, doubtless, lead them through these pleasing themes.

YOU, Gentlemen, to whom these few pages are addressed, YOU are the guardians of the public health:—YOU are the dispensers of happiness to the ten thousand thousand children of affliction: YOUR's is the pleasing study to cause the mourner to rejoice—to raise him from the bed of sickness! 'Tis YOUR's to restore a husband to the widow, and a parent to the child!—Like the great Elijah, YOU are made prophets of the Most High God, and enabled to restore life unto the widow's son!—Like James and John, YOU are made apostles of your Great Redeemer, and are enabled to say to the lame man, "Arise, take up thy bed and walk!"—Yea, like that Great Redeemer himself, YOU are appointed to bring "peace on earth, goodwill towards man!"—Look well, then, to this your solemn charge! Seek and save those that are lost in the gulph of misery and disease: Follow the steps of your Great Master: Study the most easy, the most simple, and the most safe methods of restoring them from that state into which they are fallen!

And O, whilst you are thus employed, suffer *me* also—even *ME*, the humblest of the healing train, to join with you in this heavenly amusement! Let *ME* also join with YOU, in searching for that *tree, the leaves of which are for the healing of the nations; whose fruit should be for meat, and whose leaves for medicine.* And whilst we are all studious, and diligently employed to discover remedies that

will counteract the effects of disease on the body, or restore to health a disordered frame; let us kindly endeavour to soothe the disorders of the mind, and mitigate the sorrows of affliction and distress. And when we have pointed out to the votary of Pleasure, the precipice on which he stands; when we have shewn to the slave of Vice, the chains which he is forging for himself; when we have snatched the victims of Disease, from the destruction which his own folly was driving him into—let us further endeavour to enchant them with the bright forms of Truth and Virtue, and lead them to that fountain, which is alone able to cleanse them from all impurity.

SUCH IS THE PHYSICIAN'S DUTY! And such, I trust will be the practice of all those who conscientiously enter into the medical profession—whether as a Fellow of the College, a Member of the Corporation, or a Freeman of the Company; as well as of all those who, unconnected with any college, corporation, or company, venture on the wide field of physic, supported only by their own endeavours, and the philanthropic exertion of those talents with which they have been entrusted, and which they have been studious to improve.

Equally free to applaud as to censure those of my own profession, whenever I find occasion, I cannot close this address without repeating my testimony of the liberality of many members of the college, who, whilst they profess their disapprobation of public medicines, (or *Nostrums* as they are generally termed) have given such a sanction to
my

my Vegetable Syrup as to recommend it to their patients. —The public, as well as themselves, will reap the advantage of their liberality; for probably the period is at no great distance, when the secret of its preparation will be laid open on very liberal terms. The recipe for preparing this medicine was obtained by me at a very great expence—that of many thousand pounds. Until that sum is in some reasonable measure repaid, I cannot compleat my design; but when that is done, it is my intention to divulge the secret for the benefit of the rising generation, that they may know the wonders of the Vegetable kingdom, and be thence led to seek for assistance in those simple remedies which Nature alone will supply. Till which time, I beg to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant,

JAMES HODSON.

Hatton-Garden,

1794.

I N T R O D U C T I O N .

ALTHOUGH the following pages were written with an intent to recommend a few secret prescriptions, yet it is presumed, that there is nothing contained therein but what is founded upon Reason, as well as upon that firm basis of all Medical Knowledge—Practical Experience.

The express purpose of this publication being thus acknowledged, it scarcely need be observed, that it is not intended so much for the critical eye of the learned, as for the instruction of the ignorant, the illiterate, and the afflicted. The language is, therefore, adapted to the most simple capacity, and it is to be hoped will be sufficiently understood by those for whom it is chiefly designed. The more learned and exalted reader, however, if afflicted, may receive instruction therefrom, and considering its usefulness only, will kindly cast the veil of charity over the numerous blemishes, which he may discover therein.

The catalogue of public medicines is already so large, that one would suppose it almost impossible for any thing new to be added thereto, did not every day's experience convince us, that the Faculty have not yet arrived to that
great

great degree of perfection in the healing art, as to have discovered remedies for all the complaints and disorders incident to the human frame.—A newspaper is now become the chief vehicle for giving information to the afflicted, where they may apply for relief in sickness, lameness, or any other calamity which may happen to the body; and every humane person, who is possessed of a remedy for any particular complaint, thinks it his duty to make known to the world, that he will supply the afflicted with his remedy at a moderate profit.

Never, perhaps, was there an age, wherein the preparers and venders of medicines were so numerous as at present; the press daily teems with their productions; the newspapers are crowded with their lists of cures; and we are perpetually hearing of some grateful person, who is sending forth his thanks in print, for having been restored to health from a dangerous disease, and miraculously rescued from the jaws of Death, by syrups, tinctures, powders, drops, and balsams, prepared by these advertisers. Their essays, treatises, and dissertations on the various diseases incident to mankind, have been purchased with avidity, and read with attention; they have impressed on the minds of the readers a favourable opinion of the compositions they recommend; and, by explaining the peculiar ease with which they may be taken, and the very great probability of their performing an effectual cure, they have established an extensive sale for their articles, and are at this time held by many in the highest esteem, as the universal dispensers of health and long life.

There is, on the contrary, a number of persons with whom a prejudice against these medicines hath taken root, and who exclaim against the inventors of them in the most vehement manner, and vilify both them and their medicines with names the most opprobrious and undeserved. And why?—Merely because they are *advertised*. Are their virtues lessened by this means? Does an advertisement in a public newspaper render the medicine less efficacious or valuable? In the eye of reason it should seem otherwise; but if the assertions of our adversaries may be credited, one single advertisement subverts the whole mass of ingredients, destroys the nature of the composition, and takes away all its power.

Yet what is there in a newspaper that should occasion this mighty disgrace? They were at first, indeed, merely conveyancers of *political* information—disclosing the secrets of ministerial councils, and prefiging to the public a future peace or war; but their plan has since been materially altered and improved; they are now become the vehicles of general information; and there is scarcely any article in life, of which we stand in need, but what an advertisement will more easily procure than any other means we can devise.—People are thoroughly convinced of this advantage, and hence it is that advertisements are so numerous in all our newspapers: They form a considerable part of their contents, and to men of business are certainly the most valuable. The Merchant, by this means, knows the departure, voyages, and arrivals of his vessels; the Sportsman is presented with an account of the country races, as also
with

with the sales of horses and their pedigrees; the Farmer sees the state of the harvest through the kingdom, and reads of the improvements in husbandry; and the Tradesman has a variety of information, which at once pleases and instructs him. Nor are the Ladies exempt from deriving advantages from a newspaper. In that they trace the progress of fashion through all its various windings, learn who appeared the most brilliant at the ball or in the drawing-room, see when all the places of diversion open and shut, are informed who sells the most valuable perfumes, and read a long list of births and marriages; whilst the Humane Christian, whose heart melts at the woes of his fellow mortals, may find, from reading the newspapers, an ample field for exercising that greatest of all christian virtues—Charity.

And yet shall it be reckoned a crime, if the old and feeble invalid, whose infirmities confine him from the busy world, but who is still desirous of knowing how affairs go on, and *therefore reads the News*; shall it be reckoned a crime, if in the same paper that he reads for amusement, he reads also how he may be relieved from his affliction? The proprietors of many medicines have no resource but this. The entrance to every other path is shut against them; they are, therefore, the last persons that should be spoke against for following this serviceable method.

The cures done by the faculty are such as must excite the wonder and gratitude of all who have been witnesses to them; but did there yet remain one single disorder which
they

they cannot cure, a medicine calculated to remove such complaint, and which is able to remove it, is certainly deserving public protection and encouragement.

And does not every day present us with the indisputable testimonies of living witnesses, who, but for the relief of these advertised medicines, had certainly fallen a sacrifice to their disorder; or what, perhaps, is still worse, had continued miserable objects of distress, unhappy in themselves, and troublesome to their friends.

How numerous are the accounts which are thus produced of persons being cured by this means! and how sincere a pleasure must every feeling mind receive from a perusal of such valuable cures, and from the reflection, that we are not destitute of remedies for our most dangerous disorders, though given up by the faculty as totally incurable!

But as most the noble designs and best institutions are subject to perversion, it would be a want of candour in defending the mode of advertising medicines, if we did not at the same time express our just abhorrence of the villainy of those impostors, who make use of this method to rob the unwary not only of their money, without affording relief to them, but a great many even of their lives. A subject wherein our lives are so materially concerned, is too serious and important to be treated on with levity, or with a design of furthering the private interest of any class of people; and therefore can be no
excuse

excuse for him, who to answer this selfish purpose, would endeavour to establish erroneous principles among the multitude, and persuade them to the application of medicines, which destroy, instead of curing them.

In general, however, these kind of impostors confine themselves to a certain indelicate complaint, which hath been fatal to many young persons of both sexes. Unhappy objects! borne away by a fondness for inordinate pleasure, or ruined perhaps, by some deceitful wretch, they are insensibly led on to this practice, and ere they reach the meridian of their lives, they fall a prey to an infamous disease. The fear of publishing their situation frequently prevents them seeking a timely remedy, and the poison in the mean while spreads through all their veins, till at length they are reduced to the disagreeable necessity of submitting to the most torturing operations, or of sinking into the grave amidst inconceivable agonies.

Here, surely, is distress sufficient to excite our pity; and it cannot but be expected that proper encouragement will be given to him who can furnish a simple medicine, which may recover these miserable sufferers, without exposing them to a violent operation, or occasioning the least injury to their constitution. Such a remedy is recommended in the course of the following pages: Its efficacy has been happily experienced by thousands, who, from the brink of the grave, have been restored to life and health, and from being a burthen to themselves and the public, have been rendered useful and valuable members of society.

And

And such has been the effect of this remedy on some of the patients, that though before unwilling to have their situation known, they have afterwards readily published their case, as an instance of gratitude to the Proprietor, and as a means of pointing out a cure to those who stand in need of it.

As the Proprietor of the after-mentioned medicines is convinced of their superior efficacy in the complaints for which they are recommended, by numerous instances of success, he doubts not of their being properly distinguished by a judicious public. By steady perseverance in their use, and implicit obedience to the directions given with each, he has every reason to hope for success; but even should they ever be found not to possess the desired efficacy, they have at least this excellent property, that the patient is never left in a worse state than when he began the use of them.—He therefore only wishes for an impartial trial of them; and whoever should taken upon himself to condemn any medicine, before he has taken the trouble to enquire how far it deserves his censure, betrays a mind full of hatred and envy, which cannot bear to see the prosperity of another, without endeavouring to injure him and destroy his reputation.

But the recommending proper remedies to those already afflicted, is not the only intent of these pages: One grand motive of them is to guard unwary youth from “the deceitfulness of sin”—to warn them falling into a delusive habit, that fascinates the senses, and allures its votaries to the

the frequent but solitary commission of a vice, which leaves a gloom upon the mind, a depression upon the spirits, and a melancholy upon the soul, which, in the end, renders life a burthen, and every reasonable gratification and rational faculty of the man, without enjoyment.—Should a perusal of these pages—a serious reflection upon the melancholy cases inserted at the end, and an impartial view of the dreadful consequences which many thousands of young people have brought upon themselves for the want of such a friendly guide—should this again be (for such has already been) the effect of this publication—should it prove the means of leading ignorant, unguarded Youth, from the dark precipice of Falshood and Vice, to the bright realms of Truth and Virtue, inestimable will be the satisfaction of the author, and happy, thrice happy will it be for the reader.

As members of society, and as well wishers to our fellow creatures, it is our duty, no doubt, to encourage all discoveries which tend to public utility; and those which are conducive to the preservation of our lives and constitutions, are certainly useful in the highest degree.—The disagreeable effects arising from the loss of health are sufficiently numerous, and speak for themselves.—From the cradle to the grave we are the subjects of disease, and our lives are a series of misery and pain.

HATTON-GARDEN,

1791.

J. H.

TO

TO THE PUBLIC.

TO insert all the cases and cures which Dr. Hodson is in possession of, would alone require some volumes, instead of the part only of a small pamphlet. The few which are hereafter selected, are convincing evidences of the efficacy of the medicines recommended: Those of the fourth part particularly point out the various consequences which ensue from giving way to imprudent habits and fashionable vices, and thereby tend to guard unwary youth from those fatal rocks on which thousands have been unfortunately wrecked.

These complaints seldom coming within the observation of gentlemen in the *general* line of practice, it is no reflection upon their knowledge or judgment to say, that very few of them have an opportunity of that experience which is the only solid foundation of Medical Fame; whilst Dr. Hodson's very extensive practice and particular attention in these cases, enables him to afford that permanent relief to such unfortunate patients, as, perhaps, they cannot experience under any other physician in the kingdom.

☞ In order that boys, servants, and all those who cannot afford a Fee, may not be deprived of proper instructions, Dr. Hodson may be consulted gratis every *Monday*, that being the only **PUBLIC DAY**, appointed for the benefit of those who cannot afford a fee. But as the Doctor's practice is now become so great and extensive, and his constant engagements require a considerable portion of his time and attendance, upon a consultation any other day than his regular public one, he expects the usual compliment

ment of One Guinea; but all written cases, or letters for advice, to be answered at his leisure, are required to inclose only Half-a-Guinea.—And in order that he may be as universally useful as possible, to persons labouring under any of the dreadful complaints afore-mentioned; those whose circumstances will not permit them to go through a course of his Vegetable Syrup or Restorative Drops, will be supplied with medicines at an inferior price, adapted to their disorders.

It may be proper, however, to notice, that Dr. Hodson having some literary pursuits which engage a considerable portion of his time, he finds it necessary to limit the hours when he may be consulted, so far as to say that he attends at his apartments, No. 24, (removed from No. 29), *Hatton Garden*, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS only, from *Eleven o'clock till Four*; but all letters, boxes, and parcels sent at any time to No. 24, will be safely delivered and duly attended to. And as patients from the country frequently come from a great distance, in order to consult him, without previous notice, they are hereby informed, that the MONTH OF JULY is a time when the Dr. is very seldom in London.

* * * Persons in the country who wish to have any of the medicines immediately from the Doctor, by sending the money for any quantity they think proper, (and in small orders one shilling more for a box) will have them sent by such carrier as they shall appoint. Orders with a draft for any sum may be sent by the Post, and the balance will be returned in the box; orders with cash, may be inclosed in a box or small parcel, by any of the coaches, diligences, or waggons, and will be duly attended to; or
money

money may be paid to any of the Postmasters in the country, who will give a receipt for the same; which receipt being inclosed to Dr. Hodson, he can receive the money at the General-post-office in town.

N. B. *It is necessary to observe, that the delivery of every parcel from the country is attended with an expence of portorage, exclusive of carriage, and all letters with remittances are charged in proportion thereto; it is therefore particularly to be noticed, that in future the postage of all letters whatever are to be paid, and the carriage of all parcels, or a sufficient sum inclosed for that purpose, over and above what is to be returned in medicines. But in order to encourage patients to send to the proprietor for them, by which means they will be sure to have them genuine, for a remittance of a Five Pound Bank Bill, he will return medicines to the value of Five Guineas.*

Dr. Hodson's country residence is at *North End, Fulham*, (a remarkable fine air and healthy situation, particularly for consumptive people) three miles from Hyde Park Corner; and as it is frequently the desire, and in some cases absolutely necessary, for patients to be under his immediate inspection, they may be supplied with every accommodation of board, apartments, and attendance, in his own house, on terms from three guineas and half per week to twenty guineas, according to the circumstances of their cases, or the nature of their accommodations, either with or without the use of a carriage.

Dr. Hodson's Medicines may be obtained every day at the following, which are the only appointed places of sale, viz. Mr. Tutt's, Royal Exchange; Mr. Matthews's, No. 18, Strand; and Mr. Bacon's, in Oxford-street, London. And in the country, at the places mentioned in the next page, viz.

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|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bath—Crutwell | Liverpool—Billinge |
| Bideford—Handford | Ditto—Phillips |
| Birmingham—Pearson | Louth—Marsh |
| Ditto—Swinney | Lynn—Marshall |
| Boston—Worley | Ditto—Gale |
| Bristol—Rudhall | Maidstone—Blake |
| Bury—Gedge | Manchester—Harrop |
| Ditto—Middleditch | Ditto—Owen |
| Cambridge—Hodson | Ditto—Kirk and Harrison |
| Canterbury—Simmons and Co. | Newcastle—Hall and Elliott |
| Chelmsford—Clachar and Co. | Ditto—M. Brown |
| Chester—Poole | Newmarket—Baddison |
| Coventry—Rollason | Northallerton—Langdale |
| Derby—Pritchard | Northampton—Marshall |
| Doncaster—Sanderfon | Norwich,—Yarrington and Co. |
| Edinburgh—Watson and Co. | Ditto—Crouse |
| Ely—Harwood | Nottingham—Burbage |
| Exeter—Trewman | Oxford—Jackson |
| Ditto—Grigg | Peterboro'—Jacob |
| Farnham—Cook | Plymouth—Haydon |
| Glasgow—Mennons | Reading—Smart and Co. |
| Gloucester—Raikes | Saffron Walden—Payn |
| Grantham—Quanbro' | Salisbury—Collins |
| Hastings—Barry | Sheffield—Pierfon |
| Hereford—Walker | Sherborne—Goadby and Co. |
| Hull—Lee and Co. | Shrewsbury—Wood |
| Huntingdon—Jenkinson | Spalding—Albin |
| Ipswich—Forster | Stamford—Newcomb |
| Leeds—Wright | Tewksbury—Dyde |
| Ditto—Binns | Upton—Holt |
| Lewes—Lee | Whitehaven—Ware |
| Limerick—Watson and Co. | Wisbech—White |
| Lincoln—Drummond | Worcester—Tymbs |
| Ditto—Brooke | York—Blanchard. |

NATURE'S ASSISTANT.

PART I.

To the afflicted with the Scurvy, Scrophula, Cancers, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Piles, Paralytic Complaints, Inflammation of the Eyes, Pimpled Faces, St. Anthony's Fire, Impurities after the Small-pox or Measles, Female Obstructions or Suppressions; and any Disorder originating in a Foulness of the Blood and Juices, or occasioned by an obstructed Perspiration.

ANCIENT medical writers have been at much trouble in distinguishing the various disorders of the skin, of which they have made up a very considerable catalogue; but the denomination of *Scurvy* hath, in modern times, been given to the whole class, as well as to all cutaneous eruptions whatever; nor is it meant here to attempt the distinction, as the remedy proposed is applicable to all the disorders ranked under that head.

The *Scurvy*, in many parts of the world, is considered as an endemic evil, and for above a century was the scourge of Europe. In armies it hath frequently been reckoned to destroy more lives than the sword; and

where it does not by itself rise to so visible a calamity, is frequently a dreadful addition to the malignity of other diseases.

Scorbutic complaints were for a long series of years imagined to be far beyond the power of medicine; and many an unhappy mortal has gone through the whole *Materia Medica* for this disorder, without receiving any real benefit: Sea-water has been tried without effect; the several hospitals have not been more successful, and the patient, after lingering from year to year, became a spectacle too horrid to behold, and gladly received the finishing stroke of death. Happily, however, this is not *now* the case: Plain simple methods have been discovered of putting a stop to this consuming plague, and its danger obviated. But, alas! mankind having totally lost their original simplicity, they have lost also all relish for simple remedies: They seek after signs and wonders, expecting medicines that will work miracles, and think it too much trouble to "wash and be clean." Like Naaman the Syrian, they think, "He will surely come out to me, and stand and call on the name of the Lord his God, and strike his hand over the place, and recover the leper," without calling *themselves* upon the name of the Lord, and applying the means which he hath appointed. Indeed it is much to be lamented, that very few people have sufficient confidence in the means which Providence hath put in their own power, for eradicating this troublesome disorder; not reflecting, that all medicine will be taken in vain, if they do not assist its operations by a proper attention to other particulars.

The real Scurvy occurs in different habits and in different constitutions. Other diseases are often mistaken for *this*, and this is as frequently mistaken for *other* complaints.

plaints. It may (Dr. Lind observes) take its origin from many causes, perhaps little suspected to give rise to such a disorder. It may be occasioned after a fever, by unsound viscera, or by a vitiated state of the blood; and experience has sufficiently proved, that many of those obstinate cases which occur in patients who have undergone repeated courses of mercury for a supposed venereal taint, are *really* scorbutic. Persons whose constitutions are hereditarily liable to the scorbutic corruption, cannot bear the operation of mercury in any form or shape whatever, even in a very small quantity; therefore when that medicine hath been freely and injudiciously administered to them, it more particularly disposes such constitution to receive the scorbutic taint from any obvious external cause.

This disease is in some measure hereditary to British constitutions, and it may also be contracted by a variety or complication of external causes; the chief of which are a cold and moist air, damp rooms, beds and clothes, gross viscid food, and want of exercise; and whatever closes the pores of the skin, and lessens or obstructs perspiration.

It is so *general* a disorder, that few people are free from it, and its symptoms are so various and uncertain, that it can be no wonder it is so frequently mistaken for other complaints. A scorbutic humour in the blood does not always manifest itself outwardly by blotches and spots upon the skin; but often lurks within, and occasions such symptoms that the patient has no idea that the effects are produced by such a cause.—Where there are external eruptions, there can be no doubt of the patient being scorbutic; but the inward symptoms are so difficult to describe, that Mathiolus has very justly observed, “If any one is ill and knows not his complaint, let him suspect the Scurvy.”

Boerhaave, Sydenham, Hoffman, Pringle, and other excellent writers and professors of the medical art, have given accurate descriptions of the Scurvy, so fatal to mariners in general, and have assigned the principal causes of the disorder.

Dr. Pringle ascribes it, particularly in long voyages, to corrupted air and provisions on board unventilated ships.

Boerhaave allows, that the Scurvy chiefly affects the inhabitants of cold northern climates, particularly in marshes, low, fat and moist soils, near stagnating waters, whether fresh or salt. Persons of sedentary lives are most subject to it; those also that feed on salted and smok-dried flesh or fish, sea biscuit, stinking water, and salt old cheese.—To which (as Mr. Clark observes) may be added “that putrid water is of itself sufficient to corrupt, by slow degrees, the whole mass of blood, lymph, and other juices and secretions from these two first.”

The *cause* and *nature* of the SEA SCURVY, so common and fatal to sailors and mariners in general, arises, then, “from an alkalescent and putrescent state of the blood, a hot acrimonious quality in it, which occasions it to be unequally fluid, part being thick and grumous, and part broken and dissolved, without having its due crasis and consistence in any channels of its circulation. In the judgment of the best writers, it flows from a relaxed state of the solids, and a dissolution of the fluids.”

The LAND SCURVY is generally supposed to originate from an aciescent or sour state of the blood.

The above are the chief *causes* of this fatal disorder, acknowledged to be the most virulent of all chronical distempers. But as Dr. Mead observes, “It is a disease so various and different in *appearance*, that it does not seem

to be one and the same disorder. This is one reason why many are afflicted with it, and know it not, as it assumes various forms of pains, rheumatism wandering and fixed, great depression of spirits, hypochondriacal and hysterical symptoms, unsuspected of a scorbutic cause, as the distemper lurks in the blood, not yet having put on its usual appearance on the skin, legs," &c.

A very common consequence of a scorbutic habit is ulcerated lungs. Also difficulty of breathing, nausea and vomiting; looseness and costiveness, fainting fits, pains in every part of the body, burning pains in the kidneys and urinary passage (commonly mistaken for the stone and gravel), hard tumours in the groin, and other glandular parts of the body, pricking pains in the soles of the feet, weakness of the whole nervous system, cramps, convulsions, drowsiness, languor, tremor of the limbs, the dropsy, with a variety of other symptoms, particularly those incident to females, may all proceed from a scorbutic habit, and can only be relieved by restoring the blood to a state of purity; and it is in vain to seek for any relief without an attention to that as the primary object.

Dr. Cheyne has very justly observed, that "There is no chronic distemper whatsoever more universal, more obstinate, and more fatal in Britain, than the *Scurvy*, taken in its general extent. Scarce any one chronic disorder but owes its origin to a scorbutic cachexy, or is so complicated with it, that it furnishes its most cruel and obstinate symptoms. To it we owe *all the dropsies* that happen after the meridian of life; all diabetes, asthmas, consumptions of several kinds, many sorts of cholics and diarrhoeas; some kinds of gout and rheumatisms; all *palsies*; various kinds of ulcers, and possibly the cancer itself; most cutaneous foulnesses,

foulnesses, weakly constitutions, bad digestions, vapours, melancholies, and almost all nervous distempers whatsoever."

Hence it should seem almost impossible to lay down, in a regular system, the symptoms which indicate the presence and stage of this disorder; yet as this book is now in universal estimation, and read by persons of all ranks, both on land and at sea, and its sale being extended through England, Scotland, Ireland, America, and the Indies, in order to make it as generally useful as possible the following description is selected from the most experienced and skilful of the faculty.

Sydenham says, "The Scurvy is known by a spontaneous weariness, a heaviness of the body, difficulty of breathing, especially after motion, rottenness of the gums, stinking breath, frequent bleeding of the nose, difficulty of walking, sometimes a swelling, and sometimes a falling away of the legs, in which there are always livid, plumbeous, yellow, or violet-coloured spots, with the face generally of a pale, tawney colour.

Boerhaave, (who saw the most virulent kinds of this disorder in Holland) has marked, with great precision, the several stages of it.

"The first stage begins with unusual laziness, spontaneous weariness, a pain in all the muscles, as if over-tired, especially in the legs and loins; when the patient awakes in the morning, all his joints and muscles seem to be tired and bruised.

"In the second stage, the gums swell, grow painful, hot, and itching, bleeding upon the least pressure; the roots of the teeth become bare and loose; he feels pains in all the external and internal parts of the body imitating distempers proper to various parts.

"In

“ In the third stage, the gums become putrid, with a cadaverous smell; when they are inflamed, blood distils from them, and a gangrene ensues; the loose teeth by degrees grow yellow, black, and rotten; there are often hæmorrhages, which break out from the skin, without any appearance of a wound, from the lips, gums, mouth, nose, lungs, stomach, liver, spleen, pancreas, intestines, womb; kidneys, &c.—Obstinate ulcers arise, which no application can cure, and are apt to turn to a gangrene; they break out in all parts of the body, but especially in the legs, and are attended with a stench; there is a kind of itch, and dry scabs, with a dry mild leprosy; the blood drawn from the veins is black and grumous, and yet wants its due consistence in the fibrous parts; the serum is salt, sharp, and abounding with a yellowish green mucus on the surface; there are gnawing and tormenting pains, quickly shifting from place to place, which grow more violent in the night, affecting all the joints, bones, and viscera.

“ In the fourth stage, there are fevers of various kinds, which bring on an atrophy, sometimes diarrhœas, dysenteries, or violent stranguries, as also faintings, and mortal anxieties, a dropsy, consumption, convulsions, trembling, a palsy, black spots, voiding of blood upwards and downwards, a putrefaction of the liver, spleen, pancreas and mesentery, and now the contagion spreads rapidly, and death soon follows.”

It may not be improper to observe here, That however virulent the symptoms of this disorder might be in the time of Sydenham or Boerhaave, the mere Scurvy now scarcely ever puts on such a high degree of virulence as above described; and the most common and obvious

symptoms are thus comprized in a plain and concise manner by Mr. Clark :

“ A listlessness to action and motion, a fallow and bloated countenance, a general weakness, heaviness, and weariness, without any cause to produce such effects, difficulty of breathing, stinking breath, soft, spongy, and bleeding gums, livid, black and blue spots on the skin, on the legs, and other parts of the body, swellings and wastings of the legs, contractions of the tendons, faintings, and, not unfrequently, sudden death.”

No symptom of this disorder is more disagreeable to the patient, than the scorbutic ulcer; and there is no symptom, perhaps, to which improper remedies are more generally applied.—“ With respect to the use of mercury in these kind of ulcers, it ought always to be had in view, that in such as are really scorbutic, instead of acting as a remedy, if given in any considerable quantity, it proves almost a certain poison.”—*Bell on Ulcers*. And indeed a long-continued use of mercury is in *no case* free from danger, as it evidently colliquates the whole mass of blood, weakens the nerves, and brings on tremors and palsies.

Dr. Lind, in his universally admired Treatise on the Scurvy, speaking of real scorbutic ulcers, says, “ The slightest bruises and wounds of scorbutic persons degenerate into such ulcers;” but mercury, he adds, “ in a truly scorbutic ulcer, is the most dangerous and pernicious medicine that can be administered.—There are few medicines carried out in a sea chest which are here of service. Those of the mineral kingdom, such as steel, antimony, and especially mercury, do manifest *harm*. Vegetables have great and peculiar virtues in this disease, arising from a combination of various qualities; and the *best remedies* are furnished from

from a composition of different plants, most eminent for the properties required. Upon the whole it follows, and will be found true in fact, That the most perfect and effectual remedies are found in a composition of different ingredients, each possessing, in a high degree, one or other of those virtues, from a combination of which, a vegetable, saponaceous, fermentable acid may result."

A medicine formed upon the plan so strongly urged by Dr. Lind, has been long received by the public with general satisfaction, and is now in universal estimation, under the name of

DR. HODSON'S
PARISIAN VEGETABLE SYRUP,
Improved from M. De VELNOS.

THIS Vegetable Syrup has been a favourite with the public upwards of twenty years; and since its first introduction into this kingdom from M. DE VELNOS has been considerably improved. Some time since *his Majesty's Royal Letters Patent* were granted for the improvements made in an article so highly interesting to the community at large; which Royal Patent, (in consequence of a very valuable consideration) became the sole property of Dr. Hodson of Hatton-Garden, who has spared neither trouble nor expence in the improvement thereof, and to whom *alone* the art and secret of preparing the same is known.

This most elegant and pleasing remedy is purely vegetable, not having any thing of a mercurial or pernicious nature whatsoever in its composition. Its reputation has been so firmly established during that period, that the faculty in general have not scrupled to recommend it to their patients. This Syrup, which has thus stood the test

of time, and the experience of thousands, in a great variety of cases, is the most pleasant ever discovered, and is so perfectly safe and gentle in its operation, as to be administered to the fair sex during every stage of pregnancy; yet at the same time it is so subtil and potent, that by penetrating the minutest vessels, it removes obstructions inaccessible to any mercurial preparation whatever; mixing with the blood and juices, cleansing the fluids from every pernicious quality, and restoring them to that state of purity required by Nature to keep the body in health.

The reader need scarcely be reminded, that the foregoing observations are chiefly selected from the works of eminent authors on the subject. Very little new is pretended to be added; but as this disorder, if of long standing, generally occasions an hysterical, hypocondriachal, or melancholy turn of mind, which makes the patients fond of having a variety of opinions respecting the complaint; that wish may here be gratified with little trouble, and a very small expence.

General Effects of this Syrup.

It may be necessary, before the general efficacy of this medicine be stated, to take notice of an objection that is frequently started by the ignorant, concerning its *universality*, viz. "that what is good for every complaint, cures none."—Such persons who object to this medicine on that account, may consider that the Bark has never been objected to as a remedy for an intermitting fever, merely because it is proper in some stages of the Venereal disease; and the disorders for which this Vegetable Remedy is prescribed, are only what originate from ONE cause—*an impurity*

impurity of the blood and juices. The gout, the rheumatism, glandular swellings and tumours in the throat; apoplectic and paralytic affections; nocturnal terrors and pains; violent head-achs; slow fevers and consumptions: a diseased liver; a general debility and wasting of the body; inflamed eyes; the scrophula and cancers; an obstructed perspiration, attended with an offensive breath—have generally been considered as distinct disorders, and have been separately treated by very eminent practitioners without effect, for the inefficacy of their prescriptions hath been chiefly owing to their being applied to the effects, or symptoms of the disorders, instead of the disorders themselves, or to the *cause* thereof; as every symptom above described may proceed from a scorbutic impurity of the blood.

This medicine was originally published as a specific in scorbutic and venereal taints only, in which it has happily succeeded, though of the most malignant nature, and where the strongest mercurials have failed.

In scorbutic cases, where the limbs have been covered as with the coarse bark of a tree, or full of corroding ulcers, when sea-water and other remedies have been tried in vain, this Syrup has effected a radical cure.

The efficacy of this Syrup in purifying the blood, and its great success in scorbutic and venereal complaints, occasioned it to be administered in a variety of other cases, supposed to be attendant upon the one, or to originate in the other.

Hence it has been frequently found efficacious in the rheumatism, asthma, dysentery, vertigo, convulsive and paralytic complaints, &c.

The piles have been removed, fistulas relieved, and

obstinate sores and ulcerated legs have at length yielded to this remedy.

Long-continued inflammations of the eyes, pimpled faces, and violent eruptions, have been radically cured by it.

It is singularly efficacious in removing disorders which are often the consequence of inoculation for the small-pox; or after measles.

It has also been found a most happy relief in the *suppressions* and *obstructions* peculiar to the fair-sex, and it is the only remedy to be depended on for the complaint to which they are subject at the *change of life*. Females, therefore, should particularly attend to this article, as by a timely application of this valuable medicine, they may be freed from one of the most afflicting disorders to which human nature is subject.

Dr. Hodson does not, however, intend to recommend this Syrup as a general and certain specific in every species of these latter-mentioned cases; for the same effects are not always produced by the same cause; but in those complaints originating from the above-mentioned causes, this remedy will always be of service; and in no case whatever, can it be in the least injurious.

This benign medicine is grateful to the palate, agreeable in its use, simple and uniform in its action, mildly promoting every evacuation, and efficacious in all impurities of the blood and juices. It is strengthening and stomachic, passes easily through the intestines, generally purges gently, and neither strains nor irritates. It seldom produces violent sweats, but commonly occasions a gentle perspiration just after its administration. It operates mostly by urine, the quantity of which it generally increases, and frequently occasions

occasions a very visible alteration in the colour and nature of it. In short, this purely vegetable preparation is designed to promote all the natural secretions without violence; therefore by thus gently assisting Nature in her own way, it necessarily follows, that perseverance in its use is required; and as it thoroughly cleanses the blood, the patient must not be surpris'd if he finds no *visible* good effects for some time, if the complaint be an obstinate one; or if in some instances he *appears* to be worse; but by a steady perseverance in the medicine, and proper attention to the directions, a radical cure may in general be *depended on*; for the Scurvy is so universal a distemper, that no part is free from its rage; the chyle, the blood and the lymphæ are all tainted therewith, and the use of remedies are sometimes obliged to be continued a long while to root out the disorder.

A medicine of this nature is in the present times more than doubly valuable, as the intemperance and luxury of the age is hastening the ravages of the Scurvy, and rendering our blood the more impure; and though a love of intemperance cannot on any account be defended, yet those who have been weak enough to associate with the sons of luxury, and thereby destroy their own constitutions, have the means now offered them of repairing the breach, and—so far as is in the power of physic to assist them—to restore themselves to perfect health.

General Directions for taking this Syrup.

THE general dose of this medicine is a common sized tea-cup full, one or two hours before breakfast, and the same quantity one or two hours after supper.

However, in delicate and tender constitutions, it is the
 best

best method to begin with a small dose, as two or three table spoonfuls, increasing it a spoonful night and morning, till the proper quantity is ascertained, sufficient to keep the body open in the most easy and agreeable manner.—Those who dislike this remedy on account of its peculiar sweetness, may dilute it with a little warm tea made of saffras, baum, or sarsaparilla, &c. &c.

The dose for children must be proportioned to their age and constitution, beginning with a small dose and gradually increasing it.

The afflicted may be assured that no dangerous consequences will ensue from a liberal use of this valuable remedy; but it should be observed that perseverance is often necessary; in all cases a particular attention to the directions, as well as regularity in the time and dose, is to be regarded; and above all, it must be noticed, that it will be in vain to expect any relief from this remedy without punctuality; for taking a bottle or two properly, then leaving off for some days and beginning again, will be of no kind of service. It must be taken regular; and in some cases it hath required half the quantity necessary for a perfect cure to be taken before the patient has perceived that he hath obtained any relief; therefore persons in the country who wish to go through a regular course of it should take care to have a proper supply.

Particular Directions and Instructions, with Table of Diet, &c.

The general mode of taking this Syrup in all cases, has been simply as above-mentioned; but as Dr. Hodson is desirous at all times to afford every means in his power to assist the efficacy of his medicine, he recommends, from experience, the following observations to the attention of those

those patients, whose situations will allow of their reducing them to practice :

The operation of this Syrup being on the glandular and lymphatic system, it is a principal object that it be sufficiently retained in the bowels to be conveyed into that system. Purgings prevents this effect; therefore persons in very debilitated conditions should begin with only one table spoonful night and morning, and gradually increase the dose to the utmost quantity they can take without its acting as a purgative; whilst persons of strong habits should begin with two table spoonfuls, and increase the dose in the same manner, untill the bowels be rendered *rather lax*, which is the condition most favourable to the effects of this medicine.

Robust, as well as tender constitutions, are found in the extreme of costiveness or laxity; but these extremes are equally unfavourable to a cure, in all cases for which this Syrup is recommended. Therefore when the bowels are so irritable that a small quantity purges, and the disorder requires a larger dose than can be retained in the bowels, the patient must be more particularly careful to avoid all acid and irritating substances, such as raw fallads, cyder, sharp wines, punch, and in some cases even the usual vegetables of the table. In such circumstances, the diet should consist of light animal food, plain rice well boiled, weak camomile, rose leaf, or rosemary tea, a little good red port, or Madeira, according to the feelings of the patient.—If these means are not sufficient to keep the medicine from running off by stool, recourse must be had to a little opium.

Persons whose situation in life will admit of it, should attend to the following observations :—To eat no salted
meat,

meat, made gravy, soups, or any thing high seasoned. Temperance is favourable to every object respecting health; but extremes of either kind are to be avoided, and care should be taken to distinguish between temperance and a poor low mode of living. This Syrup being in itself purely vegetable, a low vegetable diet is by no means friendly to its operations. Flesh meat may and ought to be eaten, but it should be such as is fresh, plain, sound, and easy of digestion.

The breakfast should be gruel, tea, coffee, cocoa, milk-porridge, or Dr. Hodson's Aromatic tea.

For dinner all rich sauces must be avoided; also spiced, salted, high-seasoned and smoke-dried provisions, as well as acids, raw cold sallads, unripe fruits, and the most indigestible kind of boiled vegetables.

Eat beef, veal, mutton, lamb, poultry, and rabbits: roasted meats are far preferable to boiled, and their own natural gravy should be used freely. Shrimps, prawns, crabs, cray-fish, and oysters may be taken freely; lobsters very sparingly, but no other kind of fish.

Mustard, horse-radish, celery, turnips squeezed dry from water; and in general most kinds of warm sallads; but cucumbers, (in some cases peas,) beans, or any cold vegetables, will greatly obstruct the medicine and retard the cure.

A strict abstinence from butter, fat, oil, cheese, bacon, and salted meats; from vinegar, pickles, and every acid, must be observed, particularly in obstinate scorbutic, rheumatic, or serophulous cases, or the medicine cannot have the desired effect.

* * * Though salted meat ought not to be eaten, it is not meant to exclude the use of *salt* with fresh meat.

The supper cannot be too light, and should be taken as early as convenient. But the patient should take particular care not to live too much upon slops. A due portion of animal, as well as vegetable food appears to be necessary to afford a proper nourishment to the human frame. Rusk, biscuit, or the crust of bread, is far preferable to the crumb, which (particularly in that made in London) contains an acidity that is evaporated from the crust, especially where it is rather burnt.—Hartshorn jellies made good, with a little wine, without acid, may be used with freedom; and broth without spicery.—All spirituous and strong liquors must be abstained from.—Good sound malt liquor may be drank at meals by those who find that it agrees best with their constitution. But it is very certain, that in most constitutions where there is a scorbutic taint, all liquor in which there is any proportion of hops is injurious; whilst the juice or extract of malt is very serviceable. Hence it follows, that although ale or porter may, in many cases, be found prejudicial, yet sweet wort will be essentially useful, and should be drank by all those who take this Syrup for Scorbutic complaints.

Milk is not proper in all constitutions, and in a weak state of the stomach and bowels it had better be avoided during the use of this Syrup, as it may probably disturb their functions by coagulations and flatulencies.

Air and moderate exercise will not only be serviceable but necessary.

SCURVY.—Previous to entering upon a course of this Syrup in scorbutic cases, the patient should take the following purgative :

Take an ounce of the best Glauber Salts, and dissolve them in a pint of water, in which a little ginger has been boiled.

Add

Add thereto twenty drops of Spirits of Hartshorn;—take it in the morning, fasting, and work it off with oatmeal gruel.

This purge should be repeated about every twelfth day, where the Syrup has not the effect of keeping the body gently laxative.

There are two kinds of scurvy, or rather two very different constitutions particularly liable to the scorbutic corruption, viz. Some who have lived very free, in which case the patient appears very stout and robust, and the disorder is evident at all times. And others of a delicate frame, who have lived abstemiously, in order to *prevent*, as they think, the disorder increasing.

In the former case, where Nature has had strength sufficient to throw the disorder outward, the patient should pay strict attention to the general directions above stated, and live rather abstemious; but in the latter case (which, perhaps, is the most general), the patient should consider that Nature wants strength to throw the disorder upon the surface, and they should use a more cordial regimen, in order, if possible, to increase the external appearance of it. At meals they should drink mild, soft, sweet ale; but on no account old, hard, or stale malt liquor; and small beer should be entirely avoided: They should also drink a glass or two of sound Madeira, or white port, free from the least degree of sharpness.

In Scorbutic cases, and in all disorders originating from an impurity of blood, (independent of any venereal infection) this Syrup will in general have the desired effect, without any further assistance; but it will be of much advantage to the patient if he takes the dose of Syrup at night in half a pint of warm saffras tea, or in very obstinate complaints,

complaints, its operation may be promoted by the following decoction :

Take of the leaves of agrimony one handful, of saffrafr chips two ounces, sweet fennel seed, one ounce, horse radish, half an ounce.—Boil these in five pints of water till reduced to three. Of this a pint a day should be drank, at three or four doses, so as not to interfere with the medicine or meals.

Persons of a Scorbutic habit should chuse a warm, dry situation, with a pure air; and when the atmosphere is moist, they should go well cloathed, and shift often with dry linen. Cleanliness of body, moderate exercise, the use of the flesh brush, or frictions with dry cloths, are all very serviceable.—People ought not to feed too much upon stops in this complaint; but the diet should be light, and easy of digestion, consisting chiefly of a due mixture of animal and vegetable substances, but all food should be good, sound, plain, and simple in its kind, such as will readily be converted into chyle, and tend to render the whole mass of humours mild, soft, and balsamic.

Milk of all sorts, where it agrees with the constitution, is beneficial, as being a truly vegetable chyle; but whey being of a more cleansing quality, is better, and frequently agrees with those for whom milk is too heavy.

RHEUMATISM.—The instructions for the scurvy are likewise applicable in rheumatic cases; except that in the decoction above-mentioned, ten or twelve leaves of colts-foot, and two tea spoonfuls of bruised carraway seed should be added. The causes of the Acute Rheumatism are, what ever may conduce to the production of an inflammation in the part affected. An obstructed perspiration and an inflammatory diathesis constitute the most general causes. The
chronic

chronic rheumatism hath for its principal cause, an irritating acrimony in the juices secreted into the parts complained of. The Vegetable Syrup is peculiarly excellent in this complaint, as it is not only a promoter of perspiration, but purifies the blood from that irritating acrimony which is the principal cause of the disorder.—A great many inveterate rheumatisms are occasioned by a venereal taint in the blood, in which case see the third part of this pamphlet.

DROPSY.—This remedy has not been unsuccessful in the Dropsy; but it must, in such cases, be taken in large and more frequent doses than in any other complaint; and as its efficacy may be considerably assisted by the addition of other applications, all dropical patients are particularly recommended to consult the Proprietor previous to the administration of this Syrup.

PILES.—This troublesome complaint is in general effectually removed by this remedy. A principal article in the treatment of the Piles is to keep the body gently open, without purging or irritation.—For this purpose no medicine can be so properly adapted as this Syrup.

SCROPHULA.—This disorder is commonly known by the name of the King's Evil; which name it has inherited ever since the time of Edward the Confessor, because said to be cured by him and several succeeding Kings both of England and France. Upwards of 9200 Persons are recorded to have been touched for it by Charles II. but with what success has been variously related, disputed, and believed. This disease appears in so many forms, that to attempt an intire description of it would be endless, and the general symptoms are so well known that it would be unnecessary. It is either hereditary or accidental; and
when

when the former, it mostly requires a long and tedious course of medicine to effect a cure.—In some patients the Vegetable Syrup alone hath had the desired success; but it frequently happens that some additional remedies, both internal and external are necessary.—In this case a personal application to Dr. Hodson will be advantageous to the patient.

CANCERS, or those Ulcers or Tumours called Cancerous, have been cured by this Syrup; but it has been where they have originated in a foulness of blood, or from an obstinate or ill-treated venereal taint. Cancers are not sufficiently understood or distinguished by the faculty in general; therefore Dr. Hodson wishes always to be consulted in these cases, previous to taking this Syrup.

PALSY.—The success of this Vegetable Remedy in Paralytic cases has been almost incredible to those not sufficiently acquainted with the general cause of that disorder. Physicians consider the Palsy as the effect either of too much vital heat, or too little: hence it is evident that a disease which may arise from two such opposite principles, can only be relieved by a medicine which is enabled to restore the blood to its natural balsamic state; and hence it is that this Vegetable Syrup has performed such extraordinary cures! For by its subtlety it mixes with the blood and juices, conveying its potent qualities into the most extreme ramifications of the vascular system, cleansing the fluids from every pernicious quality, and restoring them to that degree of purity required by Nature to keep the body in a healthful state.

This Syrup having the power of dissolving coagulations and setting the dissolved matter at liberty again, hence,
 whatever

whatever vitriolic bodies have been taken internally so as to make the fibres rigid, they are restored to their elasticity by this medicine; and this is often the case with those who have been under a continued use of styptic, astringent, vitriolic remedies: *Such are mercurial preparations*; and in those who have been rendered paralytic by their abuse, the capillary tubes are obstructed; they are contracted, and become rigid and unfit for oscillation; the juices are hardened and grow too big to pass through such strictures; and as this is the case through all the vessels, obstructions and stagnations ensue in all. In order to obviate and take away these consequences, (says Strother) we must strike at the original cause of them, which is the vitriols pent up in every capillary. This Vegetable Remedy having a power and faculty to join in with the acids of the vitriols and of stimulating the fibres, so that the stricture will be taken off, the earths will be disengaged by its saponaceous quality, and the effects will then cease and vanish: Hence this medicine is peculiarly excellent after the ill effects produced by mercury.

FEMALE OBSTRUCTIONS.—There is no surer method of restoring the Menfes, after a long suppression, than that of joining the dissolvent with the stomachic. This Syrup possesses in an eminent degree these two qualities, which the faculty are so desirous of uniting; and it is, doubtless, from this union, that it derives its efficacy in those disorders that are peculiar to the sex.

* * * *For an account of the efficacy of this medicine in Venereal cases—see the third part of this pamphlet.*

C A S E S.

It is of material consequence in the practice of physic, that medicines administered unto children and females should be perfectly innocent as well as powerfully efficacious; and it is from possessing these two peculiar properties that this Vegetable Syrup has attained that eminence in public favour with which it is now distinguished.

Dr. HODSON acknowledges himself under obligations to those patients who have hitherto favoured him with the particulars of their cures for publication, as they have all been communicated voluntarily, and therefore are unquestionable evidences of the genuineness and efficacy of his medicines. Since this remedy hath become his own private property, delicacy hath always engaged Dr. H. to avoid, as much as possible, exposing the names of those cured by his medicines, particularly in disagreeable or doubtful cases. He hath also too high an opinion of his medicine—too much regard for the public confidence in his integrity—and too great a respect for the dignity of his situation, to degrade himself by a *solicitation* for such testimonials, or to be under the necessity of PURCHASING them, *authenticated* by a long list of witnesses. The cases which Dr. Hodson publishes are genuine; some of the following cures are of recent date, and many of them were effected some years past; and notwithstanding the names of the parties are suppressed, yet many of them may be referred to on a proper application.

A Child at Cambridge, about three years old, who was BLIND FIVE WEEKS, with a violent humour proceeding from the small
 pox,

pox, has lately been perfectly cured by taking three bottles of this Vegetable Syrup.

A Child of one of the attendants at Blossom's-inn, London, has been cured by this Syrup, of a violent humour which broke out all over its face, and by which its eyes were so much affected as to render its sight doubtful.

A Child about seven years old had been afflicted, almost from its birth, with a humour which appeared in large blotches all over its body and limbs, apparently of a Leprous nature, and which rendered the child a disagreeable spectacle; and as it appeared to get worse every spring and fall, its parents were much distressed, lest it should be rendered incapable of getting any situation in the world, when it grew up, whereby it might obtain a livelihood. Its arms in particular were full of blotches as big as a shilling, and came off in large scales, accompanied with a great deal of white scurf.—The child was put upon a course of this Vegetable Syrup, and took, for the first course, only four bottles, which entirely cleared the skin at that time; but in order totally to eradicate the disorder, Dr. Hodson recommended a few bottles to be taken every spring and fall for some time; which being complied with, the child was perfectly freed from the complaint.

A Child of three years old, afflicted with a disease apparently the consequence of inoculation for the small-pox. The symptoms were chiefly of an Ulcerous nature, affecting not only its arms and legs, but also its head, which was too disagreeable even to give a description of.—By the use of this Vegetable Syrup it was perfectly recovered.

A Child seven years old, after having been dangerously ill with a putrid sore throat, was two years afflicted with a Disorder of the Parotid Glands, which occasioned a discharge from the ears of a very fetid matter.—She was cured by a course of this Syrup.

A Girl about 16 years of age, of Chesterton near Cambridge, was afflicted with a Scrophulous Complaint, which for about 12 months had been extremely violent. She was admitted a patient of Addenbrooke's Hospital, but in a short time was turned out as incurable. As the last effort, and with very little hope of success, she applied to Dr. Hodson, and was radically cured by taking only three bottles of the Vegetable Syrup.

A Lady at Stoke Newington, near London, had been for some time troubled with a Cancer in her Mouth, which reduced her so much, that she was almost starved to death, being able to swallow barely sufficient to sustain nature. The faculty were tried without success. She was, however, happily cured by a few bottles of the Vegetable Syrup.

A Lady at Stoke Newington, near London, had been for some time troubled with a Cancer in her mouth, which reduced her so much, that she was almost starved to death, being able to swallow barely sufficient to sustain nature. The faculty were tried without success. She was, however, happily cured by a few bottles of the Vegetable Syrup.

A Lady having been violently afflicted with the Piles, for about two months, applied to the faculty, who bled her, and administered the usual remedies for that complaint. She continued the use of their prescriptions for one month without benefit, and then applied for the Vegetable Syrup. From the first bottle she received no visible benefit, but when she had taken about half the second, she was most agreeably comforted by receiving a good night's rest, a blessing she had not enjoyed for three months before. Three bottles effected a complete cure.

A Lady had been afflicted with an inveterate Scurvy for many years, for which she took a great number of medicines prescribed

By the faculty, without the desired effect. Being recommended by a friend to the use of the Vegetable Syrup, she applied in a most deplorable situation; at that time she laboured under a weakness in her arms and legs, and a swelling, with small ulcers in the gums, which occasioned an incessant spitting, pimples, and itchings in different parts of her body, pains in the head and breast, so acute, as, with other symptoms, to endanger her life; under these circumstances she began the Vegetable Syrup, and in three months was perfectly cured.

A Maid Servant to a Lady in Westminster, was an out patient at the Dispensary in Gerard-Street, St. Ann's. Her complaints were a large Phagedenic Ulcer in the Throat, as likewise an Ulcerous Palate with rottenness; all the liquids she took came through her nose, and even the aliment at times. After attending the Dispensary for some time, she was at length pronounced incurable. In this dreadful condition she was immediately put under a course of the Syrup. The ulcer in her throat and palate were healed in the space of a month; and in a short time she was radically cured, and now enjoys a perfect state of health, to the surprize of all who were acquainted with her unhappy situation.

A Gentleman in Huntingdonshire had for some time been afflicted with a most violent Scurvy, with eruptions of a putrid nature all over his body, a dimness of sight and a constant swimming or dizziness in the head, so that he has frequently fallen senseless to the ground. Notwithstanding he had the advice of the most eminent Physicians, and took a great variety of medicines prescribed by them, his disorder daily encreased, and was attended with a total loss of appetite and a lowness of spirits, insomuch that life became burdensome to him. In this reduced state he determined to make trial of the Vegetable Syrup. After taking only seven bottles, he found his disorder entirely cured, and his constitution amazingly restored.

A Gentleman

A Gentleman in Westminster, had for a considerable time labored under a Scorbutic Habit, which at length increased to such a degree, as to bring on an entire depression of spirits, a bad digestion, an universal weakness, and a train of ill effects, which reduced him to the lowest condition. He complained of pains in all his limbs, which afflicted him continually; but were so particularly acute when warm in his bed, that he could scarce ever lie down an hour, without being under a necessity of rising, walking about his room, or sitting up in his bed (very frequently all night). He had tried many things without any effect, insomuch that he despaired being relieved from a state of torture. Notwithstanding the inveteracy of his case, he was happily disappointed, and convinced of the antiscorbutic efficacy of the Vegetable Syrup, by perceiving a most sudden and sensible alteration in every disagreeable symptom, till in the course of two months he found himself perfectly cured.

A Gentleman of Downham in Norfolk, who had for many years been troubled with violent Scorbutic Eruptions in his face, for which he had been under the care of the most eminent of the faculty, was radically cured by only four bottles of the Vegetable Syrup.

A Gentleman of Lynn in Norfolk, had laboured for some years under a violent and disagreeable Humour, which at first made its appearance in small pimples breaking out upon his Head, but which increased to large spreading Ulcers, and descended upon his forehead so low as to render his eyes in danger. He had applied for relief to many professors in regular practice as well as to others, some of whom pronounced the complaint to be of a cancerous nature, and others the tinea, or scald head. Finding no relief from their prescriptions, he came to town, and put himself under the immediate inspection of Dr. Hodson.—At the time he was received into the Doctor's house, there were upon the crown of his head seven deep and spreading ulcers, two of them extremely fetid, casting forth

such an offensive smell as rendered his presence very disagreeable.-- But notwithstanding the inveteracy of the case, in five weeks he returned into the country perfectly sound, in which state he continues.

A Coachmaker at Lynn, in Norfolk, had been violently afflicted with the Piles for upwards of two years, during which time he had the advice of several gentlemen of the faculty, and took a number of medicines, without obtaining a cure. At length he was induced to try the Vegetable Syrup, and applied for a bottle, which gave him almost immediate relief, and by persevering in the use of a few bottles, was radically cured.

A Young Man who lives a few miles from London, applied with Sore Legs, attended with a violent Scorbutic Humour. He had in each leg two large spreading ulcers, one of which was much larger than a crown piece. By taking 18 bottles of the Vegetable Syrup, and applying the Egyptian Balsam outwardly, he was perfectly cured.

A Patient for upwards of 22 years had been afflicted with so dangerous and virulent a Scurvy, as affected him in almost every part of his body, particularly his throat, head, and face; it was with difficulty he swallowed: He had several running wounds in his head and face, besides intolerable pains in his head and limbs. But upon taking a few bottles of the Vegetable Syrup he was restored to a perfect state of health in every respect.

An Officer, employed upwards of 20 years in his Majesty's sea service, laboured two years under a Rheumatic complaint, complicated with the Scurvy. His feet were so extremely tender, that he was sometimes incapable of walking; his legs frequently swelled very much, and he had a great stiffness in the knees. He had tried warm bathing, and the remedies prescribed by the faculty, in vain, before he could prevail upon himself to take any advertised medicines. At
last

last he ventured upon this Vegetable Syrup, and at the end of only the second bottle, he found an amendment; he therefore continued it for some time with the desired success.

A Waiter at a tavern near Charing-Cross, cured of a most inveterate Scurvy, his body all over blotches, by only five bottles.

To Dr. HODSON, London.

I had been afflicted with a Scorbutic Humour for five years, which broke out in blotches all over my body, and on its first appearance brought on a fit of sickness, which continued three months. Having seen your Vegetable Syrup advertised, I was induced to try that medicine. When I first began taking it I was also afflicted with the Piles, which troubled me dreadfully. This last complaint, however, was soon removed by your medicine, and by a little perseverance in its use I am perfectly recovered from the scorbutic humour, and now enjoy a good state of health. I have therefore sent you these particulars for publication, and you may refer any enquirer to me.

BOURNE, May 29.

Extract of a Letter from Shepton Mallet, near Bath.

“ I am happy to acquaint you, that the information you received of my being cured of a most inveterate Scorbutic Humour is true; and by six bottles of the Vegetable Syrup.

“ At the time I began with the Syrup, I despaired of ever being relieved, and was almost reduced to a shadow, except my right leg, which was almost as big as my body. The assistance of regular practice failed, as did Bath, Cheltenham, and Weymouth; I likewise took many dozens of Ward's Powders, Bateman's Drops, and five bottles of Norton's; these last hurt me exceedingly, without procuring what the two former did, three or four hours artificial sleep. I have had no return of my complaint, nor have I, since my cure, paid attention to any particular mode of living: I eat of every thing,

drink wine, punch, cyder, and malt liquors, without finding the least inconvenience.

“ N. B. You may make use of this in what manner you please.”

Letter from a Gentleman at Lynn, Norfolk, Sept. 21.

“ The great benefit I have received from your Vegetable Syrup will induce me to continue taking it, and as I mean to keep some constantly in my house, be so kind as to send me twelve cannisters by diligence. My case has been a violent Scorbutic Eruption, which I have been attacked with for some time. On my return from Harrogate, about two years since, it broke out in both my legs, from my knees to my feet; in appearance the skin resembled the coarsest bark of a tree. I began a course of your medicine last November, with a strict attention to your directions, and have taken 20 cannisters of Mr. Marshall of this place. The disorder did not yield to it till after the 12th. I am not yet perfectly free from it, but shall continue taking your Syrup, and am happy to tell you it has made a most wonderful alteration in me, so much to the satisfaction of myself and friends, that I flattered myself this account would prove agreeable to you, which you are at liberty to use in what manner you please.”

Another letter from the same Gentleman, dated Oct. 5, says, “ Except a little eruption of heat (scarce worth mentioning) I am in a fine state of health. It has had its desired effect. Indeed I may say I deserve it, as I took your medicine with the strictest attention to your directions in every respect, and for a long continuance too—what few persons probably would have complied with. I mean to continue it as I shall see occasion.”

Extract of a Letter to the Proprietor of the Vegetable Syrup.

“ Returning from a journey I was struck with a fit of the Palsy, which took away the use of my left hand and foot. In endeavouring to get off my horse I fell on my side, and had not power to rise or walk without assistance: My face was distorted, and my mouth so drawn aside, that I could scarcely speak so as to be understood. I took such remedies as were prescribed, and used the hot bath, but
with

with very little benefit, and it was the general opinion of those to whom I applied, that I should never recover the use of my limbs. Having heard of the great cures that had been effected by the Vegetable Syrup, I was encouraged to take it, which I have the satisfaction to assure you answered my most sanguine expectations. I grew daily better, and perfectly recovered the use of my hand and foot."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Yorkshire.

"I had been in a bad state of health for some years, though not prevented from attending on the duties of my station, yet unable to bear any fatigue. I have always been very temperate in my mode of living. The faculty informed me that my complaint was glandular. I felt great uneasiness and obstructions about my throat. I had also a violent itching and scurf on the back part of my head and neck; the same on the edge of my left armpit, and high up on the inside of my right thigh. My eyes were sore, and my face florid and tender, in addition to which I was frequently troubled with the Piles. After being some years afflicted in this manner, it would be ingratitude if I did not now inform you, that I have received the most salutary relief by two courses (one in the Spring, and the other in the Autumn of 1789) of your Parisian Vegetable Syrup."

A Letter from a Patient, April 1790.

"You may remember that in October last I had four of your large bottles of Vegetable Syrup. I see by your Treatise, that some people have taken double that quantity before they have found the desired success; and as I wish, if possible, to eradicate my disorder, I beg you will send another of your five guinea boxes, for which I have inclosed a banker's bill. When I received your box I was confined to my bed, with the Rheumatism and Gout, and a Scorbutic Humour in my legs. From the first taking your medicine I began to mend: I had then totally lost the use of my limbs, and was reduced very much by night sweats and real illness, added to the humour in the legs. I am now as full in flesh as ever, though

weakish in the limbs at present. This humour has lain in my blood many years, and I am extremely thankful for the very extraordinary relief I have obtained by your medicine."

A Letter from a Lady in the Country.

" I take this opportunity of writing a few lines to you, and inclosing a token of my gratitude; for I now, through our dear Lord's blessing and your good care, enjoy a good state of health; for which I cannot be thankful enough, but enjoy it with heart-felt pleasure and thankfulness. It is upwards of six years since I was seized with a violent flooding, which continued near a fortnight; then ceased by the use of medicine, but returned so frequent and so violent that I was rendered totally unfit for business. When this had continued about six months, a violent scorbutic humour broke out in both my arms and my face, attended with such violent heat and itching that I could not rest day or night. For four years I was attended by two apothecaries, and had the advice of two Physicians. I then tried some Anti-Scorbutic Drops, but all were without effect, until I providentially put myself under your care."

The following very singular Cure is here inserted, for the benefit of others who may be afflicted in a similar manner; and in order to render it perfectly intelligible to the lower class of readers, the case is inserted as described by the patient's husband, and the mode of treatment prescribed by Dr. HOBSON is added in such terms as to be understood by every person capable of reading this Treatise.

" A Woman aged 57, labouring under a complaint called a Schirrous Tumour, on the right side of her belly, of a large magnitude, quite from the groin to the pin bone, as hard to the touch, in comparison, as a board, and now affects her inside with such racking pain, that, for the last week we thought she no longer could survive,

survive, having applied to two or three Doctors without effect; who are apt to think that the tumour has come to a suppuration inwardly."

Dr. Hodson prescribed his Vegetable Syrup to be taken regularly; and at the same time directed to foment the part twice a day with the following fomentation:

Take Hemlock a small handfull

Tobacco half an ounce

Elder leaves (or flowers) a large handfull.

Boil these in three pints of water till reduced to a quart. After each fomentation apply the following plaister, spread on leather the full size of the tumour:

Take a quantity of chickweed, beat it in a mortar to a soft pulp;

Then add an equal weight of hog's lard:

To eight ounces of this put

Mutton suet, bees wax, and yellow resin, each two ounces:

Melt all together over a slow fire, and when melted, pour it into a pot, and keep stirring it till cold.

The effect of these prescriptions was ascertained by the following letter received a few weeks after:

"I return you my most sincere thanks for the kind and affectionate prescription you was so kind to favour me with for my wife, afflicted with a schirrous tumour at the rim of her belly. It had, as I hinted, suppurated inwardly with very excruciating pains; and for a week, or more, on making water it was foul and stringy. Immediately after receiving your letter, I applied the prescription, and procured the Vegetable Syrup, of which she has now taken six bottles. By the blessing of God she is much recovered as to colour, strength, and appetite, and the hardness that extended from the rim of the belly almost to the rib on the right side, is become as soft to the touch as the other side; but she has still the following complaints; for which beg to know if she is to continue the Syrup, and what farther, you would recommend: After sitting a little too long in her chair, she rises with difficulty, and a heavy bearing down, as if some considerable weight hung round her; an extreme diffi-

culty and pain in making water, not more than a spoonful or two at a time; infomuch that she is obliged to go to bed for a day or two, from which she is enabled to be about again for three or four days, and the water comes more freely."

To complete the cure she continued the Syrup some time longer, and was ordered to be confined to her bed for a week or ten days, keeping perfectly still, her head lying rather low, and to apply the following fomentation three times a day :

Take Oak bark and

White poppy heads, of each two ounces

Granate peel one ounce ;

Boil in six pints of smith's forge water till reduced to four.

Then add

Alum one drachm

Spirit of Saffron four ounces.

The PARISIAN VEGETABLE SYRUP is in oval tin bottles, sealed with the arms of France, round which is a scroll, LE PARISIEN VEGET. SIROP.—It is sold at 10s. 6d. a bottle; but in order to encourage patients to give this remedy a fair trial, (for in obstinate cases perseverance will always be necessary) four large bottles, containing the quantity of 12 small ones, may be had for five guineas, securely packed for the country, or exportation. These can be had only at the Doctor's house in Hatton-Garden.

* * * Persons who send for this Syrup from the Proprietor, into the country, are particularly requested to give their orders that it may be sent, (if possible) by a *Waggon*, and not by any of the Coaches; as an accident sometimes happens by the swiftness of those carriages, which may damage the bottles, and occasion the loss of the medicine.

NATURE'S ASSISTANT.

PART II.

DR. HODSON'S

AROMATIC NERVINE TEA,

PRICE HALF-A-CROWN A PACKET.

Particularly recommended to People of Fashion, and Persons of a sedentary Life.

NERVOUS affections, or a disposition to be too easily susceptible of irregular and painful emotions, may be considered as one of the greatest scourges to people of rank. They have become much more common within the last century, and (as observed by a celebrated physician) have been peculiarly unhappy in a mistaken treatment, because the origin has not been sufficiently investigated.

The all-wise Creator of the Universe hath allotted to the nerves an office in the animal machine, which requires the greatest perfection in all their operations. They are, therefore, the most liable to be disordered, the most susceptible of alteration, and the most difficult to be rectified. No wonder, then, that disorders in this delicate system should be so common and permanent, and that the variations of well and ill should so frequently happen.

These complaints principally depend on three causes, viz. weak fibres, a too great nervous sensibility, and a

perspiration too susceptible of change ; but to enumerate the *symptoms* occasioned by a weakness or disorder of the nervous system, would be an endless attempt. It may be proper, however, to mention a few of the most characteristic :—The first symptoms are generally a kind of pusillanimity we were before strangers to ; diffidence, fear, grief, dejection, lowness of spirits, attended with windy inflation, of the stomach and intestines ; the appetite and digestion are mostly bad, though sometimes there is a craving for food and quick digestion ; the body is sometimes loose, but more commonly bound, which occasions great uneasiness. The patient is frequently troubled with sudden flushings of heat in various parts of the body, at other times a sense of cold, as if water was poured on them ; flying pains in the arms and limbs, pains in the back and belly, resembling those occasioned by the gravel ; yawning, frequent sighing ; the sleep is unsound and seldom refreshing ; the mind is disturbed on the most trivial occasion, and is hurried into violent commotions, inquietudes, sadness, &c. the memory also becomes weak, and the judgment fails.

Head-achs which are very frequent amongst people of fashion, are the consequence of some disorder in the stomach or nerves, and often of both. Indeed, nerves, continually agitated by humours which are always irritative, by disordering the harmony of the organs, and enfeebling the body, also destroy the mental faculties ; which are so much dependent on the situation of their surrounding body, that whatever disorders the œconomy of the one, absolutely prejudices the mode of thinking in the other.

Hence it is evident, *That a close application to study is prejudicial to health.*

The diseases to which the learned are peculiarly liable, arise from two principal causes, viz. The perpetual *attention* of the mind, and the constant *inactivity* of the body. The brain, the nerves which arise from it, and the stomach, which is furnished with many nerves of an exquisite sensation, are the parts first attacked, and commonly most injured by the immoderate labour of the mind; but if should continue any length of time, almost all the parts of the body become partakers of the injury. Meditation also, by keeping the nerves too long in a state of action, wastes the spirits too much, and hinders the brain from preparing them; so that this important fluid, which is the purest substance and most highly prepared of any other in the human body, is either deficient, or undergoes some alteration which must inevitably produce many disorders.

The learned, however, are not the only persons who suffer under these disorders. People of a sedentary life and occupation are equally liable thereto.—Exercise strengthens the fibres, preserves the fluids in their proper state, procures an appetite, facilitates the secretions, raises the spirits, and occasions an agreeable sensation in the whole nervous system; whilst a sedentary life destroys the strength of the muscles, and renders them, for want of use, unable to bear action; the circulation, therefore, deprived of this considerable assistance, soon grows languid: Vital heat diminishes; the humours stagnate and become vitiated; and the secretions and natural evacuations not being well performed, the body remains loaded with excrementitious humours, the acrimony of which preys upon the constitution, strength is dissipated, and a variety of disagreeable consequences ensue.

After

After these observations, it will follow of course, that in order to assist those who labour under too delicate a constitution, or the effects of a recluse and sedentary life, we must endeavour, 1st, To mend the digestion. 2d, To quiet the agitation of the nerves. And 3d, To diminish the feverish inclination by diminishing the sharpness of the humours and to facilitate perspiration, the obstruction of which causes those catarrhal and sometimes inflammatory fevers, which finally produce the most malignant disorders of the breast.

As an assistant towards effecting these important points, Dr. Hodson recommends the constant and daily use of his AROMATIC NERVINE TEA, for breakfast and in the afternoon, instead of the foreign tea now in general use, the ill effects of which have been sufficiently noticed by medical writers of the first eminence.

The following observations on the foreign tea are taken from a curious writer, who justly calls it, *Water bewitched with Indian Poison* :

“ Now for the nature of tea, of which there are several sorts ; but as they are but one kind of plant, and differ only as malt may do, in being high or slack dried, or being finer or coarser, so I shall consider them all as one. Tea is the leaf of a small shrub of the kind of our dog tree, of an austere, bitter, astringent taste, without any aromatic warmth. It has but very little oil in it, and that which it has is of the resinous kind, is narcotic and stupefactive : It has also but very little salt, and that is of the fixed kind.

“ If we compare the nature of tea with the nature of the English diet, no one can think it a proper vegetable for us. It has no parts fit to be assimilated to our bodies : Its essential salt does not hold moisture enough to be joined to the
body

body of an animal ; its oil is but very little and that of the opiate kind ; and therefore it is so far from being nutritive that it irritates and frets the nerves and fibres, exciting the expulsive faculty ; so that the body may be lessened and weakened, but it cannot be increased and strengthened by it. This might be ascertained by a very little experience : The first time persons drink of this, if they are full grown, it generally gives them a pain in the stomach, dejection of spirits, cold sweats, palpitation at the heart, trembling, fearfulness ; taking away the sense of fulness, though presently after meals, and causing a hypochondriac gnawing appetite. These symptoms are very little inferior to what the most poisonous vegetable we have in England would occasion when dried and used in the same manner."

From the ill effects of tea, we may in a great measure attribute the general effeminacy of the age ; for it mocks the strong appetite, and satiates it with light trifling food. The bold and brave become dastardly, the strong become weak, women unhealthful, and children ricketty ; in short, it gives an effeminate weakly turn to the people in general.

Tea was first used by the rich, and when that had flatted their spirits and racked their stomachs, a cordial became necessary. This might probably bring the poorer sort of people into dram drinking : for they could not well return to labour with their fibres relaxed and their spirits dejected.

The Aromatic Tea here recommended possesses none of those pernicious qualities above described. On the contrary, it will be found peculiarly serviceable to all persons of a weak constitution, but more especially to people of fashion, to the studious, and to all those of a recluse and sedentary

sedentary life. It is likewise particularly recommended to boarding-schools, clerks in public offices, compting-houses, &c. and to all those whose employments confine them chiefly within doors.

This vegetable composition may be used in the same manner and quantity as other tea, but is so far preferable, in respect to nourishment, as to bear no kind of comparison. It strengthens the nerves, assists the memory, comforts the head, and braces the stomach; relieves dulness, languors, and debilities; greatly restores impaired constitutions and nourishes decayed ones; improves the sight, opens obstructions in the breast and lungs, cherishes the heart, revives the spirits, prevents the vapours, is of an agreeable flavour, and has a grateful aromatic odour.

To prevent any counterfeit being substituted for this genuine article, Dr. Hodson requests the public to take particular notice, that his Aromatic Tea is moulded up in packets, bearing a label, representing Hercules in the garden of Hesperides, engraved by a capital artist; also a perfect resemblance of the medallion belonging to the Prince of Wales's Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. And each packet is impressed with Dr. Hodson's arms in red wax.

T H E

B A L M O F A R C A D I A,

For Coughs, Hoarsenesses, Hooping Cough, &c.

PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS A BOTTLE.

THE efficacy of this remedy in all recent and obstinate coughs and hoarsenesses, and particularly in that terror to all children, the Hooping Cough, will justly recommend it to the countenance of the public.—It is a pleasant as well as an elegant preparation, and therefore properly adapted to be administered to infants, who are, in general, extremely averse to all kinds of medicine.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Though it is not uncommon for a patient to say, that he ails nothing except having a slight cold, or, what is the common effect, (or rather the second stage of a cold) a troublesome cough; yet a proper sense of the danger that attends these apparently trifling complaints cannot be too much enforced.

Dr. Fothergill says, “The most trifling cold or cough, if it continues, may either advance gradually, till it ends in immediate mischief, or may leave such impressions as may subject the patient to frequent returns; a cough, therefore, in children or young persons, or in persons of a certain make at any time of life, ought speedily to be cured.”

And Mr. Hayes observes, “the way in which colds do injury to the lungs and other parts, and lay a foundation for future mischief, is, by the action of cold upon the very fine vessels, which occasions obstructions, and a small degree of inflammation, but not violent enough, at present, to be
be

be very observable ; but such a degree of tendernefs is left on the parts affected, as often eftablifhes an habitual cough, which is rendered more troublefome or dangerous by every additional cold ; and which, fooner or later, caufes the death of the patient, unlefs that care be taken which is neceffary to prevent it."

The greateft care will not always prevent perfons catching cold, no climate, age, fex or conftitution being exempt therefrom. As, therefore, neither regimen nor medicine can prevent the complaint, and as the neglect of a cold frequently brings on more lafting and difagreeable diforders, a few inftructions for removing it on the firft attack may not be improper, particularly as the vulgar notion of *ftuffing* a cold is the direft contrary of what ought to be done.

As foon as a perfon perceives that he hath taken cold, he fhould facrifice a little time to warmth and eafe, obferve a degree of abftinence from folid food, and abftain from all fpirituous and ftrong liquors. The diet fhould be light bread pudding, veal or chicken broth, panada, gruel, and fuch like. The fupper in particular fhould be light, as fmall poffet, water gruel, fweetened with fugar or treacle and fharpned with currant jelly ; or thofe who have been accuftomed to generous liquors may take white wine whey inftead of gruel. The drink fhould be baum or linfeed tea, fharpned with orange or lemon juice ; or barley water and liquorice, with fome tamarinds difsolved therein. The patient ought to lie in bed longer than ufual, and encourage a moderate perfpiration towards the morning, which may readily be done by drinking a little warm tea, or other diluting liquor, about an hour before the ufual time of riling.

Bathing the feet in lukewarm water has a great effect in thefe cafes ; but particular care fhould be taken that it is

not too warm (a point in which nurses and those who have the care of the sick generally err); the warmth of new milk is quite sufficient, and in this the patient's feet and legs should be immersed for ten minutes, every other night before getting into bed.

COUGHS are the most violent effects of colds, and capable of bringing on the most serious consequences: Inflammation of the lungs is excited by the perpetual action which is given to the chest by coughing; and great injury is done thereby to the fine membrane which lines the passage to the lungs, the cavity of the chest, and the lungs themselves; and the least inflammation happening to the pleura, or to the lungs, is much to be feared, may pave the way to consumption and death.—Particular care should therefore be taken to remove a cough in the first instance, and when any medicine has not the effect desired in a very few days, the advice of an able physician should be had; for depend upon it, that three parts of the consumptions which happen, are occasioned by neglecting *trifling* coughs, as they are generally called.

If there be any degree of cough or hoarseness, a teaspoonful of the Balm of Arcadia should be taken every time it is troublesome.

HOOPING-COUGH.—This is so well known, that a description of it would be totally unnecessary. It is generally most fatal to children under two years of age; for, if older, they commonly swallow the phlegm and then puke it up again. After three years it seldom proves fatal; though in some instances, wherein great weakness attends and proper remedies are neglected, consumption follows and the patient is carried off.

The diet, in this complaint, should be easy of digestion. Where children have been weaned from the breast, chicken broth, sago-gruel or other light spoon meats are proper; and the drink should be hyssop-tea, sweetened with sugar-candy.

It is deemed favourable to the patient if a fit of coughing produces an inclination to vomit, as it cleanses the stomach and greatly relieves the cough. This discharge should, therefore, be promoted, according to the directions given with the medicine.

The instructions respecting this disorder, given with each bottle of the Balm of Arcadia, are so ample, that repeating them here would be useless, as it will be necessary to administer that remedy during the time of attending to those instructions.

The Balm of Arcadia is sealed up in large square bottles, price five shillings each; and the public may be assured, that the proprietor would not hazard his reputation by affixing his name to any medicine, the efficacy of which he had not experienced.

THE
SPECIFIC FOR SORE BREASTS,
PRICE HALF-A-GUINEA A POT.

*To Ladies afflicted with Milk Sores, or Schirrous Tumours
of the Breast.*

AMONG the disorders to which the female sex are peculiarly liable, few are attended with so much uncertainty in the mode of cure as Sore Breasts. Fevers, colds, or inattention, frequently occasion milk sores, and the common method of treating them is painful and tedious.

Avoiding therefore those too often ineffectual and always dreadful operations of the knife or caustic, this specific is recommended; which hath, in general, proved a safe, easy, and speedy method of curing milk sores, as well as schirrous tumours proceeding from other causes, without any painful operation, having either dispersed or brought them to a proper degree of suppuration, and afterwards healed them.

CURES BY THIS SPECIFIC.

A Lady at Papley, near Oundle in Northamptonshire, after having lain in a fortnight, her breast began to be inflamed and painful; every endeavour was made use of in order to repel it, but in vain; matter was soon formed, and it was opened by a gentleman of the faculty. During seven weeks the situation of the patient continued very precarious, being often flattered with the appearance of an approaching cure, and as often collecting again. By applying the Specific recommended in this Pamphlet, she was perfectly cured in one month.

Mrs. Hardiman, in the household of the late Rev. the Dean of Ely, was afflicted with a Schirrous Tumour more than 12 months. She had applied to the most eminent of the faculty, who informed her she could have no relief, unless she would submit to have the tumour extracted by the knife. Being unwilling to submit to this operation, she was recommended to try the safe and easy method
prescribed

prescribed by Dr. Hodson, and in three months was happily cured without any painful operation.—A Lady at Hilgay in Norfolk, recommended by the clergyman of the parish, was also perfectly cured in a month.

Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. Cole, a gentleman farmer, at Boxworth in Cambridgeshire, got cold in her lying in, which occasioned a violent inflamed Breast. She was attended by a surgeon from St. Ives, and another from Cambridge; but receiving no relief, was recommended to the method above alluded to, and in five weeks was cured.

The wife of a poor man recommended by Mr. Cole, was cured in a month of a very bad Breast.—Mrs. Ivatt, at Lolworth, cured of a very bad Milk Sore in about a month.—Mrs. Fitch, of Linton, cured of a Milk Sore, having lain-in about six months.

Mrs. Edwards, of Linton, was in one month cured of a Schirrous Tumour in her breast, which had afflicted her nine months.—Mrs. Frost, of Chesterton near Cambridge, safely cured of a bad Milk Sore, occasioned by a fever in her lying-in.—Mrs. Barwick, of Barnwell, cured of a Milk Sore in a month.—Mrs. Battle, of Feversham, of three different Milk Sores.

Mrs. Coulson, in Cambridge, had a Sore Breast occasioned by a cold caught in lying-in. By this elegant method of treatment a suppuration was promoted, and having cleared itself by a proper discharge it was healed up, and a radical cure effected in a short time.

Mrs. Briggs, of Cambridge, caught a violent cold by lying in a damp room. The disorder fell into her breast, and being improperly treated, a Gangrene was the consequence, in which dreadful state she was put under proper care, and by this easy method obtained a perfect cure in about seven weeks.

* * *This Specific is in the form of a delicate salve.*

THE
EGYPTIAN BALSAM,

PRICE HALF-A-CROWN A POT.

A safe remedy for old Sores and Ulcers, Boils, Blotches, cancerous and inflammatory Tumours, Whitlows, and particularly for extracting Thorns and Splinters.

THIS balsam is held in great estimation in all the above cases, as it does not heal up in such a temporary manner that they break out in a short time, or upon the slightest accident happening to the part; but first cleanses it thoroughly, and then cures gradually and radically.—The composition is so innocent that it may be applied to the most tender and weak constitutions, even to an infant; and the application so easy, that it requires very little trouble and no confinement.

CURES BY THIS BALSAM.

The son of Mr. Joseph Cole, of Upwell, in Norfolk, (a boy about 14 years old) about Christmas 1780, had a very severe fit of sickness which fell into his Legs, and they became full of Sores, having at least forty holes in them. Mr. Cole had been at a considerable expence as well as trouble, in order to give his son relief; and after many fruitless efforts, he applied to Mr. Chapman, of Downham, for some Egyptian Balsam; in the use of this Mr Cole persevered for two months, during which he applied 15 pots, and at the end of that time his son's legs were well.

Lest the above should be thought an exaggerated account, I declare my son had at least forty holes in his legs, and am willing to satisfy any enquirer of the certainty of the facts mentioned.

JOHN COLE.

To the Proprietor of the Egyptian Balsam.

I consider it as duty that I owe to mankind, to communicate the following extraordinary cure by the Egyptian Balsam, a remedy that is invaluable, and which I do most seriously advise all persons alike afflicted to have recourse to. The case was briefly as follows :

“ My wife had been afflicted with an inveterate fetid Ulcer in her Leg, for about 30 years standing, all which time I have paid some score pounds to apothecaries, surgeons, &c. for medicines and advice ; but the diseased part baffled all their attempts, and they generally left her rather worse than better. It is about two months since, that seeing an advertisement of the Balsam in the Salisbury Journal, I advised my wife to make a trial of it. A pot was procured from Messrs. Collins and Johnson, Salisbury, and the Balsam was applied as directed. In a few dressings the wound, which was nearly five inches long, and more than one inch wide, deep, and very foul, became clean, put on a healthy appearance, and the inflammation greatly abated. We procured a second and a third pot, and it is with great joy and gratitude that I now inform you her leg is quite well, her strength increased, and I thus voluntarily and unasked publish this. Of the truth of this my wife is now a healthy witness.

JOS. HUNT.

FORDINGBRIDGE, HANTS,

March, 24, 1783.

A Young Woman, servant to a widow lady in Cambridge, had been troubled with Sore Legs every Winter for seven years past ; she had been under the care of the first surgeon in Cambridge, and had also been some time in Addenbrooke's Hospital, but without effect. In the winter of 1780, she applied the Egyptian Balsam, at which time her legs were in a most deplorable condition, being all over sores, and having several holes in them. The Balsam brought the sores to a proper degree of suppuration, and having discharged all the fetid matter, they were gradually healed, and were perfectly well in five weeks, in which state they have continued ever since.

DR.

DR. HODSON'S FAMILY ELIXIR;

O R,

General Promoter of Health and Long Life.

PRICE 5s. 5d. A BOTTLE.

IT is well known, that the Chinese have long been in search of an *Immortal Elixir*, or a remedy which should at least restore to them the longevity of the ancients; and although they have not acquired the full accomplishment thereof, yet their researches have not been entirely in vain, as the present Discovery sufficiently testifies.

This excellent remedy was a secret in the family of an eminent foreign physician for many centuries; and hath been procured and improved by Dr. Hodson, at a great expence and trouble.—The physician above alluded to died at the age of 144 years, in consequence of a fall from his horse. His mother lived to the age of 107, his father 112, and his grandfather to that of 130; and their longevity was attributed to the constant use of this Elixir, viz. by taking only 30 drops night and morning.

Indeed there can be little doubt, but that by a constant and regular use of this most excellent cordial, mankind may be preserved many years in the enjoyment of a good state of health.—It greatly restores the strength of the constitution, recruits the animal spirits, improves the natural senses, removes rheumatic pains, and carries off all those gross humours from the stomach which cause flatulencies and indigestions. It purifies the blood, enlivens the circulation thereof, and keeps the body moderately laxative, without pain or violent irritation.—In short, it is the best stomachic medicine known, a preservative against contagious distempers, and may be administered freely without danger.

Directions for using this Elixir.

*As a general promoter of health and long Life:—*Take 20 drops, or a tea-spoonful, of this Elixir, either alone, or in double the quantity of wine, tea, or water daily, an hour before breakfast and an hour after supper.

*For a regular purge:—*Men of a robust constitution may take two table-spoonfuls; but women and delicate persons only one, either by itself, or in an equal quantity of tea, two hours after a light supper. It will not operate till the next day, when it requires no other precaution than to eat nothing crude, acids nor fallads, and to keep moderately warm.

*In indigestions and after intemperance:—*Take two table-spoonfuls.

*In cholicky complaints:—*Take one table-spoonful of this Elixir in two of brandy; and if the first dose has not the desired effect, repeat it in half an hour.

*For the Worms:—*Take three tea-spoonfuls without any mixture, in the morning fasting, during eight days.

*In the Dropsy:—*Take one table-spoonful in a like quantity of mountain wine, in the morning fasting, for one month regularly.

*In female suppressions:—*Take one table-spoonful of this Elixir, in three of red wine, and walk half an hour after it before breakfast, for three days together.

*In the ague:—*Take one table-spoonful, by itself or mixed with a little tea, just before the fit, and go to bed. It frequently happens that one dose is sufficient; but it is very seldom more than three are necessary; though it will be prudent to repeat it a week after, in order to prevent a relapse.

Dr. HODSON'S

IMPERIAL OIL,

PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND EIGHT-PENCE A BOTTLE.

This Oil is improved with so much success as to be a safe and certain remedy for all kinds of Sprains, Bruises, Injuries from Blows and Falls, Hard Swellings, Chilblains, Weaknesses and Rickets in Children, Contractions of the Limbs, Joints, and Sinews, Old Aches and Pains, Gout, and Rheumatic Pains. — It has also been found very efficacious in the cure of Cuts, and Chaps in the Hands; and a certain remedy for Burns and Scalds.

A Sprain is an accident that often happens, and if great occasions a painful lameness of the parts for a while, and frequently prevents the persons so afflicted following their occupations. By neglecting what at first seems a trifling ailment, it sometimes arises that a dangerous malady proceeds from what might have been easily removed by a timely application; the recommending a proper remedy, therefore, for hastening the recovery of the strained part to its natural state, cannot but be acceptable to the public, as well as of particular service to those who stand in need of such a relief.

The effects of a violent strain, are such an extension of the tendons and vessels of the muscles strained, that they cannot contract themselves to their natural lengths; and

the great elongation of them, (which deprives them of their contractile power) lessens the diameter of their cavities, obstructs the free course of the fluids through them, makes them swell and become painful, and renders them incapable of their usual services.—These effects naturally lead us to conclude, that the most proper remedies are those applications which may best attenuate their obstructed fluids, recover an easy circulation of them, and sufficiently contract the elongated vessels. Such a remedy will be found in the Imperial Oil, than which there has not been a medical discovery of more general utility to mankind for many years. Indeed it is now in such universal estimation, as to render it almost needless to say any thing concerning its merit. The many cures that have been effected by its use, and the persons of character who have granted the liberty of publishing their names in recommending this valuable composition, have stamped its reputation superior to any thing before offered to the public for similar purposes; and the very extraordinary demand for it, convinces the Proprietor that his labour and studies have not been in vain. He is happy to find that the improvements he has made in this preparation have rendered it so excellent a remedy for the cases mentioned in the preceding page.

CURES BY THE IMPERIAL OIL.

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Country.

One of my Children had a Soreness under the thick part of the Thigh, supposed to be hurt on horseback. I had it well rubbed with your imperial Oil, but it inflamed it so much that I sent for
a sur-

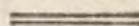
a surgeon, who forbid the use of it, and recommended a poultice with ointment of elder, to prevent a suppuration if possible. The poultice was renewed thrice a day for ten days, when the surgeon said it would certainly gather, for matter was already formed. Being very unwilling to submit the child to the surgeon's knife, and fearing he should be made a cripple, I would not suffer any application to accelerate its coming to a head, but persisted in the poultice and elder ointment. In a few days the soreness (which was before so extreme he could not walk, or bear the slightest touch of the finger) went off, and he could walk as well as usual; but there was a substance under his thigh as broad as your hand and as hard as a board. For this again I applied your Oil, and in a few dressings the substance separated into lumps, which daily got less till they were quite reduced.



The Imperial Oil I believe will have a great run. I have given it to some poor people who have hurt themselves by falls, and it has completely cured them.

ROB. RAIKES.

GLOUCESTER.



E. Statham, Newcastle-street, Shoreditch, in assisting a porter to remove some furniture, bruised her Foot, and sprained her Back so as to render her incapable of continuing in the family where she was at service; and being sent home she was confined to her bed, not being able to stir without pain. A friend procured a bottle of the Imperial Oil, from which she soon found relief: the bruises in her foot were cured, the pain in her back removed, and her strength greatly restored. At the same time she applied this remedy to her Wrists, having a weakness in them occasioned by a sprain received a long time before, and was so fortunate as to find that perfectly cured.

Mrs. Nouridge, a widow woman in Cambridge, aged 66, sprained her Loins, by lifting a large washing trough. Her advanced age made her fearful that she should not procure any relief; but being in extreme pain she was willing to try what effect the Imperial Oil would have. From the use of only one bottle she was perfectly cured.

Mr. Alex. George, Fleet-street, in the great frost 1784, tumbled down on the pavement, and bruised his Knee, which occasioned instant lameness, and gave him excruciating pain; but by the use of this medicine he was soon perfectly recovered.

Extract of a Letter from Bath.

The efficacy of your Imperial Oil has been proved in a remarkable instance.—James Harvey, servant to Edward Vanburgh, Esq. in Brook-street, having received a violent Sprain in his ankle, was confined to his room five weeks, and unable then to walk, notwithstanding during that time he had used numerous applications recommended by an eminent surgeon and others. He was then induced to apply the Imperial Oil, which in a fortnight perfectly cured him.

William Badcock, groom to a gentleman of the University of Cambridge, received a Blow from a Horse, by which he was so much injured as to be incapable of attending in the stable: Having before experienced the good effects of the Imperial Oil, in curing him of a contraction in the sinews, occasioned by straining himself in walking, he immediately made application for a bottle, by which he was cured in a short time.

In January 1777, my father received a Hurt in his Shoulder, by a Fall from his horse, which bruised him terribly, and for which he could get no relief till the April following, when he applied the Imperial Oil. It is astonishing the almost instantaneous success that attended this application. He felt immediate ease, and in a few days was perfectly free from pain.

One of my pupils on Friday last had the misfortune to be thrown from a waggon, and was so bruised on one Arm that he was not able to stir it himself, nor could he bear to have it touched without great pain. On Saturday morning I found him very bad; from the shoulder to the wrist black, swelled, and painful, nor could he stir his arm the least in the world. I immediately applied your Imperial Oil, and in two hours he found himself better. By repeating it according to the directions, he was able to dress himself and was at church on Sunday, at school on Monday, and is now well.

C. H.

BURTON, July 6, 1779.

A Child about 18 months old, received a Fall by which he was hurt in his Shoulder, and continued a long time in great agony; I had the assistance of a surgeon, whose advice was followed, but without effect. The many cures I had seen advertised of your Oil, prevailed on me to try it. It is with great satisfaction I inform you, that by the application of one Bottle only he was restored; but as the child was before this accident weak and ricketty, and as I perceived he gained strength from the Oil, I procured another Bottle, with which his joints were rubbed, according to the directions; and he is now quite strong, hearty, and free from the rickets.

A. M'PHERSON.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 13, 1779.

Mr. James Chambers, of Whapload Drove, near Spalding, has a relation who was afflicted with a Hard Swelling on her Knee, as hard and callous almost as the bone; she had all the advice her circumstances would admit of, but to no purpose. Mr. Chambers applied for a bottle of the Imperial Oil, which gave her great ease; he then applied for a second bottle, which effected a compleat cure.

JOHN ALBIN.

SPALDING, July 14, 1781.

Edw. Newitt, Cambridge, was hurt by Blows from a Horse; his Shoulder was much bruised, and he was in great agony: His situation cannot be described, sufficiently to do justice to the medicine by which he was relieved. He was desired to apply the Imperial Oil, and by a proper attention to the directions, he soon received a compleat cure.

William Newitt, brother to the above, had been for several days troubled with a Pain and Swelling in the Face, which at intervals threw him into the most extreme agony. In one of these agitations he snatched up a bottle in which was a little of the Imperial Oil, on the application of which, warm, to the part affected, he received immediate ease, and by continuing to use it was soon perfectly cured.

The relief administered to Mr. John Dann, farmer, at Wortling in Suffex, by the use of your Imperial Oil, under a violent sprained Knee, complicated with the Rheumatism, induces him to make the following public, for the benefit of others:

Having laboured three quarters of a year under the above complaint, to a degree that necessitated him to use crutches, and having during that period, tried a variety of means under the direction of the most able practitioners in that neighbourhood, without experiencing the least good effect, he had recourse to this Oil, which in a
few

few times applying, so relieved him that he could walk without assistance, and by continuing its application to the end of the bottle, he had the happiness to find the use of his legs perfectly restored to him, his pain totally removed, and the contraction so effectually remedied, that the joint remained perfectly strong and active as if nothing had happened to it.

Mr. Dann unsolicited gave me ocular demonstration of his cure, at the same time authorising me to use his name; and added, that his brother Mr. G. Dann, had received equal benefit from the Oil, under a sprained wrist.

Mr. Lampiere, plumber and glazier, purchased a bottle of Imperial Oil to apply to his son's Arm, that had been sprained by a fall. On asking him a few days after what advantage his son had reaped from it, he replied, "Cured to admiration! and only in thrice using."

LEWES, March, 1782.

W. LEE.

Mr. Joseph Snafdale, farmer, at Wimbottisham, Norfolk, in the harvest of 1780, being on a waggon loaded with barley, the horse went suddenly on, in consequence of which he fell off, and his shoulder pitched on the shafts of the waggon, from which he fell to the ground. The hurt and bruises he received, and the extreme agony which such an accident must occasion, may better be conceived than described. He made use of the common nostrum in such cases, viz. hot vinegar; but it was in vain; the next morning he was worse, and therefore sent for a bottle of the Imperial Oil. It would be needless, after saying he applied it according to the directions, to add that he found relief; but the almost INSTANTANEOUS effect which it produced, he declares was astonishing. The following day he was enabled to assist again in the field, and was entirely cured by only one bottle.

Eliz. Watson, Cambridge, tumbled down stairs, by which she was terribly hurt; her Leg being bent under her was much bruised, her Ankle sprained, swelled, black, and she was scarce able to walk. She had only one bottle and was by that perfectly cured.

Mr. John Simpson, of Darfingham near Lynn, in November 1783, sprained his Foot in coming down a ladder; he neglected it till his sinews became contracted, swelled, and his foot so painful he could scarcely walk. He purchased a bottle of the Imperial Oil, and made the first application about six o'clock in the evening; about twelve his leg was so exceedingly painful he could get no rest, therefore got up and applied the Oil again, when he found the swelling greatly abated, and by continuing the use of it, in three days he was perfectly cured.

Two years ago I was seized with a swelling in the right Leg, which at last increased to a prodigious size, and acquired such a degree of hardness as to occasion great pain, and rendered me incapable of following my trade, which is that of a baker, for more than three months; after having used abundance of means to no purpose but that of disburthening my pocket, I fortunately saw an advertisement of your Imperial Oil, and purchased a bottle, by the use of which the swelling was soon abated; in about a month's time I was able to follow my employment, and by the blessing of God have had no return of my complaint to this day. In justice therefore to your incomparable Oil, and for the benefit of my fellow subjects, I desire you will make my cure public.

COVENTRY, Aug. 23, 1781.

RICHARD PHILIPS.

On the 4th of February 1780, as Mr. Morley, of Woodhall, Norfolk, was coming down a mill in that neighbourhood, a person in the inside set the mill at work, when the cogs caught Mr. Morley's hand, which they mangled in a shocking manner, his hand being almost cut through; in short, it is impossible to describe the havoc it made with him, so as to do justice to the medicine by which he was relieved. He applied the Imperial Oil, and on Saturday called on Mr. Chapman of Downham (of whom the medicine was purchased) shewed him his hand, which was quite well, and assured him this extraordinary cure was effected by only one bottle.

Alice

Alice Cook, a poor Woman in Cambridge, sprained her Wrist very much in wringing some sheets she had been washing; her arm swelled from her wrist to her shoulder, was full of pain, and she continued in that situation near a fortnight, without any assistance; when a gentleman, distinguished for his humanity, hearing of her misfortune, sent her a bottle of the Imperial Oil, ordering her to use it according to the directions; but this her circumstances and occupation in a great measure prevented; she was under the necessity of continuing her employment for a subsistence, though her arm was in constant agony, and often obliged, after rubbing the affected part with this medicine, to go immediately to the wash trough. However, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, and of being dabbling sometimes in hot, and sometimes in cold water, from the first application of the Oil she found great relief. After applying it a second time she felt very little inconvenience, and by that alone was perfectly cured.]

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 24, 1780.

ALICE COOK.

Oliver Cuttridge, of Chatteris in the Isle of Ely, on the 24th of May received a Blow on the Stomach, by which he was much hurt; it settled under the right breast, and afterwards under his arm, at which time he was so bad as to be scarce able to breathe. He was recommended to use the Imperial Oil, and purchased a bottle of Mr. Berridge of Chatteris, which had the desired effect.

Charles Laurenson, at Mr. Hurlestone's, Cambridge, on the 8th of April, 1779, received a Sprain in his Wrist, which swelled amazingly, and rendered him incapable of working. He continued in this situation till Saturday evening, when he applied the Imperial Oil, and found almost immediate relief. On Monday morning the swelling was abated, and he was able to go to work.

Having laboured under a pain of the Rheumatism, which rendered me incapable of doing my business, but being recommended to your Imperial Oil, by using only a part of the bottle you sent

me, soon found a great deal of ease, and am perfectly recovered; so thought proper to let you know, and hope you will have the same published.

GEORGE BRUCE, WHITTLESEY.

During the frost in 1784, Eliz. Butler, Cambridge, in returning from the Great Bridge with some firing, fell down and sprained her Arm. She continued bad a month, at the end of which she applied this Oil, and was cured by one bottle.

A Lady got cold in her lying-in, which fell into her knee and leg, swelled them exceedingly, and gave her excruciating pain. I recommended the Imperial Oil, which she tried, but thought the first application increased both the swelling and the pain. I encouraged her, however, to persevere, and had the satisfaction to find that a second bottle wrought a compleat cure.

Soon after the above, a friend happening to mention that his Wife suffered extremely with a Sore Leg, for which she had been attended by a surgeon without effect, I told him of the above case, and begged she might try the Imperial Oil. The first application seemed to inflame the leg, and as there was a wound, the lady herself was afraid to use it again, till I assured her there was no danger, and persuaded her to repeat it. She did so, and had only occasion for a second bottle, being now quite well, though for three months she had been in continual pain.

Ed. Howe, Cambridge, in knocking the stock off a gun, accidentally missed it, and gave himself a violent blow on the cap of his knee with the hammer, which occasioned instant lameness, in so much that he could but just make shift to crawl about the house, with his knee quite stiff; he was not able to bend the joint, but was in very great pain. He applied hot vinegar, but it had no effect; he then applied opodeiodoc, but with as little success as
the

the vinegar. An acquaintance who came to his house in the evening advised him to apply the Imperial Oil. This happened on Saturday; he applied the Oil that evening, and soon found relief; he continued it the next day; and on Monday morning he walked eight miles, without finding any inconvenience from the blow.

Mrs. Pedley, of Cambridge, had a Swelling in her Leg, which rendered her unable to walk; August 15, 1781, her Leg was swelled to such a degree, and in such violent pain, that it confined her to her bed the whole day. She obtained a bottle of this Oil, the effects of which were, that by the following Sunday she was quite well.—Wm. Catley, brewer's servant, in Cambridge, fell off a cart with a sack of grains, and hurt his Loins. He was cured by one bottle of the Oil only.

Mrs. Williamson, Cambridge, slipped down a cellar window, and hurt herself with the iron bars belonging thereto; her leg and thigh were bruised very much, appeared very black, were much swelled, and she was rendered so lame, that it was with the utmost difficulty she walked so far as to procure a bottle of the Imperial Oil; by which she was in a few days perfectly recovered.

Andrew Cockle, of Barnwell near Cambridge, received a violent Hurt on his Hand, which was much swelled, and he was afraid would render him incapable of following his business; but by the use of one bottle of this Oil he was perfectly cured.

A person near St. Ives would beg the favour of you to insert the following among your list of cures, and desired me to write to you.

A. THOMAS.

ST. IVES, May 22, 1791.

“ Having

“ Having received very great benefit by the use of the Imperial Oil, I would beg this inserted for the use of others :—I was attacked with a Swelling as large as an egg on the Shoulder Bone ; had the advice of the faculty without effect ; but was perfectly cured by one bottle of the Imperial Oil, and never had a return since.”

But the Excellency of the Imperial Oil is not confined to the Human Species alone : It is found by experience, to be of infinite service for Horses that have their backs galled with the saddle, are wrung in the withers, or strained in the back sinews, as well as for old sprains, wind galls, cracked or swelled heels, &c.

A Clergyman in Hertfordshire (who has given the Proprietor liberty to refer any candid enquirer to him) had a favourite mare which had been turned up three years, being lame with a slip in the shoulder, and was afterwards cured by the use of this Oil.

Dr. HODSON having made the improvement of this remedy his study for many years, has now brought it to the highest degree of perfection ; and to prevent, as much as possible, the public from being imposed upon, he requests those who have occasion to make use of his medicine to observe, That the Imperial Oil is in square glass bottles, with IMPERIAL OIL, PREPARED BY DR. HODSON, LONDON, moulded thereon. Each bottle sealed with the cypher *J. H.* in red wax. Price 2s. 8d.

* * *Full Directions are sealed up with each bottle.*

It is earnestly requested that those who have occasion to use the Imperial Oil will be very particular in observing the directions ; which are remarkably short, the medicine perfectly safe, the application exceedingly easy ; and a speedy cure will generally be quite-certain.

NATURE'S ASSISTANT.

PART III.

To the Afflicted with the Venereal Disease.

IT would be of little service to a patient afflicted with this complaint, to know the various opinions of authors concerning the origin of it, and the exact time of its appearance in Europe. It is of much more consequence for him to ascertain when he has received the infection; and if so, the method he ought to pursue, in order to obtain a safe and perfect cure; for few, *very few*, whether of the faculty or otherwise, are so happy in the management of the *Lues Venerea* as it could be wished.—Waving, therefore, all useless introduction, it is intended only to point out the various modes by which it may be contracted, the symptoms by which a person may be convinced of having received the infection, the danger of improper treatment, and a safe, easy, and certain mode of obtaining a cure.

Technical terms will be avoided as much as possible, and every necessary information delivered in the most plain and concise language; this little tract being intended for the instruction of the ignorant, and not for the criticising eye of the learned.

There is not, perhaps, amongst all the diseases to which human nature is subject, any attended with more dismal

con-

consequences than the venereal; and to add to its own attendant calamities, there is not any that has experienced worse treatment; the patient, in many cases, suffering more from the ignorance of the practitioner, than from the malignity of the disease, whilst the unhappy object of its rage seldom obtains even the compassion of his fellow mortals, since his sufferings are generally supposed to arise from the gratification of lust and inordinate passions.

The most *common* way of contracting this complaint being by coition, has affixed an idea of criminality on those infected with it, which frequently renders disguise necessary, and obliges the unfortunate patient to conceal his situation too long, or make application to those ignorant persons who promise a *speedy* and secret cure; but who in reality only fix the disease deeper in the system, and by hastily removing the *visible* symptoms, make that a confirmed case, and sometimes an incurable malady, which was at first only a slight infection. It is scarce possible for even the first stage of this disease to be cured effectually and speedily at the same time; those patients are deceived therefore who are taught to believe it. "Two or three weeks (says an eminent physician) and sometimes five or six, are necessary to carry off a gonorrhœa, even by the most proper treatment;" for the time necessary to eradicate the infection depends upon such a variety of circumstances that it is impossible to fix any precise period.

It is much to be lamented, however, that disguise in this case should be so often found necessary, not only as it renders a cure more difficult, but because the disease *may* be communicated to the innocent as well as to the guilty, as will presently be shewn.

Of the Venereal Infection.

NOTWITHSTANDING the variety of treatises which have been published on this subject, no more is known concerning the nature of the venereal poison, than about that of the small-pox, or any other contagion. It has not yet been discovered, whether the poison has different degrees of acrimony and volatility, or whether it is always the same in its nature, varying only with regard to the particular part to which it is applied, or according to the different habit or constitution of the person who receives the infection.

How long the venereal poison may lurk in the body before it produces any sensible effects, is a matter of equal uncertainty. There are few practitioners but must have observed instances of its remaining dormant for weeks or even months; nay some have asserted it to have broke out with unequivocal symptoms after remaining harmless for half a year. These, however, are *rare* instances, as in general the first symptoms appear on the second, third, or fifth day after impure coition.

Whilst mankind in general are easily affected by this poison, there are some few who seem to be altogether unsusceptible of the contagion, and who run every risk without suffering in the smallest degree. Some are more liable to be infected than others, seemingly of the same habit; and those who have been once infected, appear to be more liable to catch the disorder a second time, than those who never were infected before. The same difference is observable in the progress made by the disease after the patient is infected. In some the progress is slow, and the disease appears scarcely to gain any ground, while in others

it advances with the utmost rapidity, and soon produces the most terrible symptoms.

Two causes, indeed, might be assigned for the mildness or malignancy of the symptoms, viz. the constitution of the person receiving the infection, and the virulency of the virus received. Persons who have been used to live regular and of a good habit, one might suppose would be subject to fewer as well as milder symptoms, than those whose fluids are in a gross and corrupt state; but this not being always the case, we may conclude that in such patients, a severity of symptoms is occasioned by the malignancy of the venom received, which is sometimes of so corrosive a nature, as to penetrate immediately into all parts wherever it comes.

Of Communicating the Disease.

THIS complaint differs indeed from most others, because that *they*, both acute and chronical, may arise from air, diet, violent exercise, sedentary life, &c. whilst *this* must be contracted by familiar communication; and though an abuse or regulation of the non-naturals will exasperate or moderate the symptoms, yet it is not in the power of them to produce the distemper. The venereal matter must be applied in a fluid state, either to a wound, ulcer, or some part where the mucus is very soft, as in the parts of generation, &c. but it may be communicated different ways, as experience has sufficiently evinced. All the modes of communication may, however, be ranked under the following heads:

1. By coition of an healthy person with another who is infected with a gonorrhœa, or ulcers on the genitals.

2. By

2. By the coition of an healthy person with one apparently in perfect health, but in whose genitals the poison lies concealed, without having yet produced any bad symptoms. So that a person who has, perhaps, received an infection two or three days before any symptoms appear, may, during that time, and often does, infect another, without knowing themselves to have the disease.

3. By sucking, in which case the nipples of the wet nurse may be infected by venereal ulcers in the mouth of the child; or the nipples of the nurse being infected, will occasion venereal ulcers in the child's mouth, nose, or lips.

4. By any part of the body, whether covered by the cuticle or not, being exposed to the contact of the venereal poison; by kissing, touching, &c. especially if the parts so exposed have been previously excoriated, wounded, or ulcerated, by any cause whatever. From this cause venereal ulcers frequently arise in the scrotum or thighs; and there are some well-attested instances where the infection took place in the hands of surgeons and midwives. They have likewise been produced in the nostrils, eyelids, and lips of persons who have touched the genitals either of themselves or others, affected with the disease, and then rubbed their nostrils, &c. with their fingers, without previously washing their hands. By laying in the same bed with a person infected, who hath venereal eruptions on the skin, the disease may likewise be contracted, the warmth of the body opening the pores, and the infected matter being thereby absorbed.

5. By wounding any part of the body with a lancet or knife infected with the venereal virus.—Van Swieten relates several instances of the Lues being communicated by carelessness in cleaning the instrument used in bleeding or scarification.

6. Children,

6. Children may likewise be *hereditarily* afflicted; that is, receive the infection from their parents; in which case they are sometimes born with inflammations of the skin, &c. but though there should be no appearance for some days, yet in about a week, eruptions, with brownish spots or scabs, degenerating into ulcers, arise about the mouth, nose, forehead, head, and often over the whole body.

It must be allowed that the disorder generally discovers itself first in those parts by which the infection was received; so that if the mouth or lips are first affected, it is to be supposed the virus was received by kissing, or (if an infant) by sucking a disordered nurse, &c. &c.

But the following is, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary instances upon record, of the propagation of this dreadful malady: "On the 22d of April, 1785, a young child belonging to Wm. Parsons, on Milford-Hill, Salisbury, died of the *lues venerea*, after a lingering illness. It appears that in the absence of its parents, it had frequently been intrusted to the care of an old blind woman, who suffered it to pass into the hands of an unhappy female labouring under that distemper, and who unintentionally communicated the infection by means of *chewing some victuals* for it."

A very remarkable instance will be found amongst the cases hereafter inserted, of a person receiving the infection from the seat of a privy.

Various therefore are the ways by which this contagion may be contracted; however, the most frequent mode being by unlawful embraces, and consequently the symptoms more generally arising about the genitals, it will be proper to dwell a little upon the description of the three different stages of the disease, and its various symptoms.

The first is, that while the disorder may be deemed doubtful, or when, from the symptoms abating, by the application of emollients and a cooling regimen, it is evidently not venereal.

The second stage is when the symptoms may fairly be pronounced venereal, and yet deemed *local*.

And the third is the confirmed *Lues*, when the virus being actually received into the blood, mixes with the several secretions, and circulating through every part, taints the whole habit.

Of the first, or Gonorrhœa Stage.

ALTHOUGH, in the present stage a virulent running is one of the most frequent circumstances to be met with in practice, and few persons are infected but what perceive this to be one of the first symptoms of infection, yet the same indications and consequences are not always the effect thereof. For in many cases, gentle cooling medicines, an emollient bath, and a simple injection will carry off the infection in a few days, whilst in others, it frequently happens that the inflammation increases, more alarming symptoms appear in a little time, notwithstanding the application of cooling medicines; and if the running be checked by injection, or from any accidental cause, before the infection is totally subdued, a swelling of the testicles, a bubo, or some other alarming attendant is produced. It is, therefore, very evident, that all cases of gonorrhœa are not venereal. It has, indeed, been but too common a practice to treat all cases as *venereal*, wherever a gonorrhœa has been the prevailing symptom; whereas there are, strictly speaking, THREE kinds of gonorrhœa, viz. 1. The simple or benign gonorrhœa, which will be treated of hereafter;

2. The

2. The *virulent* gonorrhœa, or clap, *not* venereal; and 3. The *venereal* gonorrhœa, properly so called.

It appears to be owing, in a great measure, to the want of making a proper distinction between the two last-mentioned species, that so much harm hath been done by the administration of Mercury; which (however successfully employed in the chancre, or second stage of the venereal disease) is very improper in this stage, and in the *virulent* gonorrhœa not venereal, is manifestly injurious. Perhaps no criterion is yet discovered whereby to ascertain, on its *first* appearance, whether this discharge is to be pronounced a *virulent* or a *venereal* gonorrhœa; therefore in what is here called the first, or gonorrhœa stage, are included not only that which is strictly venereal, and which is succeeded or accompanied by chancres, &c. but also the gonorrhœa *virulenta*, where no such symptoms succeed; or in short, all the different species of this disease which are communicated by a sound person having connection with an infected one, and in which the first symptom is a discharge from the urethra. Because in the first place, there is no certain mode of distinction; 2dly, they all arise from the same *apparent* cause, viz. impure coition; and lastly, the same mode of treatment is necessary, even if it be venereal, in this stage of the disorder.

SYMPTOMS.—The *Virulent* Gonorrhœa appears sometimes within six hours, and at other times perhaps not till four, five, eight, or ten days after infection; and instances have been known of months elapsing before any symptoms appeared; the quicker or slower progress of the virus may naturally be supposed, therefore, to have great dependence on the activity of the received miasma, or the patient's habit of body, or perhaps both.

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The first observable symptom is generally an agreeable sensation in the whole or greatest part of the urinary passage; probably no discharge is then observable; but an itching, with a small degree of pain in the genitals, generally precedes a running, which distilling from the urethra occasions a small degree of titillation, particularly at the time of making water. In the most favourable degree of infection the spots on the linen appear of a kind of water-colour: as the disorder advances fresh symptoms arise, and the former ones become more violent; the running gradually changes both in colour and consistence, and becomes yellow, greenish, and sometimes streaked with blood. There is an inflammation and swelling about the orifice of the urethra; the erection becomes painful, involuntary, more frequent and lasting than when natural, and most troublesome when the patient is warm in bed. All the symptoms become more intense as the disorder arrives towards its height: The heat of urine is so extremely acute, that the patient dreads making water, though he feels a constant desire for it, and yet it is rendered but by a few drops, and that with the greatest difficulty.—Heat, pain, and a sense of fullness is felt about the seat; the running is sharp and plentiful; and it is accompanied, perhaps, by swelled testicles, or some of the following symptoms:

Phymosis, which is a constriction of the prepuce over the glans, that prevents its being drawn backwards.

Paraphymosis, on the contrary, is when the prepuce is constricted behind the glans, and cannot be brought forward.

Chordee is a painful contraction of the under part of the penis at the time of erection, and then only, the sensation being as if it was pulled down with a cord.

Buboes. The general seat of these swellings or tumours is in the groin. In the beginning the patient feels a stiffness in the groin, particularly in walking; the swellings at length appear, which are sore if touched, hard, and gradually increasing, become painful and inflamed; the shape of a bubo is round or oblong, and its size various, sometimes as large as an egg, and sometimes considerably larger.

Venerical buboes are of two kinds; sometimes they arise solely from the contagion passing directly to the affected gland, and there fixing itself. From the discharge being too small, or the unseasonable application of styptic and astringent injections, whereby the virus which ought to have been discharged by a gleet is injudiciously suppressed, a bubo often arises, and is then a symptomatical disease; but if it arises without any late infection, it is then a sign of a confirmed *lues*, of which more hereafter.

The above symptoms, although generally supposed to be evident marks of a *venerical* infection, are, nevertheless, sometimes doubtful, for they may all arise from a *virulent gonorrhœa*, not *venerical*.

Females may sometimes mistake the first appearance of this disorder for the *fluor albus*; but in the latter the discharge is much greater, nor is it often attended with that heat, smart, and inflammation, experienced in *venerical* cases.

INSTRUCTIONS. — Some people inveigh strongly against the *parade*, as they falsely term it, of application for advice in these cases. But he only betrays his ignorance who asserts that the most copious *general* instructions may not in *particular* instances require some alteration; and he must be a bigot indeed, as well as destitute of at least all *practical* knowledge, who believes any medicine to be so perfectly

perfectly efficacious in itself, that its operation cannot receive any assistance from the experience of a judicious practitioner.

However, as immediate personal application is not always either convenient or agreeable, it may be proper to add a few instructions for those not sufficiently acquainted with the proper mode of conducting themselves after infection; for although the elegant medicine herein recommended generally removes the most disagreeable symptoms without any other application, yet proper measures may be taken to prevent the rapidity of the malady, before it may be convenient to obtain that remedy; and as private interest ought always in some degree to give way to general utility, it is the Proprietor's wish to put every patient to as little expence as possible, by giving him every information that may hasten a cure.

And first it will be necessary to caution the reader against applying styptic injections to check the running; for if the discharge be imprudently stopped before the infection be carried off by medicines, which cleanse the parts and evacuate the poison, a confirmed case will be the consequence.

“ It is but fair to acknowledge (says an eminent writer) that where there is virulence in a gonorrhœa, our art cannot cure it speedily and *effectually* at the same time. Therefore the patient ought not to expect, nor the physician to promise it.” There is danger of the disorder being carried into the habit by every thing which stops the discharge before the infection be removed; and this stoppage may be occasioned by violent exercise of any kind, hard labour, strong purging, catching cold, or a fever fit, while under a course of physic.

To expedite the cure is to allay the inflammation, appease the heat of urine, soften the juices, and lubricate the passage of the urethra. For this purpose as soon as a person has reason to suspect himself infected, and has not convenience to apply for advice or proper remedies, he should strictly observe a cooling regimen, avoid all high seasoned or salted provisions; he should drink plentifully of barley-water, milk and water, whey, linseed tea, &c. take care of cold, beware of venereal enjoyments, and avoid all violent exercise. He should keep his body gently open, but by all means avoid strong drastic purges. A little cream of tartar will sometimes answer the purpose; or he may send to the apothecary for the following:

Take Lenitive Electuary, one ounce

Jalap and Rhubarb, of each two scruples

Nitre, four scruples

Simple Syrup, q. s. for an electuary.

Of this he may take about the size of a nutmeg, once, twice, or thrice a day, as he finds it necessary to keep his body laxative. By these means he will be better prepared for the operation of proper remedies.

On the first symptoms of inflammation, he should get milk and water of a moderate warmth, in a half pint or pint stone vessel, and soak the penis well in it two or three times a day, especially at night; and after each soaking if he perceives any particular inflammation, he should there apply a little elder ointment, which he may get at any druggist's or apothecary's. It will also be of infinite service if a little milk and water or linseed tea be injected up the urethra (or urinary passage) at the same time.

If this method be observed on the first appearance of any inflammatory symptom, it will greatly lessen the virulence
of

of the complaint, and consequently render a cure more easily to be obtained.

Those whose situations will not permit them to get milk, must use water only, but it must be warm.—FEMALES should get a sponge, and bathe and foment the part well.

It sometimes happens that the sharpness of urine is very great, and the patient wishes for something to alleviate it speedily: In this case

Take Gum Arabic one ounce

Sal Prunella half an ounce.

Dissolve this in three pints of barley water, and drink it in the course of twenty-four hours, so long as the scalding continues; or if an electuary should be preferred,

Take Lenitive Electuary one ounce and a half

Purified Nitre powdered, half an ounce

Compound Powder of Tragacanth one ounce and a half

Syrup of Marshmallows, q. s. for an electuary.

Of this take the size of a large nutmeg at ten and four o'clock every day, and drink plentifully of barley water, milk and water, marshmallow or linseed tea; any of which will tend to dissolve the salts of the urine, cool its burning quality, and thereby remove that painful sensation.

Should these not be found sufficient to answer the intention, the following fomentation will be proper, especially if the patient is troubled with a chordee:

Take Elder and Chamomile Flowers, of each half an ounce

Marshmallow Leaves a handful

Linseed half an ounce.

Boil these ingredients in three pints of water till reduced to a quart, then strain it off and foment the part well with it two or three times a day.

In case of stranguary,

Take Gum Arab. Powder

Crem. Tart. of each equal parts.

Mix them and take a tea-spoon full two or three times a day in a little water.

During the continuance of any of the above symptoms, the patient should be careful to avoid every thing that may increase the inflammation, as riding, over walking, eating or drinking any thing high-seasoned or spirituous.

In all stages and in every symptom, cleanliness of the parts is to be *particularly* observed; and in case of Phymosis, a syringe must be introduced between the foreskin and nut, so as frequently to inject a little milk and water.

The patient should be particularly careful against stopping to evacuate urine in the open air; for although this is apparently of little signification, it is not uncommon for the cold air to occasion a sudden check to the running, and a bubo or swelled testicle to be the consequence,

By all means avoid all such remedies as are promised to stop the running immediately. It is usual with many practitioners to apply astringent injections; but whenever the discharge is unseasonably restrained, and the virulent matter thereby blocked up, before the infection is totally carried off by medicines that cleanse the parts and evacuate the poison, a confirmed *lues* will certainly be the consequence; for reason alone sufficiently points out, that if humours flow to any particular part and find no passage for their running off, they must swell the parts more; therefore stopping fluxes ought to be one of the last intentions put in execution, and a venereal gonorrhœa ought never to be stopped till proper revulsions are made and correctives have preceded: then, and *then only* corroborants may be applied.

A cele-

A celebrated writer on this subject defines the venereal virus to be "an extremely fine, volatile, saline fluid, subtile, attractive, corrosive, and very penetrating." No one, perhaps, will question the truth of this definition. Now it may easily be conceived how readily a fluid of this nature is absorbed through the pores of such a soft and sensible part as the penis, during the local heat in the act of coition. It is natural to suppose that as the heat abates, the pores gradually close, and by that means shut up this infectious fluid. The human body being so framed as to have a general tendency to throw off whatever is injurious to health, it is the duty of a medical practitioner to observe which way Nature points, and to *assist* instead of *counter-acting* her intentions.

It may, therefore, justly be asked, whether it be prudent to interrupt the progress of Nature in her intentions of the virulent gonorrhœa?—If before the heat *in coitu* be totally abated, and the pores closed, a proper detergent was made use of, experience proves that infection might be prevented; but after the virus has been absorbed, and Nature has shewn which way she wishes to free herself, it is certainly wrong to counteract her. This is further confirmed by considering that in the species of infection where there is no discharge, a cure is always more difficult; and also that if the discharge be too small, a bubo is generally the consequence.

It is not here to be understood, as objecting to all kinds of injection whatever, for it is not the *mode*, but the *composition* and premature use thereof, that is censured. Injections are proper: Even in the most inflammatory state emollient and anodyne ones are useful; and it frequently happens that a gleet will remain, after the most judicious

treatment, which can only be ropt by an astringent injection.

An attention to these particulars in order to abate or lessen the local symptoms, and at the same time taking regularly the Parisian Vegetable Syrup, in order to eradicate the infection, will, if taken at an early period, generally put a check to the disease in this stage; but it commonly happens to patients who have been repeatedly infected with this disorder, that a gleet will remain even after the most proper treatment: It is therefore of the utmost consequence for the patient to be assured of the venereal virus being eradicated. For this purpose the following are recommended as the most certain methods:

When the matter of the running is soft and well digested; when the inflammation, smart of urine, and shooting pains are entirely subdued; when the penis is so free from all pain that it will bear to be squeezed, handled, or the glans griped, without any complaint of soreness, more than is usual from roughly handling that member; when the patient is free from involuntary erections, and the matter is tenacious and ropy; and above all, if there are the appearance of little threads of matter resembling vermicelli floating in the urine as soon as made, or the stains on the linen become of small extent, not bigger than a pea, the gleet may safely be suppressed by a mild injection.

Of the Second, or Chancre Stage.

If the disorder be what is termed a *virulent gonorrhœa not venereal*, it will most assuredly be carried off by the mode of treatment already prescribed, without any further symptoms

symptoms arising; but if it be a *venereal* gonorrhœa, it will sometimes happen, that after an increasing inflammatory state of some days, secondary symptoms will appear.

It will be urged that a chancre is frequently the *first* token to a patient of his having received the infection, and in that case, cannot be called the *second* stage. This must be granted; but it is here called the second stage, because, it is in general preceded by an inflammation and discharge. It is likewise a criterion whereby to determine the disease to be venereal, and to judge of the propriety and necessity of administering mercury, which can never safely be done if there are none of the secondary symptoms.

It will be proper, however, before entering into the particulars of this stage, to observe, that during a course of the Vegetable Syrup, the use of mercury is not deemed *necessary*; but as this Treatise is written for general use, and will therefore probably fall into the hands of many who may either not have the opportunity of procuring the Syrup, or else be prepossessed in favour of the specific quality of mercury, this work would not have been thought sufficiently perfect and useful, unless such persons were instructed *how* and *when* to apply that remedy with propriety and safety.

SYMPTOMS and INSTRUCTIONS.—*Chancres* appear at first like a little erysipelatous inflammation, with itching. They resemble the ulcers in the mouth, commonly known by the name of *cankers*; and though they may appear on any part of the body, are mostly on or near the pubes: There arise from the inflammation little red pimples, filled with a transparent fluid, sometimes becoming white; upon these breaking, small spreading stubborn ulcers are formed, which are painful, inflamed, sore, and

unequal at the bottom, with hard ash-coloured edges, covered with whitish sloughs. Chancres denote the venereal infection to be very virulent, especially if they appear within a few days after coition.

Chancres, as well as ulcers of all kinds, should be kept clean by washing frequently in milk and water. If the discharge from the urethra be little or none, these should not be healed up too hastily; but if they remain obstinate and the edges become callous, sprinkle a little red precipitate thereon after washing, and apply a little dry lint.

ChrySTALLINES are small thin bladders, filled with a clear transparent liquor, and are lodged on the prepuce. The fluid being let out, they are seldom attended with any disagreeable consequences.

Bubo.—This symptom will arise in every stage of the disorder. They seldom happen any where but in the groin; yet circumstances have been known of their arising in the arm pits. They generally tend very slowly to suppuration; it is therefore the best method to endeavour at dispersing them, which may easily be done if taken at the beginning, and before they are attended with great heat, pain, and pulsation. For this purpose, besides taking the Vegetable Syrup regular, the first or second evening after their appearance, the patient should take a smart vomit: The following, perhaps, is the best adapted for this occasion:

Take Powder of Ipecacuhana one scruple,
Emetic Tartar one grain.

Mix it up in a tea-cup of water, and work it off with a small quantity of warm water or chamomile tea.

If one vomit has not the effect, it may be repeated in two days.

The patient should observe a very spare and cooling diet during

during the dispersion of a bubo. But if, notwithstanding the above efforts, Nature particularly points out a suppuration (which may be known by the tumour's increasing, and by the great heat, redness, pain, and pulsation) the sooner that state is complicated the more perfect and satisfactory will be the cure. For this purpose the treatment must be diametrically opposite to that for promoting a dispersion. Bleeding and purging must therefore in this case be forborn, the Vegetable Syrup be discontinued till the time hereafter mentioned, and the suppuration be promoted by good living. The common bread and milk poultice, softened with oil or fresh butter, should be applied to the part, and renewed two or three times a day. If this cannot be conveniently done, a soft plaister with galbanum will forward it. When ripe, they will generally break of themselves; if not, take a lancet or a very sharp knife, and open the tumour in the most depending part, to let the matter out; then put a piece of dry lint into the orifice to keep it open, and a warm poultice over all for the first two or three days. Then begin the Vegetable Syrup again, and apply to the wound a plaister of digestive ointment (yellow basilicon); but if the edges become callous or hard, or what is called *proud flesh* arises, mix a little red precipitate with the basilicon until these appearances are removed; when dry lint alone, applied to the abscess, will complete a cure.— If the patient approves the use of mercury, let him here take it as an alterative, in *very small* portions.

Swelled Testicles.—This symptom arises either in the first or second stage, particularly when the running is unseasonably checked, by cold, hard drinking, strong violent purges, violent exercise, or the too early use of astringents; and most certainly by bathing in cold water in the first or second

Stage of a gonorrhœa.—Bleed in the arm immediately, and the same evening take the vomit prescribed for a bubo. The next morning take a purge either of Glauber's salts, or a decoction of fenna and tamarinds; and if the symptoms be violent and the pain great, repeat the above operations after one day's rest. In the mean time, the testicles must be fomented three or four times a day with a strong decoction of chamomile flowers; after which a piece of flannel folded double, and well moistened with the decoction made pretty warm, must be applied, and the testicle supported by a bag truss, or by a cloth or handkerchief, which may easily be contrived so as to prevent the weight of the testicle having any effect.—The Vegetable Syrup is to be taken very regular, in *full* doses, during the continuance of the above symptom.

Phymosis and *Paraphymosis* in this stage too commonly conceal ulcers, therefore ought to be kept perfectly clean with a syringe; and in some cases it is necessary to have the glans set at liberty by an incision.

In all the above cases, a strict and regular attention to administering the Vegetable Syrup is to be observed, either with or without the additional remedies above recommended.

But if by neglect, improper treatment, the virulence of the infection, or from any other cause, the disorder is not stopped, a confirmed *lues* ensues, when the virus being actually received into the blood, mixes with the several secretions, and circulating through every part, taints the whole habit.

Of the Third, or Confirmed Stage.

If a person having received the infection, attended with its local symptoms, be properly cured, the complaint never returns without a fresh infection; but if through negligence of the patient, or improper treatment in the practitioner, the disorder is not happily ended in its local stage, instead of a gonorrhœa, a *lues venerea* is the consequence; and the disorder returns perhaps a long time after, with an aggravation of some or all its former symptoms, and a numerous tribe of additional ones.

The signs of a confirmed lues are pains in the head and joints, which are particularly troublesome in the night, and when the patient is warm in bed; scabs and scurfy eruptions in various parts, particularly about the mouth, upon the forehead and temples, behind the ears and spreading upon the head, of a yellowish colour, resembling a honey-comb; by degrees these spread over other parts of the body, and in time the pustules are covered with broad crusty scabs, that destroy the roots of the hair, and baldness is the consequence. When these eruptions scale off they leave a mark behind nearly of a chocolate colour. Corroding ulcers are sometimes formed, which beginning about the throat gradually creep by the palate towards the cartilage of the nose, which they destroy; the gums become ulcerated, the breath offensive, and the whole fauces painful and inflamed. These ulcers sometimes form a passage from the mouth to the nose.

Veneral ulcers happen upon the palms of the hands, soles of the feet, behind the ears, in the inside of the lips, or about the anus, which are attended with great soreness and pain, and a thin matter oozes from them.

If the venereal matter falls on the ears, it occasions a ringing noise, pain, thickens of hearing, and sometimes total deafness, whilst the internal substance of the ears becomes ulcerated, and a caries of the bones follows.

If it falls on the eyes, the eye-lids are rough, the eyes affected with pain, itching, and inflammation, dimness of sight, sometimes total blindness, and a discharge of a sharp watery humour.

Sometimes excrescences arise in the middle of bones; their spongy ends become brittle and easily break, or they are soft and bend like wax. Hard moveable tumours, like the King's Evil, are formed in the neck, arm-pits, groin, &c. and sometimes the periosteum swelling, becomes hard, and forms those tumours called *nodes*.

Nocturnal pains—that is, acute pains in the arms, shins, joints, and particularly in the head, which come on while in bed, and go off towards the morning, generally torment the patient in this stage of the disease. Though some of these are superficial, yet often they are deep fixed, and greatly resemble gouty and rheumatic pains.

Chancres.—These are a symptom in the first stage; but in the confirmed state they are generally more callous, are in clusters, and commonly attended with ulcers in the throat, nocturnal pains, &c.

Buboes.—If these arise any length of time after the infection, and are accompanied by a sore throat, venereal ulcers, &c. they may be deemed a sure sign of a confirmed case.

There are symptoms peculiar to the fair sex, as an overflowing or a suppression of the menses, the whites, scirrhus or cancer of the breasts, hysteric affections; inflammation, abscess, scirrhus, gangrene, ulcer, or cancer of the womb; the

they are frequently barren or subject to abortion; or if they bring children into the world, they are, perhaps, half rotten.

It is not to be supposed, that *all* these symptoms are always to be met with at the same time, or in the same patient, in either stage; but so many being described, a person may be enabled to judge from the different appearances this disorder puts on, whether there are not just grounds to suppose the complaint to be venereal.

To the aforementioned symptomatical catalogue, dreadful as it is, might be added many others, for this direful malady frequently puts on the appearance of other disorders, and hence many unfortunate persons labour for years under afflictions originating from a venereal cause, mistaking them for gout or rheumatic pains; also palsies, convulsions, asthmas, &c. may all arise from a venereal taint, for there is scarcely any distemper that has put on so many different shapes, or been attended with such a variety of symptoms; and if proper relief be not timely obtained, the vital as well as natural and animal functions are depraved; the body becomes emaciated and unfit for motion; and the unfortunate victim awaits with impatience the kind messenger of death, to put a period to his miserable existence.

“ It is not uncommon to observe rheumatisms in this country, which are the effects of venereal excesses. The unrestrained licentiousness of both sexes, exposes them to the most cruel complaints: A slight taint of venereal infection is not so easily removed as the generality of those who have been infected imagine. The simple disappearance of the disease is not a cure, and though he has felt no symptoms for a course of years, the man who has once
unfor-

unfortunately contracted it, ought not to congratulate himself upon a perpetual exemption. The lymph once corrupted continues so without producing any ill effects for years. But at length the evil becomes so extended as to produce the most afflicting complaints; in the advanced stage of life, see a man looking back on the transactions of his past days, and congratulating himself upon having escaped all the evil consequences of illicit amours, but a slight gonorrhœa, which he recollects gave him but little trouble, and was soon cured. But though after so long intermission, he shall not escape the punishment due to the contempt of sacred institutions, and the injured rights of society. Pains gradually consume his frame, and that stage of life which brings no pleasure with it, is embittered with accumulated evils, and consumed in unceasing, yet fruitless regrets.

“ The lymph once infected by the venereal virus, has never been found to clear itself therefrom by the aid of Nature alone; on the contrary, the infection gradually expands itself over the frame, corrupts the fluids, and undermines all the springs of life. The lymph at length acquires a viscid and acrimonious nature, ceases to circulate, corrodes its vessels, deforms with nodes, and provokes with corroding pangs the part whereon it may happen to settle. Happily for wretched mortals there are means for relief. Heaven, when it permitted the venereal infection to exert its ravage over the globe, of its abundant mercy gave us the means of cure. But the strength of the constitution should be strictly attended to on undertaking the cure. Mild and gradual means are most successful. Rough and hasty measures can hardly be attended with success, or followed without danger. The

tone of the solids already decayed, will not admit of powerful exertions."—*Basler's Essay on the Rheumatism.*

One particular consequence, either originating in this disease, or from the general mode of treatment it meets with, is, that when a patient has been any length of time afflicted, he is seldom satisfied whether he has received a radical cure, and is apt to imagine that every pain, or every pimple arising upon the skin, is a proof of the disorder not being eradicated; the following, therefore, will doubtless be highly acceptable to such persons:

Proper instructions to persons doubtful, respecting the true difference between venereal symptoms, and those often mistaken for them.

THIS is the most important article that can be recommended to the attention of any person who has ever been infected with this disease; for it commonly leaves such a depression upon the spirits, particularly where large quantities of mercury have been administered, that the patient is either driven to despair, or forced into the hands of ignorant pretenders, who put him under treatment for a complaint, of which, probably, he had not the least symptom.

All eruptive disorders of the skin, if they happen without manifest cause, and obstinately elude the force of medicine, are signs of a venereal taint; but must be distinguished from disorders of the skin, which are critical, and not venereal; or from yellow or livid scorbutic spots, which abound most where other marks of confirmed scurvy appear.

Ulcers of the throat, nose, palate, and gums, with rottenness

ness of the bones contiguous, are often observed in an inveterate pox; but to distinguish these it must be remarked, that venereal ulcers first attack the tonsil glands and throat, then the gums, but more rarely and slow. Whilst, on the contrary, scorbutic ulcers first attack the gums, and afterwards the throat.

Venereal ulcers frequently seize the nose, with a rottenness of the subjacent bones; but scorbutic ulcers seldom if ever.

Venereal ulcers corrode and form cavities; scorbutic ones shoot out spongy excrescences, or proud flesh.

Venereal pains are generally increased by the heat of the bed; whilst those of the scurvy, gout, and rheumatism, are eased thereby.

Venereal pains are chiefly confined to the solid or middle part of the bones of the legs and arms; scorbutic ones to the joints and membranous parts of the body.

Venereal pains will not yield to common medicines; but others are removed by flannel, or warm weather.

If a deep seated violent pain has occupied the same part for a considerable time, obstinately resisting all remedies; or, if the patient has been seized with a chillness for several evenings together, succeeded by a feverish heat, and sweats towards the morning, they are signs of a latent pox.

If after chancres suddenly dried up, a bubo repelled, or gonorrhœa restrained, by art or accident, the same complaints break out again, without fresh cause, then it is evident the patient is poxed.

Buboes, warts, chancres, or excrescences, after an apparent cure, without intimacy with a suspected person, are certain signs of the strongest infection.

There are certain symptoms peculiar to women in the
venereal

venereal disease, as a suppression or overflowing of the menses; scirrhous or cancer of the breast; hysterical affections; inflammation, scirrhous, ulcer or cancer of the womb; they are frequently barren, or subject to abortion; or if they bring children into the world, they are sturvous, ricketty, hectic, and emaciated, or perhaps half rotten.

But it is of the utmost consequence for them to distinguish a fresh venereal from the fluor albus, or whites; for as the former is malignant and inflammatory, and the other commonly arises from weakness and relaxation, the remedies are directly contrary.

In the fluor albus the discharge proceeds from the vagina and the cavity of the womb, the menses being seldom regular. But in the gonorrhœa it proceeds from parts contiguous to the urinary passage, and continues whilst the menses flow.

In the fluor albus the discharge is attended with pains in the loins and loss of strength, with seldom any inflammation or heat of urine, except after a long continuance of the discharge, which becoming sharp, excoriates the surrounding parts. But in the gonorrhœa, the discharge is preceded by inflammation, itching, and heat of urine; there is a frequent irritation to make water, and the orifice of the urinary passage becomes prominent and painful.

In the fluor the discharge comes on more gentle, and may be produced from a variety of causes, as sprains, frequent abortion, long illness, or irregularity of the menses: but in the gonorrhœa it often appears suddenly without any evident cause.

Lastly, The colour of the discharge in bad habits of body, is sometimes the same, viz. yellow or greenish; but is usually more offensive and greater in quantity: Whilst
that

that of the gonorrhœa is not attended with those symptoms of weakness, as well as small in quantity. But if an inflammation or chancre happen to fix upon the vagina uteri, the question is then put out of all dispute, and the disease may safely be pronounced venereal.

As the faculty in general have recourse to mercurial preparations in this complaint, and as most of the compositions sold under different titles of pills, drops, tinctures, &c. have *mercury* for their basis, it may be proper to set forth the danger and inefficacy of that destructive mineral, when improperly administered.

There are not wanting sufficient authorities amongst medical practitioners, both ancient and modern, to prove the *inefficacy* of mercury in the cure of the venereal disease; and even those who are bigotted to its use, as the only specific in general practice, asserting it to be a safe medicine in the hands of a skilful practitioner, yet must acknowledge that when applied by the inexperienced, it is always dangerous, and very often destructive.

The Greeks supposed this fluid to be corrosive and poisonous; it was first introduced into medicine by the Arabians externally, against various cutaneous maladies. About the end of the 13th century it was in practice with some of the European physicians; but was not generally established till the beginning of the 16th century, when it began to be internally ventured on in venereal and some other diseases.

Quicksilver, it is true, *has* been given internally in many cases, without prejudice, even to a large quantity; but the external application of it hath very often proved injurious to those who in the venereal disease have made the
 unhappy

unhappy experiment. A great many it hath proved suddenly destructive to; hath caused a tremor, insensibility, palsy; perpetual lameness to some, to others an ill and frequently incurable habit of body.

Fallopian observes, that if the distemper be not at first subdued by mercury, it will be useless to apply that remedy afterwards; and he gives instances of patients who had been anointed, and nodes arising on the shin bones some years after; he opened them, and found the quicksilver in their pores.

And an eminent physician of our own time observes, that if mercurial ointment be rubbed upon a chancre, beginning bubo, &c. and repeated daily three or four times, it will remove the appearance of the disease from the *part*, but it will drive it into the constitution. Also that in a scorbutic or scrophulous habit, tainted with the venereal, if a small quantity of mercurial ointment be rubbed on any part of the body, it will in many instances produce a violent salivation, that in spite of all sorts of remedies will run on for several weeks, the patient reduced in strength, and the taint still remain, though the salivation has been so inordinate.

But however free from danger the use of quicksilver may be, some of its preparations are exceedingly poisonous; "but above all (says Dr. Allen) the *corrosive sublimate*—This, like raging fire, catches and destroys all before it."

Instances are given by ancient writers, of persons suddenly dropping down dead on the administration of mercurial pills; and many of them declare mercury to be a poison used in any form whatever, being injurious to the nerves, by its cold stupefactive quality inducing tremors, palsies, convulsions, and a train of the most baneful nervous symptoms.

symptoms. These notions, however, would now be deemed enthusiastic and absurd, as no doubt but mercury has frequently been administered to advantage; yet it requires a great deal of skill, both in the disorder and the preparation, to render it safe and productive of good effects.

It is no uncommon case for patients under very eminent practitioners, to be pronounced perfectly cured, the symptoms having totally disappeared, and yet the disease will unexpectedly return again, perhaps with greater rage and violence than before. This generally proceeds from wrong measures taken at first; for there is a material difference between *destroying* the virus, and obliging the symptoms to *disappear*. A few doses of calomel mixed with the common purging pill, by weakening the spring of the fibres, will in many instances oblige the disorder to disappear and retreat into the habit; but the virus is not thereby destroyed; it only lurks in the blood, and must consequently break out again as soon as the solids have recovered their former tone and vigour.

A very eminent and ingenious practitioner a few years back published a pamphlet, recommending a saline preparation of mercury, which being rubbed with a sufficient quantity of any mild powder, is applied to the mouth in small portions, where, by a proper degree of friction, it is absorbed immediately, and (he observes) produces its full effects upon the system, without doing injury to the stomach or bowels.—This, however, is a horrid method, and tho' it may possibly be found in some cases to answer the intention, yet its application is often attended with disagreeable effects, and its disadvantages have been found to more than counterbalance its advantages. The following case will sufficiently illustrate the *inelegancy* of this method:

A Gentleman with a recent infection was apparently cured by mercurials; but some time after he was surpris'd by the appearance of a small very stubborn ulcer. To cure this he applied the method of absorption just mentioned, and persevered in it till his teeth became black and disagreeable, his breath was rendered so offensive that no person could bear to come within some yards of him, he was totally emaciated, but the ulcer was not removed, and his injured constitution dearly experienced the horrors and inefficacy of this application. He took only six bottles of the medicine recommended in the following pages: at the end of the third the ulcer was healed, and at the completion of the fifth his constitution was restored to a degree of astonishment.

Allowing, however, for a moment, that mercury hath sufficient power to eradicate the venereal virus, yet there are two substantial reasons for forbearing the use of it, where more safe and efficacious remedies may be had recourse to.

One objection to the use of mercury is, the danger to which the patient is expos'd should he happen to take cold whilst under a course of it. Many persons are so negligent as to use mercurials without taking the least care either to avoid cold, or observe a proper regimen; the consequence of such conduct must be obvious. The metropolis produces daily too many instances of the propriety of this objection: persons vend their diabolical compositions under various names, pretending that they may be taken without any confinement or restriction, being free from every dangerous quality; when the fact is, they are "mere vehicles of corrosive sublimate," and if the unfortunate persons who get into their clutches by any accident take cold, they soon feel, and perhaps have reason never to forget, the fatal effects thereof. A judicious practitioner will administer mercurials with the utmost caution; and give his patient particular

particular directions to avoid such danger, well knowing that without care the remedy often proves worse than the disease.

A second objection to the use of mercury is, that even a salivation does not evacuate it out of the system, and it is of so subtle a nature, that it is not possible to say how long it may lie dormant and imperceptible, yet its action may be re-produced by many casual circumstances incident to the human frame; and in the course of practice variety of cases have been met with, wherein a salivation hath returned after every effort hath been made to evacuate the mercury from the system. These assertions are not made merely by way of inveighing against mercury; but they are founded on practice, as well as on the opinion of several of the most eminent of the faculty: Dr. Saunders, Dr. Brocklesby, Mr. Bromfield, Mr. Howard, and Mr. Perry, have publicly declared themselves to the same effect; and two instances are particularly recorded; one of a person, who after salivation and an appearance of perfect recovery, caught cold in a shower of rain, had a second salivation in consequence, and died in a few days; the other, of a young lady who died of a second salivation, which caused a mortification.

Such evidence of the danger and inefficacy of mercury, one would suppose sufficient to deter people from the use of remedies so hazardous, even if skilfully administered; but particularly from applying in their distress to those ignorant persons who impudently sport with the lives of their fellow mortals.

To be of service to our fellow creatures, is one of the grand duties incumbent on mankind in general; and

whether it is done by giving ease and health to the afflicted, relieving the distressed, or in whatever manner it is in our power to be of public utility, it is our duty to do it to the utmost of our abilities. It is necessary, therefore, after shewing the inefficacy of the general mode of treatment in venereal cases, to recommend a remedy that shall possess all the excellencies required, without any of the disagreeable qualities.

The venereal virus being "a fluid subtiler, volatile, attractive, corrosive, and penetrating," it requires a remedy at least equally subtiler, volatile, and penetrating, whose actions may be extended into the most extreme parts of the vascular system, and counteract the malignant qualities of the infected virus. Such a remedy is to be found in the

PARISIAN VEGETABLE SYRUP,

Mentioned in the first part of this work, price Half-a-Guinea a bottle, and known as an universal remedy in all impurities of the blood, and particularly recommended as a cure for the Venereal Disease, however complicated the disorder, or dreadful the symptoms, having effected many surprising cures, not only in recent gonorrhœas and simple cases, but in old inveterate complicated cases, when salivation, antimonials, and the decoction of the woods have been tried to little or no purpose.

This elegant remedy is produced from vegetables only, without a single particle of mercury, or any pernicious article. It is agreeable to the taste, simple and uniform in its action, promoting moderately every evacuation, and though so mild that it may be administered with safety to children at the breast, and women during every stage of pregnancy, yet it is so powerful and subtiler, that there is no part of the human body which the particles of it do not reach,

reach, consequently there are no symptoms that escape its operation. The chyle being impregnated with it, it is conveyed into the most minute vessel; there are no glands which it does not pervade, no lamina of the bones between which it does not slide, and no capillary vessels which it will not penetrate.

The danger, when injudiciously administered, and the frequent inefficacy of mercury in the venereal disease, have been allowed by medical writers the most respectable for candour and knowledge. Even those who are bigotted to its use, as being safe in the hands of a judicious practitioner, and insist on its being the *ONLY* specific in a confirmed case, must own, that in a recent infection mercury is not only unnecessary, but often prejudicial. Boerhaave asserts, that "in gonorrhœas, lodged where the humours are scarcely perceptible, mercury never effects a cure; and it is absolutely ineffectual where the virus has gained ground, and is seated in the smaller vessels."—Buchan observes, that "if mercury be taken too early in the gonorrhœa it does mischief;" and Hunter seems of opinion, that after a certain quantity of mercury hath been administered in confirmed cases, the complaint, in many instances, is absolutely changed into a new disease, or complication, in which he acknowledges the efficacy of the Vegetable Syrup.

From the joint opinion of eminent writers, ancient and modern, therefore, we may justly infer, 1. That mercury is by no means a specific for the venereal disease in any stage.—2. That in a recent infection it is injurious.—3. That in confirmed cases, where the virus has penetrated the minute vessels, mercury *cannot* effect a cure.—And 4. That in many cases where it is administered, it produces a disorder

disorder, which becomes the more inveterate the longer mercury is continued to be applied as a remedy.

If mercury be ever necessary, it is to remove some local or particular symptom, as a very obstinate chancre, phymosis, &c. but as many people have imbibed so strong an idea of the necessity of mercury in this disorder, it is proper to inform such persons, that the best and safest method of administering mercury is to rub about a drachm of mercurial ointment in the inside of the thighs, every night at going to bed, at the same time taking this Syrup regularly. The use of mercury is thus rendered not only safer, but much more efficacious; for the Syrup enters into contact with it, carries it through those minute vessels in which its passage would otherwise be obstructed, and prevents those disagreeable consequences, which often ensue from mercury continuing in the system after the disease hath been eradicated.—A gentleman of the faculty, of extensive practice in one of the universities, who has much administered and recommended this Syrup, (and to whom alone I am indebted for this information) assures me, that by this method he hath been able to remove the most obstinate symptoms, having never experienced a failure or disagreeable consequences.—Perhaps, however, calomel taken internally in very small doses, would be as efficacious, and much more agreeable to the patient.

Mercury being so hazardous a medicine, when unskillfully applied, young people should be extremely cautious to whom they apply the first time of receiving the infection, as in general they too eagerly run to any person who promises speedy relief, and thereby often receive irreparable injury.

This medicine was originally published as a specific in

scorbutic and venereal taints only, in which it has happily succeeded, though of the most malignant nature, and where the strongest mercurials have failed.

In venereal cases it is particularly recommended, on account of its peculiar safety to the constitution—a property which gives it a superiority over all mercurial preparations whatever. In fresh inflammatory cases, where mercury would confessedly prove injurious, this medicine is a certain remedy; and whenever the constitution has suffered from an immoderate use of mercury, this Syrup is, perhaps, the only medicine that can be of service; for it acts as a restorative to the constitution, and removes those gouty and rheumatic pains with which patients are frequently afflicted, after the general symptoms of the disease have entirely disappeared.

Such a remedy is earnestly recommended to those unfortunate women who have been injured by the indiscretion of their husbands, and have every reason to expect they shall bring into the world an infected offspring: In such a case, mercury *cannot* be administered without the greatest danger both to the mother and child; but this Syrup may be taken with safety during every stage of pregnancy; and hereby the mother may not only be herself freed from a dreadful complaint, but also be enabled to bring forth a sound and healthy offspring.

In the use of the vegetable remedy herein recommended it is to be noted, as to the time required for perfecting a cure, that besides the degree of infection, the age and constitution of the patient, as also the addition of other acrimonious humours, are to be considered, so as to render it impossible to fix any certain time for a radical cure. In some constitutions, where immediate application has been
made,

made, or when the precautions before recommended have been taken, three or four bottles have cured a recent infection, and in others it hath required six or eight; but there can be little doubt, by a proper attention to the directions, of effecting a cure; and as the restrictions required during its administration, are only respecting regimen, violent exercise, and to abstain from venery, it may be taken without confinement or hindrance of business.

An observation is proper to be made here, which is equally applicable to any creditable public medicine: A person who has laboured under a violent disorder for many years, perhaps, and has probably in the course of that time suffered a great deal very patiently whilst under a regular practitioner, if he should think proper to try any *advertised* medicine, and it does not in a manner work a miracle, he gives it up, condemns the medicine, and villifies the proprietor; when most likely if he had persevered but a short time longer, he would have found the relief wished for.

In respect to the present medicine, it should be understood, that in many cases not only perseverance is necessary, as it corrects and purifies the whole mass of blood and juices, but also that it is not uncommon for the patient to take half the quantity requisite for a radical cure before he *perceives* ANY benefit. This will be further exemplified in the annexed cases. From persons, therefore, who shall favour this medicine with an impartial trial, an implicit obedience to the directions is expected.

I must make one remark here, as being of the utmost consequence, both for the satisfaction of the patient and to my own reputation. It has been proved in the former

part of this work, that *mercury* may lie dormant a considerable time in the human body, and afterwards be accidentally brought again into action. In several of the following cures it will be seen that this vegetable remedy has had that effect in some old and obstinate cases, where a great deal of mercury had before been liberally administered, insomuch that my patients have been sometimes doubtful of the truth of my assurance, that there was no mercurial preparation in the Syrup. Much pains too has been taken in order to persuade the public, that this medicine was a mere vehicle of corrosive sublimate. A judicious public need not be told how practicable it is, though at the same time how *illiberal*, to exhibit a bottle of Vegetable Syrup, with *corrosive sublimate*, and falsely to assert that it was the medicine of an opponent.

I not only declare, that in the composition of the genuine *Parisian Vegetable Syrup*, which is prepared only by me, there is not any mercurial preparation whatever, but I submit it to any impartial chymist to analyse; and in order that every patient may himself judge of the truth of my assertion, I have added to the end of this part sundry methods of recovering mercury into its original shape; by which it may be easily known whether any preparation be mercurial.

J. HODSON.

Hatton-Garden.

C A S E S.

MANY treatises have been written upon the Venereal Disease, but very few of the authors of such publications have endeavoured to point out to youth the dismal consequences which sometimes attend that dire complaint, and earnestly engage them to shun even the chance of contracting

contracting the miserable disease, by avoiding all illicit communication. The reason is obvious; these treatises being written chiefly with a view to recommend their own practice and mode of treatment, instead of warning mankind of the danger, they have absolutely encouraged them to it, by setting forth the ease and certainty of a cure; and few, very few, if any, have had candour enough to confess, that in some instances, no remedy hath been discovered which could effect a cure; in many the remedy applied hath proved as fatal as the disease, and thousands though cured, perhaps, of the disease in the body, have a sting left behind, which can be cured only by the "Great Physician" of returning prodigals.

Therefore, although in some of the following, and a variety of other cases, cures have been effected by this Syrup, when the patient hath been bereft of every hope of obtaining relief, let it not be presumed from thence, or from an extraordinary instance, that there is no case so desperate but what a cure may be relied on as a certainty.

There have been instances, no doubt, when the patient has had every medical assistance possible, and yet hath fallen a sacrifice to the wretched disorder. Nay, instances are recorded where the progress of the infection has been such, that in a few *hours* a mortification hath taken place. If, then, this treatise falls into the hands of any young reader, who hath never yet been tainted with this sore disaster, Let him here take warning; Let him not presume too much on his own constitution because of the wonderful efficacy of this Syrup! Let him avoid the necessity of applying to it. *Look not upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright: At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder: Thine*

eyes shall behold strange women, and thine heart shall utter perverse things.

An elderly Gentleman applied three days only after infection; the symptoms he informed me appeared within twelve hours after coition, upon which he had taken some gentle opening medicines by way of precaution. The parts were much inflamed, and the discharge great and much discoloured. He obtained a radical cure, by three bottles.

A young Man who had some years since gone through a course of mercurials for a venereal infection, was discharged from the hands of the faculty as cured. When he applied to me he was covered with large pustules from head to foot, but particularly his arms and thighs. His whole body was emaciated, his strength nearly exhausted, and to all appearance a few weeks must have put an end to his miserable existence. He was immediately put upon the use of the Vegetable Syrup, and by eight bottles was made quite a new creature.

A Servant to a gentleman in Westminster, who was of a relaxed constitution, and much injured by the quantity of mercury he had taken six months before, was troubled with violent pains in his shin bones, nocturnal pains, head-ach, and had frequently eruptions in his face. Six bottles of the Syrup made a compleat cure.

A Gentleman who had undergone a course of mercurials ten years before, a few months after his discharge from the faculty discovered that his cure was not compleat. Having a particular aversion to advertised medicines, he submitted to the modes prescribed in regular practice, till he had spent upwards of 40l. without obtaining a radical cure. At length he applied personally to know if this Vegetable Remedy would afford him relief. His complaint was highly complicated with the scurvy; his legs and arms were covered with pimples; he had violent itchings all over his body, particularly when warm in bed; on his back were several large pustules, and one small ulcer.—He received a radical cure.

A Gentleman in the city had for upwards of sixteen months been afflicted with a malignant Sore Throat from a venereal cause; he was under a surgeon of eminence, and underwent mercurial courses, repeated without effect, till he was so reduced that it was feared he was falling into a consumption. In this desperate situation he was recommended to the Vegetable Remedy, from which he received a cure in about six weeks.

A Gentleman near Fleet-street had been afflicted many years with an Obstruction in the Urethra, and had also an Ulcer at the neck of the Bladder. He had for a considerable time used bougies without effect, the passing of which frequently put him to such exquisite torture, that he was obliged to relinquish the use of them, and being in constant pain he almost despaired of ever obtaining relief. In this unhappy situation he entered on a course of the Vegetable Syrup; but though it was two months before his water came free, yet in about four his cure was entirely completed.

A Tradesman near Temple-Bar, twelve years before his application to me received a Venereal infection, for which he applied to a gentleman of extensive practice, and went through a course of mercurials without obtaining a cure. He therefore applied to other surgeons, many of them of the first eminence, and (as himself expressed it) had taken his hatfull of mercury, and in every mode in which the faculty could administer it. He had also taken several advertised medicines, and tried the antimonial method prescribed by the "company of surgeons." Disagreeable symptoms daily increased, and he had large nodes upon his arm which almost deprived him of the use of it. To this he had used an outward application which gave him some relief; and he had taken the decoction of the woods in large quantities. But finding no substantial benefit in any medicines he had taken, he had given up all hopes of a cure, and was with much difficulty prevailed on by a friend to apply to me. The most striking symptoms that now affected him were an ulcerated throat, nodes upon both legs and one arm, violent

lent nocturnal pains, and hectic fever. I assured him, that if he would put himself entirely under my direction, there could be no doubt of his obtaining a cure. He immediately did so, and was perfectly restored.

A Gentleman who had been married upwards of two years, applied to me in great anxiety, having a discharge and heat of urine exactly similar to a fresh infection, though he declared it was five years since he had any venereal complaint, nor had he since his marriage taken any measures whereby he could receive a fresh infection. He related to me the method that his practitioner had pursued at the time he alluded to, and though so long a time had elapsed, and he was supposed to have been radically cured, all the present symptoms united to confirm my opinion that his complaint was venereal. He began the Syrup, but from the two first bottles he perceived no alteration, except that the heat of urine was a great deal abated. However, seven bottles made a perfect cure.

A Woman about 40 years of age, in the fourth month of her pregnancy applied to me, complaining of a violent Relaxation, and also a Schirrous Tumour in her right Breast. From several corroborating circumstances I judged the cause to be venereal, and after some little hesitation she confessed that her husband had injured her some time before, though she believed without knowing that himself was infected; that as soon as it was discovered, he had applied to a person, and they were both, as imagined, cured; but she had never been in health since, and had twice miscarried. The husband had but few disagreeable symptoms now, the chief being nocturnal pains, accompanied with violent prickings in the parts of generation. The poor woman's constitution had suffered very much. The disorder of the body, added to the anguish of her mind, had rendered her truly an object of compassion. I immediately put them both upon a course of my Vegetable Remedy, at the same time recommending a strict attention to regimen, and a regulation of the passions. The husband took only four bottles; the

the woman eight; and I had the satisfaction to experience the efficacy of my medicine in an extraordinary manner, the woman being since delivered of the child with which she was then pregnant, and which is perfectly free from any symptoms of the disease.

A young Man of an exceeding gross habit, had no symptoms till the eighth day after infection, which were then very mild. He took some of the electuary prescribed in the former part of this pamphlet, and then entered upon a course of the Syrup; but it required eight bottles to make a perfect cure.

A Gentleman in whom the symptoms appeared within twelve hours after infection, though naturally of a moderate habit, took nine bottles to complete his cure. The symptoms were very virulent, accompanied with chancres, phymosis, &c.

To Dr. HODSON.

“Five months since I had the misfortune to receive a Venereal Infection, which made its first appearance in sharp pricking pains on the nut of the penis, no discharge, but red spots appeared, which were just beginning to ulcerate when I applied for some advertised drops and purging remedy. I continued the use of these medicines for four months, and though I had paid strict attention to the direction in every respect, I was in a worse situation than when I began taking them. The symptoms now were several lumps and soreness under and about the root of the tongue, sides of the throat and palate; all much swelled, and seemed at times that the under jaw was quite benumbed; pains in the groin and thighs, and violent itching of the penis. I have taken five bottles of your Syrup, and beg to know whether I may depend upon a cure by persevering in it, as many of the symptoms are not yet removed.” This case was extremely obstinate; but the gentleman obtained a radical cure, though it was some time first, for

while

while he was under the mercurial medicines at first alluded to, he caught a violent cold.

“ Necessity induces me to lay my case before you, a case which has baffled several physicians who are under the denomination of being the first of their profession in London. Last August I found myself infected with the Venereal Disease, upon which I made application to a surgeon, who gave me a preparation of mercury. I continued under his directions for three months, at which period I found myself some degrees worse than at my commencement; my throat was ulcerated in such a manner as to render me incapable of speaking to be understood, or taking the smallest nourishment without putting myself to the most excruciating pain. Then I made application to a second person, who gave me a different preparation, from which I did not perceive the least benefit; again I applied to a third, who used me in like manner, this being about the 21st of December, when I was obliged to quit an employment I held, as being incapable of doing any thing. I was then admitted into an hospital, where I underwent a drenching of mercurial preparations for twelve weeks, which, in fact, had like to have sent me a journey I was yet ill prepared for. They all pronounced me in a decline, and never to recover. I am now quite debilitated. After the drenchings I have gone through, my blood is still in the most corrupt state, as my hands are all breaking out, seemingly like the scurvy, and an inflammation with pimples on my private parts; inwardly exceeding weak, with a most violent cough, all of which I ascribe to my being treated in an injudicious manner.”

In a much worse state than here described was this patient, when he was put upon a course of the Vegetable Syrup:—He took 20 bottles, accompanied by the sarsaparilla decoction, with liquorice, barley-water, &c. and was restored.

A married Woman in the country, about 34 years of age, of a weakly constitution, received a venereal injury. In a few days
after

after she applied to her apothecary, who administered the usual remedies, and after having taken them about ten days, she was taken suddenly ill, occasioned by a severe cold caught whilst under mercurial medicines. Her head and face inflamed and swelled very much, and she was three weeks under the same gentleman in that situation before she could continue his prescriptions for the original complaint. She then went under another course of medicines for one month, the disorder seeming rather to increase than diminish, being in continual pain, attended with cold and hot fits alternately. She took six bottles of the Vegetable Syrup, by which she was greatly recovered, and her constitution much restored. The disease, however, was not yet subdued; she was therefore put under a regular course of the sarsaparilla decoction during the seventh and eighth bottles of the Syrup; but being of a costive habit, she had hitherto taken occasionally a dose of salts recommended in the printed directions; which she had gradually increased to the quantity of an ounce and a half, without occasioning any extraordinary effects. She then very unadvisedly took (instead of what was recommended) a pennyworth of jalap; which operated so violently, that it rendered her in a dangerous situation for about a week, and it was three weeks before she was so far recovered as to begin the Syrup again. From these circumstances the disorder had rather gained ground. The principal symptoms now were ulcers in the womb, difficulty of urine, and a continual bearing down.—The Syrup and decoction were begun again in small doses, and increased as the constitution would bear it.—When she had taken two more bottles, the costiveness was entirely removed, and her strength so much restored that she could take a full dose. She took five more bottles, and was by that perfectly recovered.

N. B. She had a spreading swelling on one side of her neck, which had been seven years increasing in size, and before taking the Syrup was very much inflamed and painful. She had the ad-

vice of several of the faculty, who pronounced it to be a cancer, but the Syrup entirely dispersed it.

A young Gentleman of the strictest veracity applied for advice in a disorder of the genitals.—Upon examination, I found a violent inflammation, a copious discharge, attended with chancres, phymosis, chordee, and in short, certain symptoms of the second stage of a venereal infection. It is very certain he never had any connection with a female, consequently he denied the charge. That it was venereal is beyond a doubt, and that he received the infection from the seat of a privy is very evident.—It appeared that about a fortnight before, he had occasion, at an inn upon the road, for the privy, which a person had so recently left that the seat was warm; that he afterwards found upon the penis a very small quantity of whitish matter, which he wiped off with his shirt, and two or three days after the inflammatory state commenced.—He was treated as a venereal patient, and cured in a short time.—It would appear from this, that a person infected, not only with a plentiful discharge, but also perhaps with a chancre or ulcers, had accidentally discharged some of the matter on the edge of the seat, which being immediately received by a sound person, had conveyed a sufficiency of the virus to communicate the infection.

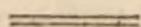
“ About three years since I had the misfortune to contract a Venereal Infection, which on applying to a surgeon was treated as a confirmed case, and the usual application of mercury was administered internally for upwards of six months, and was then pronounced cured, and entertained the same idea myself, as nothing remained in appearance to make me think otherwise. Since taking the mercury for the original complaint I have laboured under a very indifferent state of health, whether hurt by the mercury or any other cause, I am not able to say; but my complaint for these two years past has been the piles, accompanied with a
 dif-

disagreeable restlessness in bed, disturbed sleep, and lowness of spirits; and what is most extraordinary, about three weeks since there appeared an itching about the glans, attended with a phymosis, and every morning a lodgment of a small quantity of white matter behind the nut, which made me think it a return of the old disorder, for I was convinced that it could not be a fresh infection, as I had avoided all occasions that might have caused it. I immediately applied your Vegetable Syrup, and have entered upon the fourth bottle, when the inflammation is much abated, therefore hope by a little perseverance that I shall be quite restored."—Cured by eight bottles of all the symptoms.

"I have had the Venereal Disease for five years and a half. When I contracted it first I found no symptoms but a clear running. I have been taking mercury ever since I first contracted the infection, and have been salivated without any benefit. For two years I found nothing but the clear thin running, and then I found it all in my joints; they swelled very much; I could not turn in my bed without help. I took sweats and got better, but the pains in my joints still continued. In six months after I was again crippled, which continued for twelve months—I have now pains in all my bones, the joints of my elbows and knees, and some of my fingers are so that I have but little use of them. My shoulders are so painful, that it is with difficulty I can lift my arm up. Night pains very bad, and ulcers in my nostrils."—The above is the patient's own description at the time he entered upon the Vegetable Syrup.—By a long perseverance in the Syrup, accompanied with the decoction of sarsaparilla, and being a month under Dr. Hodson's immediate inspection, he was happily cured.

"Dec. 22. With the particulars of my case, which I promised you, I have sent you a hare and two brace of partridges, as some token of gratitude for the very essential service which you have done me.—In March last I caught the Venereal Infection for the first

first time in my life, and applied to the doctor who is always employed in our family. I took his medicines till July, but without benefit, I then applied to a surgeon, from whom I obtained considerable relief; but in the harvest (in the month of September) the weather being very wet, I got a severe cold, and was dangerously ill, being confined to my room for six weeks. I had a doctor of advice attended me, from whom I received a great deal of benefit. He told me the disorder was driven into my bladder, for I had such a violent pain in making water that I could only make a few drops at a time, though always wanting. At this time I was recommended to apply to you, whose advice I have strictly followed. When I began your Syrup I was troubled with a sharp windy pain from the kidneys, all up my back, and in my bowels, sickness at the stomach, pain in making water, pain in my head, up my temples and to my ears, a fore throat, and violent night pains.—I am very happy in being perfectly recovered by your medicines and instructions, and shall ever think myself under the highest obligations to you.”



A Gentleman going to America about nine years since, just before his departure contracted a Venereal Infection.—He concealed his case during the voyage, the consequence of which must be obvious. On arriving at Boston he applied to a surgeon, went through a course of mercurials with some benefit, and after using various other means obtained a cure; but in a fortnight after received a fresh infection.—Every method now tried proved ineffectual, and he returned to England after a few years, in a very emaciated state, having suffered as much from mercury and improper treatment as from the disease. Upon his arrival in England he retired to his estate in the West, and during 18 months took a great many advertised pills and drops without the desired effect.—The latter end of August he entered upon a course of this Vegetable Syrup. In about two months he was so far recovered as to come up to London, that he might be under the Proprietor's
 immediate

immediate inspection, to complete the cure; and in three months from the time he began upon the Syrup he was radically cured, after having been afflicted nine years, except an intermission of a few weeks.



A Gentleman afflicted with a Venereal Complaint had applied to a person of eminence in the profession, and being treated as customary in those cases, the symptoms disappeared, but in a short time broke out again. He applied to the same practitioner, went through a course of mercurials, had the advice of a physician, and was salivated. His constitution was thus very much injured, and he was so emaciated, that he was sent into the country to try the effect of the air and a milk diet. His strength being somewhat recovered, he returned to town, went through another course of medicine, and tried Mr. Clare's method of absorption by the mouth. He was near three years in that state, and spent above 80 guineas to no good purpose, whilst the disorder had made a most dismal progress: His legs were much swelled, and his joints so painful, that he was not able to walk; the palate of his mouth was affected, corrosive ulcers were destroying his lips and nose, and the smell of him was highly offensive to all around him. In this deplorable state, when his friends thought his recovery impossible, he began the Vegetable Syrup. From the first three or four bottles the swelling and pain in his joints seemed to increase, and he took nine bottles before he received much benefit. From this period he recovered rapidly, the pain abated, the swellings subsided, and he accompanied the Syrup with the sarsaparilla decoction to the quantity of a pint a day. But (what is a strong proof of the danger of mercury, and corroborates the opinion that it may lie dormant in the system a long time and again be brought into action) when the patient was so far recovered as to get much into the air (of which he had been incapable for a considerable time before) he very incautiously changed his lodgings, and the day when this change took place being a general rain, he got wet through,

through, and then imprudently went into his new bed, which proved to be damp, without taking the least precaution, or even changing his linen.—The severe cold occasioned by such misconduct, brought the mercury, so liberally administered by former practitioners, again into the most violent action, and rendered the patient the most deplorable object ever beheld.—Yet notwithstanding all these disadvantages, he was recovered to the enjoyment of a better state of health than he had for many years before.—N. B. He took upwards of two dozen bottles of the Syrup.

To Dr. HOBSON, No. 29, Hatton-Garden.

“Two years since I laboured under a Venereal complaint, which seemed to bid defiance to mercury in every shape. This disease raged with great violence till at last a bubo formed itself, and when ripe I suffered a lancet to be applied to it, and my surgeon continued his mercurials in such quantities that I began to think the remedy worse than the disease; at last I had recourse to your Vegetable Syrup, which cured me, though in a long time. Five months ago, suspecting myself to be injured, and not having an opportunity of getting your Syrup, I took mercurials from a physician, notwithstanding which I paid my addresses to the fair sex as usual; but at the end of two months I felt a violent pain in the urethra, especially at the neck of the bladder, attended with constant discharge. I continued to ride on horseback a great deal, till a swelled testicle ensued, and I was compelled to keep my room till I got well. I then obtained your Syrup, and found, after two bottles, a discharge of matter for a day or two, and when that ceased, the pain in making water ceased also. I then fancied myself well enough to neglect a proper regimen, though I still continued the Syrup, and went upon a hunting party for a week, during which I paid no attention to the disorder; but at the end of the week found a pain fixed where I had a bubo two years ago, and as I had a plaister by me to apply in case of such a symptom, I accordingly applied it, and in a few days the pain left the spot
and

and went to one of my testicles, where it continued more or less for some time; and having at different times taken a wonderful quantity of mercury, I began to fear I had injured my constitution very much. However, when I had taken ten bottles of Syrup, I should have thought myself well, but at times felt an aching pain, which lasted sometimes half the day, sometimes only a few minutes; I therefore took five bottles more quite regular, accompanying it with a quart of sarsaparilla decoction a day, and am now perfectly restored to health by fifteen bottles of your Syrup.

To Dr. HODSON.

“Some time since I contracted an infection, and applying to a gentleman of the faculty, of well-known ability, he adopted a plan of mercurials and powders, which I continued some time, but found the mercury, instead of entering the constitution, passed off by stool. I then took it in smaller doses, but found it did not in the least affect the constitution. A month passed without the least check being given to the disorder: My surgeon then observed it was a folly to be trifling with the pills any longer, and desired I would rub the size of a nutmeg of mercurial ointment every night in the inside of each thigh, till the whole was nearly absorbed. I continued this method for some time, and made no alteration in my common mode of diet. By degrees I found the discharge to be less in quantity, and to become more of a ropy nature, and I still continued the ointment, till one day I was taken with a violent shivering chillness, pains in the head and limbs, &c. These I looked upon as sure symptoms of having caught a violent cold, which I attributed to the use of mercury; I immediately took near a pint of vinegar whey, which caused a violent perspiration, and next morning a dose of salts, by which I was much relieved; but that night my left testicle swelled to the size of an egg, or larger; my teeth and gums became sore; my mouth, tongue, and palate, in a most tormenting state, my face much swelled, and violent pain in my jaw-bones; nor could I get a moment's sleep, the discharge of fetid saliva was

so great; my breath also was tainted, my teeth black and filled with disagreeable excrement between; and, in short, I was in a complete salivation. Resolving to use no more mercury, and seeing your advertisement in the papers (in which you assure the public that your Vegetable Syrup is perfectly free from mercury) I began a course of your medicine. I continued, however, in that uncomfortable situation ten days, during which I never went out of a warm room, but kept my body and head warm with flannel, bread and milk being my only diet, not being able to bear any solids in my mouth. By continuing your Syrup I got well, but this violent salivation had reduced me so low that it was some time first. When I got something better, I took the sarsaparilla decoction according to your directions, and, after that, barley-water with liquorice."

A Farmer near Cambridge had a Venereal Complaint of ten years standing, complicated with an inveterate Scurvy, for which he had been thrice salivated without effect; besides innumerable dreadful symptoms which cannot with delicacy be described: the lower part of his back was full of sinous ulcers, communicating with each other, and grown fistulous, with a caries overspreading the os sacrum. The nature of this disease had bent him almost double, and he had now kept his bed near twelve months, when the minister of the place applied to know if the Vegetable Syrup could afford relief. The trial was made, and the happy effects were most sudden and astonishing; for by the sole use of the Syrup, he was able in a fortnight's time to rise and dress himself, at the end of five weeks to walk round the village, and in a short time perfectly cured, to the amazement of the neighbourhood.

A Soldier in the Guards, was, from a Venereal Complaint of long standing, highly complicated with the Scurvy, covered with large pustules and ulcers of a most fordid nature, from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet. The vulva and tonsils were almost

almost entirely consumed with ulcers, and he was quite worn out with the most dreadful nocturnal pains. He had nodes on various parts, a slow hectic fever, and a continual head-ach. He had undergone the torments of several mercurial courses, without effect, till he was emaciated to the highest degree, and looked upon as absolutely incurable. In this situation the unhappy man was put upon the Syrup, by which he was perfectly cured.

A Cabinet Maker had laboured under a Venereal Complaint, highly complicated with the Scurvy, more than six years. His body was covered with pustules of a putrid nature. There was a large fetid ulcer on the right leg, and a fistula in the perinæum, through which the urine passed, and gave him exquisite pain. He had been twice salivated without effect, notwithstanding which dreadful symptoms he was put under a course of this Vegetable Syrup. In the space of about seven weeks the ulcer in the leg was cured; at the end of two months all the putrid eruptions disappeared; in fourteen weeks the fistula was healed, and the urine passed through the natural channel.

A patient had laboured under a malignant Venereal Infection of ten years standing, during which he had undergone divers mercurial courses, and had been twice salivated without effect. He had large fordid ulcers in the throat, a considerable ulcer under the tongue, and a deep sinous one in the groin; his gums were almost eaten away, his teeth were become loose, nor had he swallowed any thing solid for some time; he had eruptions all over his body, was afflicted with a most violent head-ach, which at times almost took away his senses, and he laboured under nocturnal pains that deprived him of rest. In the above-mentioned situation he was put upon a course of the Vegetable Syrup; by the use of which, in ten weeks, every complaint was gradually removed, and the patient radically cured.

A Gentleman

A Gentleman in the country was afflicted with a violent head-ach at different times, nocturnal pains in the limbs, especially in the hips and legs, elbows, and shoulder blades. He had nodes on each tibia; swellings towards night from the foot to the knee; a shivering, like a fit of the ague, for two or three hours successively, every evening, attended with a slow fever, which went off about two or three in the morning, with a sweat. He also had a putrid discharge from the nose, a stinking breath, a nauseous spitting every morning, and had lost three teeth, which dropped out of their sockets. In this state he began a course of the Vegetable Syrup, which produced the most favourable symptoms; the pains greatly abated, he walked almost twenty miles with greater ease than he could two before; he gained strength, activity, and a flow of spirits, the unremitting fever ceased, the pulse beat regularly, and he slept comfortably for six or seven hours successively, which for a long time he had not done for a single hour. In about two months he was perfectly restored, and now enjoys an uninterrupted state of health.

“ One of your pamphlets having lately fallen into my hands, I could not but think that Providence had sent it on purpose to my relief, since it described the only proper medicine for my disorder that ever I had the pleasure of being acquainted with. I doubt not but most medicines which have been published have had their virtues and the greatest deficiency. If I mistake not, why they have so frequently failed of their intended effects, has not been owing to the medicines, but to careless, negligent, and, in short, improper patients. For where will we find the disordered voluptuary who will entirely quit his darling appetite, and put on the muzzle of restraint till Nature has resumed her strength? Such, perhaps may be found, but I am apt to think the number will be small, compared with those who drown the medicines in their excesses, and then villify the doctors for impostors.

“ I am

" I am about 32 years of age, and have been under a course of mercury for the Venereal Disease. After continuing the remedy for a long time I still found pains in my head, the groin, fundament, and in fact, at times all over my body, particularly at the change of weather. I was also subject to frequent breakings out, sometimes in one part of my body, and sometimes in another, most frequently in my arms and my back; which abated when the body was wholly warm in bed or before the fire. I have particularly attended to the instructions you gave me when I consulted you, and am happy to inform you that I experienced the desired success."

" SIR,

Lynn Regis, November 9, 1792.

" It is with the greatest pleasure I inform you of another instance of the great efficacy of your Vegetable Syrup. I was afflicted with the Venereal Disease very forely, and was for many months entirely confined to my bed, and my life almost despaired of by the most eminent doctors, when your Syrup was strongly recommended for me; and after having used one bottle, I found myself much better; and upon the repetition of three Bottles more, am entirely recovered, and go about my work as usual; therefore, Dear Sir, I should think myself ungrateful if I did not let you know of this wonderful instance of the efficacy of your Syrup."

A Gentleman about five-and-twenty, with his first infection, in whom the symptoms did not appear until the eighth day; when the symptoms of the second stage appeared with great virulence, insomuch, that in three days the glans was covered with chancres, attended with phymosis, chordee, and violent inflammation; but by paying a very strict regard to cleanliness of the part, he was perfectly cured on taking only three bottles of this Sprup.

" Doctor,

Cambridge, April 18, 1792.

" I should be wanting in gratitude did not I return my most sincere thanks for a cure I have lately received by your excellent medicine, the Vegetable Syrup.

" I was

“ I was infected with the Venereal Disease in March 1792, which I paid but little attention to, and drank to excess. I was so debilitated, that by the following Christmas I could not get out of my bed without assistance; I was attended by the most eminent of the faculty in this town, which I found no relief from, my appetite entirely left me, and I was in short reckoned a dead man. I was advised by a friend to try your medicine, I accordingly made application to the printer of the Cambridge Chronicle for a bottle, which I found so much relief from that I was able to sit up three hours in a day; and in taking two bottles more, my strength and spirits wholly returned to me, and am at this moment as well as ever I was in my life, and hope it will be in my power one day to make you amends for the service you have done me, as I am sure it is to you only that I owe my life.

A Student of the University
of Cambridge.

P. S. Beg you would make this public if you think proper.

A Patient who had been under a strong mercurial course, for the Venereal Disease some months, till the surgeon who attended him, finding his case so obstinate, as to resist his utmost efforts, advised him to undergo a salivation, and on his rejecting the same, gave him up as incurable by any other means. He then applied to me in a condition the most deplorable; for upon examining, I found his body covered with putrid eruptions, a large ulcer on each tonsil, that had almost consumed them, a tumour of considerable size, and nearly schirrous in each groin, and a contraction in the limbs. He laboured under nocturnal pains, that often deprived him of rest, for four or five nights successively, which together with an hectic fever, a constant head-ach, and other symptoms cautiously omitted, for the sake of delicacy, had reduced him to so low a state, that he was scarcely able to walk. This wretched object, was put under a course of the Vegetable Syrup, by the sole use of which in a few days, the ulcers in the throat became easier, and he swallowed with little pain: In about twenty days, the eruptions began to subside,

the

The tumours to disengage, the pains to abate considerably, and in the course of two months, he was radically cured of every symptom, and followed his business as constantly as ever, to the surprize of many of the neighbours, who were acquainted with his dreadful situation.

A young Man who had been infected with a gonorrhœa only, applied to a practitioner who imprudently put him upon a course of the corrosive sublimate. He continued ten months under that practitioner, during which the running did not abate, and a variety of disagreeable symptoms ensued, particularly a violent and constant pain at the neck of the bladder, especially at the time of making water, nocturnal pains, cough, and a fixed pain in the left side. He applied to different practitioners during twelve months, who all treated him in much the same manner.—By a course of the Syrup he was perfectly cured.

* * * *Although many of the above cures were effected by a comparatively small quantity of the medicine; yet the Proprietor does not wish, from such instances, to flatter the afflicted with the hopes of obtaining a cure at so trifling an expence. Disorders which have been many years in proceeding to such a degree of malignancy, cannot often be eradicated in a few weeks; and it is in order to encourage a steady perseverance in the use of proper means, that Dr. Hodson has adopted the plan of his boxes, containing, in four large bottles, the quantity of 12 small ones, packed safe for the country, at the price of Five Guineas; by which the patient saves 1l. 3s.—These can be had only at No. 29, Hatton-Garden.*

*Sundry methods of discovering MERCURY in any preparation,
and recovering it into its pristine shape of Quicksilver.*

Extracted from the Works of
Dr. STROTHER and Mr. BOYLE.

POUR aqua-fortis on any body containing quicksilver, and let it stand a little, then throw a little lead, and the quicksilver subsides. Or put a little copper-filings to any preparation of mercury, and you may distil the quicksilver off running.

Take copper-filings and crude sal armoniac, and mix with any preparation of mercury, and hold the mixture over a fire or candle, in an iron or brass spoon, till quite hot, when the quicksilver will run into its proper shape.

Sublimate also may be revived by adding filings of steel, salt of tartar, or regulus of antimony; for the acids with which the sublimate is made are more strongly attracted by the fixed salts and the sulphur in the antimony, than by the quicksilver; the latter being therefore freed, attracts itself again.

NATURE'S ASSISTANT.

PART IV.

TO

PARENTS, TUTORS, SCHOOLMASTERS,
AND ALL WHO ARE ENTRUSTED WITH THE
EDUCATION OF BOYS.

YOU, who are the guardians of youth—who are appointed, by Heaven's indulgent Providence, to the highest and most important trust bestowed upon man—that

*Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fr'sh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast:*

Whilst you are attentive to instill into the minds of your pupils the rudiments of literary knowledge, suffer me to entreat your particular attention to a point hitherto utterly neglected by those, who ought to make it a peculiar object of their care; and almost unnoticed by all writers, medical, moral, or religious! yet so interesting to youth, and so important both to the temporal and spiritual welfare of mankind,

kind, that not only the health, the happiness, the strength and energy, both of body and mind, in individuals, are concerned, but the strength, the prosperity and increase of the community at large; for by the frequency of a crime amongst youth, the commission of which shocks Nature to her centre, Britannia's sons no more can boast of being

———*Bold, firm and graceful;*
By hardship sinew'd, and by danger fir'd,
For every virtue, every worth renown'd,

But instead thereof a puny race descend, *without natural affection; men with men working that which is unseemly, and receiving in themselves that recompence of their error which is meet.*

Vice, that enemy of the human race, enters our frame at a very early period, and even in the state of infancy will shew its baneful influence. Boys in particular, ere they attain to a knowledge of its effects, yield to the self-indulgent passion, and eagerly point it out to their companions. Nor is it their *companions* alone that lead them to this spring of misery, but, too often, those who ought to be the guardians of their innocence,

This deluding habit is not confined to "the gay, the giddy, and the vain;"—it is not practis'd only by the licentious, the man of pleasure, or the avowed debauchee;—it is not a sensual gratification known only to the great, the affluent, and the man of the world; nor is it confined to the youth of one sex only. The rich, the poor, the serious, and the wanton; the young, and those of riper years; even females, and those who otherwise shine like stars in the religious hemisphere (doubtless through ignorance or violent temptation) are too often drawn, by an unaccountable infatuation, or by a dread of the consequences that arise from

a connection with the other sex, to yield to this syren charm; and fall like the first transgressor, when

—————*In evil hour*

*Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat:
Earth felt the wound, and Nature from her seat
Sighing thro' all her works, gave signs of woe
That all was lost.*

The vice alluded to has generally been distinguished by the name of *Onanism*, being the supposed crime for which the Lord slew Onan, as recorded in the 38th chapter of Genesis,—and is generally contracted at an early period of life, even before Nature has stamped the marks of puberty, and without the party reflecting that it is sinful, or knowing that it is injurious. At so early a period as that of *eight* years (as appears by the cases hereafter inserted) have boys been taught this baneful habit. It is commonly practised in great schools, as well as in private life, and, alas! too often pointed out to the innocent and unguarded youth, by those who ought to use the greatest care and watchfulness in the preserving them from it.

Deluded children! little do they imagine that to be the first step to an age of misery and woe! Happy, indeed, would it be, if that innocence, with which they first enter into the vicious habit, could preserve them from the consequences that inevitably follow the practice thereof. But vice is like a shelving pool; shallow at the brink, it may be entered without any apparent danger; yet when once in, man gets deeper and deeper imperceptibly, till at length he gets overwhelmed; and as soon as custom has obtained any degree of strength, the soul and body both concur in

foliciting this crime: the soul, beset with unclean thoughts, excites lascivious emotions; and if it be diverted for some moments by other ideas, the sharp humours which irritate the organs of generation, soon draw it back.

Parents, guardians, and all who have the care of youth, about the time of puberty, cannot be too watchful to prevent it, or depict it in too hateful colours, in order to keep it from growing into a habit, and therefore become, like all other habits, difficult to remove.

It is a truth, which, perhaps, no practitioner will attempt to deny, that the weaknesses most difficult to cure, are those occasioned by early or excessive venery, or the baneful habit of Self-pollution. Young persons ought to be cautious of entering themselves too early into the service of *Venus*, and to consider well their constitutions before they give themselves up to lascivious inclinations. The strongest constitutions may be ruined by excess, and people of weak and tender habits ought to be particularly cautious; for venereal pleasures may prove equally injurious, whether they be entered upon *too early* in life, or are carried beyond the bounds of moderation and strength of the constitution. These considerations ought to be impressed on the minds of young people early, as it is too late to caution them against a danger, when they have got so far in that they cannot escape it. *Nature*, it is true, prompts sometimes to bathe in the enticing streams of pleasure; but our passions should be moderated by reason, and we ought not to suffer the one so far to get the ascendancy over the other, as to bring on a total inability to comply with the *reasonable* desires of *Nature*; for that will be found to be the case, even in what is deemed the prime of life, if
our

our early passions are not moderated; and a premature old age must inevitably be the consequence of a dissipated youth, if proper restoratives be not timely applied to. However, young people should not give themselves up to voluptuousness, in the hope that such balsamic restoratives are happily to be obtained. A constitution may be so far debilitated, that the best remedies will prove ineffectual for its restoration. Most diseases are much easier to prevent than cure; and though the most emaciated person, even in the last stage of a consumption, ought not to *despair* of obtaining relief; yet those, who, perhaps not being aware of the danger, have just stepped into the alluring path, should equally seek the most early remedy, and hastily retire from that road, which though apparently strewed with pleasure, is sure to lead them only to destruction.

From innumerable letters which have been in my possession—from the most extensive medical practice in a particular line of any physician in Europe—and thereby from a knowledge of the generality and effects of this habit, unknown and unconceived by any other practitioner whatever, my duty prompts me to address the heads of all public seminaries for the education of youth; for

I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word

Would barrow up the soul.

But humanity and religion forbid the dread relation:— Suffice it, that from a due sense of the evils which this vice brings upon mankind—from the means by which children have been led into the commission of it, and from the great difficulty, when once habituated to it, of releasing themselves therefrom; I do most earnestly entreat all who are con-

cerned in the education of youth, to join with me in endeavouring

———*To save the fall*

*Of virtue struggling on the brink of vice ;
In waking whispers, and repeated dreams,
To hint pure thought, and warn the favour'd soul.*

Boys should be watched with the care of love, and with a jealous eye, in all their secret haunts and private hours, particularly if a disposition be discovered in them to be alone, and a disgust at their playful amusements. And not the boys only, but the assistants—the *ushers* should be diligently scrutinized, watched and examined by the master ; for too many instances have I known of *their* being the fatal cause of many a young man's fall ! To *them*, therefore, I conclude in the Apostle's advice to Timothy—
“ Meditate upon these things : If a man purge himself
“ from these, he shall be a vessel unto honour, sanctified,
“ and meet for the Master's use. *Flee also youthful lusts ;*
“ but follow righteousness, faith, charity, peace, with them
“ that call on the Lord out of a pure heart.”

Those parents and guardians who would wish to preserve their children from the vicious habits, and from the consequent diseases, combated against in these pages, and thereby save them from an early grave, or from misery and decrepid age, may be assured, that nothing can possibly prove so certain a preservative as EARLY and honourable MARRIAGE, formed upon a real and sincere affection. The arguments of *prudence* and *youth*, generally made use of against early marriages are fallacious delusions, invented by the grand enemy of mankind ; for Nature, both within and without, tells them, they are *not* too young ; and all the miseries

miferies that ever occurred, from an early and proper marriage, are not in comparison to the *ten thousandth part* of those evils which a vicious course of life, from fourteen to twenty-one, entail upon mankind!—In the *one* instance; a few difficulties in life only are the greatest consequence, which love and mutual affection generally overcome; but in the *other*, either a total disinclination and inability for conjugal rites take place, or the consequences of the parent's early imprudence are entailed upon the children, unto the third or fourth generation. That diabolical act, which forbids marriage before the age of twenty-one, is an indelible stain to the laws of this country—it is a disgrace to an enlightened nation, an enemy to propagation, and an encouragement to prostitution and debauchery!—It is the command of Heaven to marry, increase and multiply:—It is the suggestion of Hell to forbid marriage, and to stir up unnatural affections and desires in young people!

Cherish, then, ye who are blest with Heaven's choicest gifts—ye, whose children stand like olive-plants round about your table—cherish in them desires of an honourable and heavenly origin! Point out to them the early working of evil passions in their little breasts, and teach 'em to subdue them. Shew them the dreadful consequence of giving the least way to vicious thoughts, and inspire them with a love of truth and virtue! Encourage them in every action, every word, every thought, and every look, towards the attainment of that which is just and honourable:—check in them every thing which has the least tendency to vice!

PARENTS, persuade your children to make you their *confidant*—teach them to give you their *hearts*!

GUARDIANS, watch, with the most tender care, over your little charge; be unto them as the angel in Paradise,

whose sword turned *every* way, to keep the way of the tree of life! Guard them from all evil—lead them to all good! And by your conduct allure them to look up to *you* as, and *be you to them*, their most faithful friend!

TUTORS, feed your flocks like true shepherds, remembering how much depends upon your own *example* as well as upon your precepts! Your charge is most solemn and most important:—Parents, guardians, your country, Heaven itself, entrusts to your care its choicest gifts—its greatest treasures! 'Tis your's to form the husband, the parent, the statesman, the patriot, the candidate for Heaven!

Let all, then, in their several stations, be faithful and vigilant; and may He, who commanded *little children* to be brought to him, give a blessing to your sincere endeavours! That when your labours here are ended, you may meet a reward with them in that kingdom, where none can enter *except they become as little children!*

Hatton-Garden,

1794.

J. HODSON.

T O
 Y O U N G M E N, B O Y S,
 AND THOSE WHO HAVE GIVEN WAY TO
 I M M O D E R A T E L U S T,
 OR ADDICTED THEMSELVES TO THE
 D E S T R U C T I V E H A B I T,
 C A L L E D
 O N A N I S M.

———*Thought fond man of these,
 Vice in his high career would stand appall'd,
 And heedless rambling impulse learn to think.*

T H O M S O N.

TH E Divine Author of our being has so adjusted the laws of our nature and constitution, that a vicious youth must necessarily groan under a decrepid old age, should he reach that stage of life. Our bodies are not able to sustain the repeated shocks of our ungovernable lusts; if by an eager pursuit of pleasure our solids are kept upon the continual stretch, they must wear out, and either subject us to an immature death, or the mortifying reflections of repenting age.

Would those young gentlemen, therefore, who so early and ardently offer themselves before the shrine of *Venus*, but seriously take a view of the dreadful precipice on which they stand, when they thus stray from the paths of virtue; would they attentively consider what a load of afflictions they are treasuring up for themselves by their dissolute way of life; and could they but conceive the horrors of that emaciated state, which will most assuredly be their portion; the dread of what is to come would be sufficient to cool the warmth of passion, and guard them against the temptation of the most enchanting vices.

As to the numerous train of evils, which arise from the habit of self-abuse, it can be of little service to caution those persons to *avoid* a danger, who have never any opportunity of observing that caution: this emaciating practice is too frequently imbibed amongst play-fellows, and in schools, where treatises of this kind are never admitted. Boys wantonly point it out to each other, not knowing, perhaps, the danger that attends it. Young people think not that the prolific juice which they are so lavish of in their juvenile days, is the source of all their sprightliness and activity, and will be wanted in their riper years, to support them in case of sickness, and in health to fit them for the necessary occupations in life. No friendly monitor informs them, that a continuance of such practices will bring on disorders which must terminate in the most dreadful consequences; and that ere they have reached the meridian of their days they will drag on a miserable life, deprived of memory and all vigour of mind; real spectacles of wretchedness, no longer men, but animals half dead.

Perhaps the chief cause of infidelity on one part in the marriage state, may be attributed to the debilitation of the other, occasioned by the imprudencies above alluded to. This consideration might surely have some weight, and stop them in the midst of their dissipation. At least it ought to oblige them to seek for proper assistance for the restoration of their constitution, before they enter into a state for the duties of which they are totally incapable, and which, consequently, instead of proving a life of pleasure and happiness, must inevitably be a continual scene of discontent and misery.

But though it is not probable, that young people will see this treatise time enough to prevent them entering into
such

such courses; yet it may be the means of persuading them to refrain from a continuation thereof, and of restoring their strength and vigour, just to point out some of the symptoms consequent of such conduct, and to recommend a proper remedy. Happy will it be for the reader, should he have been so unfortunate as to have suffered from *any* of the above-mentioned causes, if he has prudence enough to receive this friendly caution, and resolution sufficient to wean himself from a continuance in the cause of his misfortune! and the intention of these pages will be fully answered, whether they tend to restore health to constitutions already injured, or guard the unwary from a continuance in vices, which in the end must be their inevitable ruin; for these kind of pleasures not only impair the constitution of the body, but weaken and enervate the noblest faculties of the soul, whereby the whole man is frequently brought to bend under the weight of the most melancholy circumstances.

The punishment inflicted upon the son of Judah, sufficiently testifies the heinousness of the crime in the sight of God. It is, indeed, a perverting of his divine order; it is the prostitution of those organs and powers with which he endowed man, for the purpose of increasing the members of his heavenly kingdom, to the gratification of a diabolical passion: It is turning the grace of God into lasciviousness, violating his law of propagation, and plunging the soul, from its original seat in heavenly bliss, to the dark region of misery and woe!—But the melancholy gloom which this destructive habit casts over the souls of its votaries, demands the balm of consolation, rather than the arrows of vindictive justice: Turn, then, ye unthinking mortals! turn from the paths that lead to destruction, and walk in the road that will carry you to happiness.

Fly from this tempting, this deceitful sin, whose syren charm allures you to your ruin. Turn to that all-gracious Lord, who is now waiting only that he may be gracious.—There is still balm in Gilead,—there is still the Great Physician there. He hath loved you with an everlasting love; and his arms are open to receive you. He also is able to save you, and he will support you in all your temptations. His strength will be perfected in your weakness; and if you are but stedfast in your desire to flee from the sin,—in all your struggles—in all your dangers, trials, distresses, and assaults of the enemy, you will be more than conquerors, through Christ that loved you!

The truth of these observations would be sufficient to stop young people in this pernicious progress, if they could foresee, that in this respect one false step brings on another; that they *cannot* resist temptation; that in proportion as the motives of seduction increase, reason, which should keep them within bounds, is weakened; and, in a word, they find themselves plunged in a sea of misery, without, perhaps, the hope of a single plank to escape upon. If sometimes early infirmities give them notice; if the danger terrifies them for some moments, when the infirmity is relieved and the danger over, rage precipitates them afresh.

The absolute controul which this practice gains over the senses is beyond expression. No sooner has this uncleanness got the master over the heart, but it pursues its votary every where, and keeps possession of him at all times and in all places. Upon the most serious occasions, and in the most solemn acts of religion, he finds himself in a manner transported with lustful conceptions and desires, which take up all his thoughts.

Nothing so much weakens the mind as that continual bent of it to one object, which is the case with those addicted to Onanism; and whatever vocation a person is engaged in, some degree of attention is required, which this pernicious practice renders them incapable of.

True it is, that we are ignorant whether the animal spirits and the seminal liquor are the same; but experience teaches us those two fluids have a strict analogy, and that the loss of either produces the same effects.

The loss of too much semen occasions lassitudes, debilities, and renders exercise difficult: it causes emaciation, and pains in the membrane of the brain, which patients call a dry burning heat, and which incessantly burns internally the most noble parts. The spinal marrow does not only waste, but the mind and body equally languish, and the man perishes a miserable victim. By these emissions not only the powers are lost, but the memory fails, the sight is clouded, and the voice becomes hoarse.

Young people of either sex, who devote themselves to lasciviousness, destroy their health in dissipating those powers which were destined to bring their bodies to their greatest degree of vigour. The seminal liquor has so great an influence upon the corporeal powers, and upon perfect digestion, which repairs them, that physicians in general are of opinion, that the loss of one ounce of this liquor would weaken more than that of forty ounces of blood. Its use and importance determines the only proper method of its being evacuated. Too great a quantity of semen being lost in the natural course, produces very direful effects; but they are still more dreadful when dissipated in an unnatural manner. The accidents which happen to such as waste themselves in a natural way are very terrible;

ble; those which are occasioned by masturbation are still more so.

Frequent emissions of the seed relax, dry up, enervate, and produce a croud of evils, as lethargies, epilepsies, faintings, tremors, palsies, spasms, &c. The stomach is disordered, digestion destroyed, disturbing dreams prevent sleep administering relief, the whole body is weakened, particularly towards the loins; decay and emaciation succeed; insensible perspiration is obstructed, the irregularity of which produces the most fatal consequences, occasions the liver and reins to be over-heated, gives a disposition for the stone in the kidneys, the natural heat is diminished, the sight weakened, and the eyes sink into the head.

That the practice above alluded to, when carried to excess, will in general have the direful effects above-mentioned, is most certain; but that some constitutions have been much addicted to it, and yet not been apparently injured, cannot be denied. And it hath frequently been asked upon this subject; How can the constitution be injured *more* by this habit than by a natural connection; when in the former instance the parts only suffer violence, whereas in the latter, the whole body and mind are strongly agitated?—In answer to this it may be observed, that a proper and honourable connection is according to the laws of Nature and Divine Order; but this mode of self-indulgence is directly contrary thereto. And if a communication between the sexes was only to take place, when a proper *desire*, and not an immoderate lust, prompted thereto, the laws of divine order would not be broken, nor would the human constitution ever be injured thereby. But when the desires of Nature, even towards women, are perverted into *lust*, and more particularly when Nature is

FORCED *against her inclination*, as is too frequently the case with masturbators, and every effort possible continually employed to obtain a secretion of that fluid which should be the strength and support of the man—the laws of God and of Nature are violated—Divine Order is thrown into confusion—and the human constitution suffers as much from the unnatural convulsions into which it is thrown, as it does from the loss of its most refined secretion.

Whilst the dangerous and dreadful consequences of giving way to this deluding habit are pointed out to unwary Youth; and every argument possible urged, in order to deter them from the practice; it may not be less improper to give a word of consolation to those, who having been ignorantly allured thereinto, have been alarmed at the sight of the dreadful precipice on which they have been sporting. Even those who have given very little into this practice, have suffered great distress of mind, on account of being much troubled with nocturnal emissions, and have supposed that every disagreeable symptom they perceive is the effect thereof: To those so distressed, it is necessary to give this consolation, namely, That many of the symptoms formerly described, may be occasioned by other causes, and that nocturnal discharges do not always proceed from that debilitation of the parts which they suppose; but frequently from an irritable quality of the blood, which requires purifying, and sometimes from a fullness of the seminal vessels, and too great a secretion of the seminal juice.

But the distress in the *mind* of those patients who have been awakened to a sense of its sinfulness, far exceeds every agony which the body can possibly suffer! But whence is this affliction and distress? Why do they think so hardly of that God of Love, whose only aim is to bring
 1 them

them to repentance?—Have they not *turned* from the evil of their ways? Have they not repented in sackcloth and ashes? Let them not, therefore, have such improper ideas of the love and tenderness of their heavenly Father, as to suppose him irreconcilable! Though they have offended him times as numerous as the stars of heaven, his arms are always open to receive a repenting prodigal! Though their sins have been as scarlet—though they have been red like crimson—though blacker than the vilest devil in the lowest hell; yet shall they be clothed in a robe purer than angelic white; for the God of TRUTH hath declared, that “Whenever the wicked *turneth away* from the wickedness that he hath committed, and doeth that which is right, he shall save his soul alive.”—What are the conditions here held out?—*Repentance*.—And what is repentance? The turning away from evil, as being a sin against God. When, therefore, they have had their eyes opened to see the evil of their ways—when they have had strength sufficient given to preserve them from the temptation—and, when their whole soul is desirous to forsake the darling sin—O let them not think “hardly of God,” for he is LOVE, essential LOVE! and faithful in that he hath promised:—“Fury is not in me!—Ye *may* make peace with me—ye *shall* make peace with me.”

Surely the idea of such a train of miseries, proceeding from this cause, might be sufficient to deter youth from entering into such a course!—Doubtless it would, if they were aware of it; but these are not all the baneful effects of this habit. In the following letters, some very extraordinary cases will be found, pointing out the ill effects of giving way to this alluring vice!—That others may take warning from these examples, is the earnest desire and sincere prayer of their real friend,

J. HODSON.

DR. HODSON'S

PERSIAN RESTORATIVE DROPS,

PRICE HALF-A-GUINEA A BOTTLE,

For Weaknesses, Debilities, Relaxations, Loss of Memory, Nervous Affections in general; but particularly recommended to Boys, young Men, and those who in the Prime of Life feel the Consequence of a secret Vice, too frequent amongst Youth, especially in great Schools.

HAPPY in every discovery from his medical studies, which can tend to the welfare of mankind, Dr. Hodson has peculiar satisfaction in the improvement he has made in this valuable composition; whereby he has been enabled to afford the most permanent relief to numbers, not only of those unhappy youth who have been deluded, at an early age, into a secret and destructive vice, now too common amongst them; but also to persons of all ages, afflicted with Nervous disorders, proceeding either from an immoderate use of tea, hard drinking, heat of climate, excess of grief, or dissipated pleasure.

This balsamic remedy is peculiarly adapted to weak female constitutions, as well as to phlegmatic habits in general; it acts powerfully as a nervine, not only to the weak stomach, but to the whole nervous system; corrects a vitiated appetite and digestion in the first passages, and assists wonderfully in recovering the tone of the urinary and genital organs: hence its efficacy in the most obstinate feminal gleans in men, and corresponding weaknesses in women: and hence it will contribute more safely, surely, and

and honourably, towards conjugal happiness, than any of those irritating diabolical compositions, which are so shamefully administered to the unwary in this metropolis.

This preparation is earnestly recommended to those ladies who from repeated difficult labours are afflicted with weakness and infirmities; in which cases it is highly useful, strengthening at the same time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Those, who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, or unfortunate youth who have brought on themselves a numerous train of evils, will, by the use of this, find themselves restored to health and strength, and all the melancholy symptoms removed which are the general effects of such causes. For these Drops restore strength and vigour to all parts of the body, and are particularly adapted to those who travel into the Indies, or who have reduced their constitutions by change of climate.

The Persian Restorative Drops are extracted, by a chemical process, from some of the choicest natural balsams and strengtheners in the *Materia Medica*. The name *balsamic*, in a manner conveys an idea of their virtues: it is a requisite in medicines of this class, that they be soft, yielding, and adhesive; also, that by their smallness they have a ready disposition to motion; for, as Dr. Motherby justly observes, "Medicines of this kind cannot be conveyed to the part required, but by the common road of the circulation;" therefore they ought to be administered in such a form as they may most readily be conveyed into the circulation, and their use must be continued some time before the effect can be perceived.

From the foregoing observation, the propriety of a liquid form, in preference to that of all others, is obvious, and
these

these Drops will be found to possess the genuine qualities of an analeptic; for besides the nutritious quality of a restorative, they have a fragrant, subtile, oleous principle, which immediately affects the nerves, and gives a kind of friendly motion to the fluids, yielding plenty of animal heat, the true source of firmness and vigour.

This medicine not being recommended as a *general* specific, it may be necessary to point out in what cases it is *not* a proper remedy, as well as where it will be serviceable:

LADIES.—*Menses departing.*—This periodical discharge generally ceases between the age of 40 and 50. With some it happens earlier; sometimes it quits them all at once, but commonly its departure is gradual. This period mostly is critical with the sex, and proper remedies now applied will free them from a troublesome complaint the remainder of their life.—The blood being always in a state of impurity at this juncture, these Drops are not calculated for this disorder of the *change of life*: but the Vegetable Syrup, mentioned in the former part of this pamphlet, is recommended as the most safe and certain remedy that can be administered.

Irregularities.—In young persons this discharge is sometimes extremely irregular; which may be occasioned either by a real deficiency or disorder in the powers of Nature, or (which is too frequently the case) from imprudencies, and means used by themselves (such as washing the feet in cold water, &c. at the expected time) in order to check this purifying discharge, before they know its salutary effects.—It would be well, indeed, if mothers, and those who have the care of girls, would be more attentive to them at
that

that age, when this flux of nature is first expected; for they ought then to have the best advice and assistance that can be procured for them.

For irregularities in the menstrual discharge proceeding from any of the above mentioned causes, these Drops are often of great service, and can seldom do harm; but as a much *better* remedy, Dr. Hodson recommends his Family Elixir, which, for these complaints, will be found the best medicine, perhaps, in the world.

Immoderate Flux.—A too long continued, a too frequent return of the menses, or any such discharge as reduces the patient's strength during the intervals of its return, is called immoderate. Women of soft lax habits, those who have often miscarried, and those who live in ease and plenty, are the most frequent subjects of this complaint; and more vigorous constitutions suffer this way when subject to sudden passions, violent exercises, sedentary life, relaxation, or a full diet, consisting of high-seasoned or acrid food, &c.

The quality of these fluxes may be injurious as well as the quantity. The *Whites*, as usually called, are extremely hurtful to delicate women; however, the discharge is not always white, but sometimes green, yellow, pale, or of a blackish colour; sometimes foul, fetid, sharp, or corrosive. When such are the symptoms, a course of correctives is recommended to be first administered, after which these Drops will be found a most excellent strengthener.

But it often happens that these complaints proceed from indolence, or the excessive use of tea and other watery liquors. Hence arises an uncommon weakness and debility; violent pains, inward wastings, tremors, and nervous affections; for which these Drops are happily calculated, as well as for a weakness of the feminals, occasioned by a variety

riety of other causes. They strengthen the whole constitution, and remove most of the complaints attendant on a debilitated state of the body.

Youth of both sexes, who have indulged themselves in imprudent habits, or those who in advanced life feel the effects of youthful excess, will find a happy relief in this medicine. The trembling and lowness which attend these complaints generally go off in a short time, and those who had grown old, as it were, before their time, have been restored to second youth by it. When the eye-sight has been weak, the limbs feeble, the memory impaired, and even the mind decayed with the body, a course of this medicine hath renewed the whole.

Persons thus afflicted, find themselves disgusted at all amusements, absent in company, stupid and senseless every where: and, if they think at all, feel themselves plunged into the deepest melancholy. From all these miseries this remedy is calculated to afford relief; but it should be observed, that perseverance is often necessary; in all cases, a particular attention to the directions, as also regularity in the time and dose, is to be regarded; and above all, it must be noticed, that it will be in vain to expect any relief from this remedy without punctuality; for, taking a bottle or two regular, then leaving off for some days, and beginning again, will be of no service. It must be continued regular.

The dose is only a tea-spoonful, or from 25 to 30 drops, an hour before breakfast, and an hour before supper, in a tea-cup or wine-glass of water, or sugar and water, as most agreeable; but the best method is, to put the drops upon a little powder sugar, and then add the water or wine.

N. B. After the first bottle, the patient may also take

25 drops about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and at four in the afternoon.

It is in vain that people attempt to take medicines for any disorder whatever, if they do not pay some attention to their mode of living, during the administration of proper remedies, for the best prescriptions may be rendered useless by inattention to these particulars; whilst good nursing, and due regard to diet, are great assistants to the most able physician; it is therefore desired, that a particular attention may be paid to the directions concerning regimen, which are sealed up with each bottle.

Sleeping on hard beds or matresses, rising early, and taking moderate exercise in the open air, should be attended to, particularly by females; and when the weather will not permit them to go out, they should be engaged in some active employment within, or take the exercise of swinging, which will be found very conducive towards a restoration of health in these cases, especially where there are any symptoms of consumption.

Gleets and Seminal Weaknesses.

GLEETS and Seminal Emissions have been generally allowed to be very difficult of cure. Perhaps no disease hath baffled the skill of the faculty more; and they must allow, that in many instances they have given more trouble than the most acute disorders. This difficulty must arise either from the *original cause* not being thoroughly investigated, or, what is too often the case, want of perseverance in the patient in the use of proper medicines; for the cure of these kind of weaknesses, in general, require a longer time to effect than patients expect.

A gleet,

A gleet, called also the simple or benign gonorrhœa, is an involuntary efflux of feminal juice; or, as Dr. Fordyce defines it, "An increased secretion from the mucous glands of the urethra without infection." The discharged matter is mild and generally whitish, occasioning no disorder on the parts through which it passes, or on which it falls.

Weakness in the parts is the PRINCIPAL CAUSE, which may be *occasioned* particularly by excessive or too early venery, and the practice of self pollution, to which youth are so generally addicted. It may also be occasioned by relaxation owing to heat of climate, as also by the shock of any violent disorder, violent or too frequent purging, excess of spirituous liquors, cold, too frequent coition, violent exercise, and acrimony in a cacoehymic, scorbutic, or arthritic habit. It often happens, likewise, that after a venereal infection, a gleet will remain and be very troublesome, even though every symptom of the disease hath disappeared.

A venereal gonorrhœa frequently repeated, improperly treated, and even with the most judicious treatment, often ends in a gleet, which may proceed from some remains of the infection, or merely from relaxation. It is of consequence, however, for the patient to be assured of this before he attempts the cure; because the stopping a venereal gleet before the infection is removed, is sometimes attended with bad consequences.

If the discharge be inconstant, and is observable only upon straining to stool, or when stimulated by lascivious desires, there is no reason to apprehend any infection remaining. but if the discharge is constant and obstinate, it is to be feared the disorder is still lurking within. If the patient, however, be still doubtful, he would do well to be
perfectly

perfectly satisfied, by going through a course of Dr: Hodson's Vegetable Syrup, which is recommended in those disorders.

Seminal weaknesses also, are sometimes occasioned by a scorbutic humour in the blood, and often by weaknesses arising from inoculation for the small pox; in which cases likewise a course of the Vegetable Syrup is recommended previous to taking these Drops.

From relaxed and debilitated constitutions, proceeding from any of the causes above alluded to, arise many disagreeable circumstances, such as impotency, barrenness, palpitation of the heart, weakness, dulness, trembling, melancholy, loss of memory, nervous affections, lowness of spirits, nocturnal and involuntary emissions, particularly in making water or upon stool, with a total disinclination, as well as inability, for venereal enjoyments; and in the end, palsies, lethargies, or a wasting consumption, with a complication of every thing destructive to the human frame.

In men there often appears redness and inflammation of the glans penis, a disagreeable itching sensation, and a mucus between the preputium and the glans, which being harboured there, occasions a rank-smelling furriness.

In women it causes the fluor albus, or whites, weakness and pains in the back, relaxation of the womb, inward wastings and decays, &c.

It is of infinite consequence to the patient, however, that the originating cause should be thoroughly investigated; because if it proceeds from the remains of a venereal infection, or from a scorbutic or cacochymic habit, the body should be properly regulated before strengthening medicines are used. This being duly attended to,

the

the use of the balsamic medicine published under the name of

THE PERSIAN RESTORATIVE DROPS,
will be found to answer every intention required, being an exalted chemical preparation, acting as a tonic upon relaxed constitutions, restoring the system to its original health, and is a most elegant strengthener for thin emaciated persons, reduced either by a natural weakness of constitution or a course of dissipated pleasure.

The Persian Restorative is in plain square glass bottles; each bottle is sealed with red wax, the impression *J. H.* in a cypher, and sold in small bottles at Half a Guinea, or large ones at One Guinea each.

CASES AND CURES.

THE following cases are inserted here to point out chiefly the consequences of this destructive habit, that a view of the dreadful effects thereof may be the means, in some degree, of deterring young people from giving way to the fatal delusion: and the cures are added to shew the efficacy of the Persian Drops in a variety of cases, that those who are already drooping under similar complaints, may not sink into total despair, but seek for advice and remedies, even though they should be bereft of every other hope of relief.

A Gentleman who had been afflicted with a violent Nervous Head-ach for a long time, was cured by three bottles of these Drops.

To Dr. HODSON.

“ I am one of those unfortunate young men, who from an early age, have addicted myself to the destructive habit of Self-pollution.— I do not exactly remember at what time I began, but it was before any seminal liquor would flow, and continued the practice till about a year ago, when fortunately seeing an advertisement in the public papers, recommending a pamphlet called Nature’s Assistant, I immediately bought it. But how shall I express my horror and astonishment in the perusal thereof, seeing myself and my own case so frequently and fairly represented! But your particular address to us unfortunates completed the dismal scene: There and then I saw in what a wretched state I was—I stood trembling and ready to sink under the load of guilt, which then presented itself to my view, expecting to feel the wrath of an offended God, and suffer an eternal punishment, so justly my due. I fell prostrate on the ground before HIM, and had not then my blessed Saviour been revealed to my distracted mind as all-sufficient to save, and ready to receive and pardon a repentant prodigal, what might have been the consequence God only knows.

“ To you, Sir, under God, I am indebted for this event, and for that change of life, which, from that day, I hope, has passed upon me. You have won my affections; and those pious sentiments in your address, have endeared you to me by the strongest ties of christian love. You pointed to the true source of comfort, and the only fountain which was capable of cleansing mine iniquity. I have read those pages over and over again, and never shall I look upon them but with fresh affection and gratitude for the benevolent author. But I encroach upon your time, though I could fill half a dozen sheets with nothing but thanks and praises to my God and you.

“ It is time, however, to turn to my bodily wants. If you are as good a physician for the body as for the mind, I hope yet to be happy in the restoration of my health. Time will not permit me to state my case at large; suffice it to say, that I have felt almost all those symptoms your book describes, in consequence of that practice, which was learnt

learnt me by a school-fellow; and from that time I have continued it without having known it was either sinful or hurtful. The effect is, I am very weak and tender, and the constitution grown very delicate. I feel a weakness over all my body, am thin of flesh, my spirits are almost always low, and my thoughts constantly reverting to my distressful case. I have felt a great deal of what you describe in your treatise on the nervous disease, am frequently troubled with the sick head-ach, pains in my back and loins, which I used to think was the rheumatism, and I feel an aching and weariness in my thighs, legs, and feet, with a very little labour; my memory often fails me, and I am much distressed by nightly and involuntary emissions. This keeps me in a relaxed state and is the cause of continual disquietude. Once a week or oftener do I feel those lustful sensations in my sleep, if my mind happens to be discomposed by any extraordinary occurrence.—Inclosed are Three Guineas; half a guinea of which is for your fee; you will send me two large bottles of your Restorative Drops, and for the other half guinea such preparatory or other medicines, as you think proper for my case.”

To Dr. HODSON.

“The relaxation of which I complained to you, was, I believe, owing chiefly to heat and change of climate, for being always of a delicate constitution, I never gave way to those pleasures that so frequently bring on similar complaints. However you are at liberty to let the public know that seven bottles of your Persian Drops have perfectly strengthened my constitution, and given me better spirits than I have ever enjoyed before in my life: for which reason I shall ever remain your’s, &c.”

“I have been twelve months troubled with an Incontinency of Urine, so that I can hold it but a very little time, and if I am not near a convenient place it comes from me involuntarily; and what is still worse, it very often comes from me in my sleep in bed, without my knowledge. Sometimes I find nothing of it for a month together,

and at other times every night for a long time. Whether it comes from a relaxed state of the bladder I know not, but I have always a moisture or kind of white water comes from the end of my penis, and at this time (which I never had before) a redness, a disagreeable itching, and a tightness of the skin when it is erect. I have read your essay on gleet and weaknesses, and think that the medicine which you call the Persian Restorative Drops will be of service; but beg you will send whatever you may think proper."--- This patient was cured in a short time. He washed the parts in a mixture of vinegar and water every morning and night: His regimen was chiefly rice and strengtheners: He took only three bottles of the Persian Drops, and two boxes of pills applicable to his case.

A very EXTRAORDINARY Case.

“ I take the liberty of laying my case before you, though from the nature of it I very much fear there can be no relief. From a habit contracted at school at the age of 11 years, and in which (not knowing it was injurious or sinful) I have continued till within this month, with intermissions of a month, or as long as my resolution lasted, which (as bad habits are easier contracted than left off) was but of short duration; and indeed I had determined to leave it off, as upon every repetition I found the consequences to be a violent head-ach and stupidity; but fortunately seeing an advertisement recommending the perusal of your pamphlet, I purchased it, and in consequence now trouble you with this letter, being convinced that you have a sincere satisfaction arising from the consciousness of laying open to view the rock on which so many young people have split. And whether I am so fortunate as to receive any advantage or not, I shall always consider myself obliged to you, as upon every perusal of the consequences you have kindly pointed out as attendant upon self-abuse, I feel my resolutions strengthened to avoid it in future. I am now 23 years old, without the least appearance of manhood in any shape, my penis never being larger than

than a child's, and the testicles not much larger than peas; nor do I recollect ever to have produced any feminal juice, at least very trifling. There is a constant perspiration upon the under part of the penis, of a glutinous nature; I have frequent calls to make water, perhaps twenty times a day, but in small quantities; I am much troubled with low spirits, and a constant fallowness of complexion, occasioned, as I suppose, by a retrospective view of my unhappy situation. In other respects I enjoy a tolerable good state of health, with a good appetite, though but little strength. The situation of a person in my circumstances is easier conceived than described, life being rendered almost a burthen, by the continual apprehension that my real condition should be known by my friends; for the world oftener takes pleasure in divulging, than pitying the distresses of its brethren."—In such a case as this a cure was not to be expected. All that could be done was to remove some of the symptoms and strengthen the general constitution.

Another singular Case:

“The effects arising from that cause which you so justly condemn in your treatise appear to be various, and perhaps none more uncommon than my own truly unhappy one. I am now 21, and have no more marks of puberty than I had when but 14, the growth of the parts appearing to me to be entirely stopt.—If you can afford any relief in my distressed situation, I shall not fail of an adequate reward.”—Singular as this case appears, the patient happily experienced very great relief, by proper attention to the directions given him.

The following case is an additional proof of the bad consequences attending this sinful practice:

“I am now little more than 16 years of age, and have been guilty of that destructive habit, Self-Pollution, for a year and a half; but fortunately seeing an advertisement in the paper of your Persian Drops, I applied for some, and by only taking one bottle, I found myself so considerably restored that I declined taking any more. But not having

resolution to refrain entirely from the diabolical habit I had contracted, I would frequently provoke the seminal juice to a state of emission, and then suffer it to return; the consequence of which (as I suppose) was, it chilled in its retreat, and formed obstacles to a voluntary emission, for I now experience an inability of erection in the urethra, from some stoppage of the particles which occasion that natural erection, yet I am strong and robust in every part.—If you will please to give your advice on this occasion, you will much oblige me.”

“ I have taken three bottles of your Persian Restorative Drops, and find myself better for them, you will therefore be pleased to send me three bottles more by the coachman, who will pay for them. My disorder proceeded from a fever in my infancy, which weakened my loins, and I believe was considerably helped on by that pernicious habit which I learned, and which is so frequent in great schools, causing a total relaxation of the parts, attended with a slow thin running, and although the habit has been left off long ago, yet the disorder has continued several years; in the course of which time I have taken different medicines, and among the rest a number of bottles of the Canada Balsam, with very little effect. Your opinion and directions are therefore requested, for which I have inclosed the usual fee.”—Cured by about two months perseverance.

“ From an imprudent connection formed very early in life, I brought on myself a variety of disagreeable symptoms, with almost a total inability for all venereal pleasures, the particulars of which I sent you in a former letter. I am happy to inform you, that by taking eight bottles of your Persian Drops, and observing the instructions you was so kind as to send me, I find my constitution restored to a degree of admiration.”

“ Having during my residence at a boarding-school contracted a baneful habit, which boys wantonly point out to each other, I became a most miserable object, labouring under a complication of various disagreeable

disagreeable symptoms, which rendered my life a misery. I have, agreeable to my promise, sent you an account of the success of your medicines, which have been to me the greatest earthly blessing I could have received; for they have restored me from a state of melancholy to that of health and vigour, and for which I shall ever think myself your obliged humble servant."

"An advertisement of your's some time since was the means of furnishing me with a piece of information both new and seasonable to me. I had imprudently addicted myself to the pernicious habit of Self-Pollution ever since I came from school, without even so much as dreaming my continuance in that habit was the principal cause of those indispositions to which I found myself subject. The effects of that prostitution of nature were exactly similar to those of a case I found in your pamphlet, in addition to which I also experienced, at intervals, a certain languor and lowness of spirits; a heavy throbbing sensation about my temples, and a weakness in my eyes.—Being troubled with the scurvy, I took five bottles of your Vegetable Syrup, and after that I began the Persian Drops.—I did not begin to be sensible of their efficacy till after I had taken four bottles. I have now taken eight, and mean to take four more. The disorder about my temples is much abated, nor has Fancy been lately so troublesome to my imagination in the night, as I sleep now without emissions. My own endeavours have not been wanting to assist the operations of the medicine, and I doubt not but I shall be perfectly restored by 12 bottles."

"I am one of those miserable young men who have unhappily been addicted to the vice of Self-Abuse, which habit I believe (since I saw your pamphlet) has been the cause of my present infirm state of body and mind. For a few weeks past I have experienced a more than usual weakness in my back, thighs, and several of my joints, especially my hips and knees, so that sometimes I would fain lie down when I am about my business, which is that of husbandry; also much weakness and feebleness within, and oftentimes sickness in a morning. I am

low-spirited, dull, and stupid, often so confused that I cannot do the business of my calling with any heart, so that I now consider myself as one half dead. My life is at present almost a burden to me, I am much dejected, and my stupidity and loss of memory is amazing."—Cured by six large bottles.

“ From a Relaxation occasioned by a trick too common amongst young persons, I was frequently troubled with emissions in my sleep and at stool. Though I had long discontinued the vile abuse, and had taken a variety of medicines, yet I obtained no relief, and began to fear I had reduced myself beyond the power of medicine to reach my case. I am not above five-and-twenty, and the anxiety of mind under which I must labour, may better be conceived than described. Ten bottles of your Persian Drops, with an attention to the particulars you was so obliging to recommend to my notice, have so established my health and strength, that I shall ever think myself bound to recommend your medicine; and am, with the greatest sincerity, your obliged humble servant.”

A boy about 18, who had wantonly practised a destructive habit to a great excess for four years, had reduced himself to a declining state; was troubled with violent aching pains in his thighs and in all the neighbouring parts. Being unwilling his friends should know the cause, and which he had been awakened to by one of my advertisements, he applied in person, and was soon recovered.

“ In my boyage, before nature had granted her powers, and given me the stamp of manhood, I unluckily caught the vice of Onanism, and my continuance of this practice forced nature till I arrived at the age of 25, at which time you will not wonder that I found myself almost debilitated. From this period, in a great measure, though not entirely, I desisted from this habit, and consequently found the powers of nature much more invigorated; but I still laboured under a weakness of the seminals, insomuch that my involuntary discharges were
fre-

frequent; and notwithstanding this great discharge of the stores of nature, I continued florid, strong, and robust, and the semen itself always in plentiful quantity; by which I hoped that the vessels might be restored to their proper tone.—Twelve bottles of your Persian Drops have had the desired effect.”

“ I was induced to write this letter by seeing an advertisement in the newspapers relative to your giving advice in cases of Onanism—a sin which I am now convinced is very heinous in its nature, and an abomination in the sight of God, as it strikes at the root of procreation, and is a destroyer of all conjugal and social happiness.—But however sinful or dangerous in its consequences, I was, to my sorrow, deluded into the practice of it for several years; and though I have been enabled to desist therefrom for some time, yet I still find some of its bad effects in my body, particularly an aching pain across the loins when I am not in much exercise, pains in my head, spitting a thick blackish salt spittle frequently, and I have nocturnal emissions as often as once a week, which weaken my body, and very much distresses my mind.”—Cured by ten bottles.

“ I am a person turned of 30, of a sound constitution as I think at present, eating hearty and sleeping well, and have never had any venereal complaint; but have been in the southern climates, and afflicted some years with a drain or gleet, sometimes on going to stool, and at other times, as mentioned in your directions. I can give no account of its first proceeding, except that I have been guilty (like other youths) of that abominable vice which you mention. I have taken eight bottles of your Persian Drops with benefit, and mean to take four more. When on the sixth bottle, the drain on going to stool was reduced to be no more than a drop of water, and rather of a whitish nature, being no way clammy or slimy.

“ My diet during taking these Drops, has been, for dinner, veal or lamb, either boiled or roasted, with vegetables, calves-head,

calves-feet and fish ; for breakfast, a pint of boiled milk with bread in it, a dish or two of coffee in the afternoon, and little or no supper. As to drink, a pint of ale after dinner, and the same after supper ; but if thirsty between meals, a glass of red wine and water, or cyder. I also made use of the cold bath three times a week."

"Have been for two years past troubled, and lately much alarmed by frequent nocturnal emissions, which I found weakened me very much, and occasioned a pain in my back and breast. My imagination was more forcibly impressed at some times than at others, but the emissions were generally brought on by dreams. The occasion of this weakness was a too early and frequent connection in Germany, which climate being warmer than I had before experienced, affected me very much. I was then 16. On seeing your Drops advertised, I thought they would do me good, and was resolved to try them ; therefore got a bottle, which I took as directed, eating a large cup of isinglass or hartshorn jelly every day, drinking red wine, or red wine and water, leaving off tea and all kinds of spirits, and making use of the cold bath. The first bottle did me good, having stopped my nocturnal emissions, therefore got another before that was quite gone, and continued them for some time."

"Your pamphlet having been bought at our house, to see the cure of sore legs, I fortunately got hold of it, and read that part which concerned myself. I am not yet 17, and still go to school, where one of our head boys, two years ago, taught me the way, which I continued, without knowing that it was wrong or hurtful. —I do not know that I hurt myself by it, but remember that after I had done it about six months, I began to lose all desire to play and romp with the other boys, and they said I grew stupid. —When I had seen your book, I left it off by degrees, for I had not at first sufficient resolution. I then bought a bottle of your Persian Drops, and after that another, and I now find as great a desire for play as I had before ; so I write this that you may send your book into schools."

“ Early I was taught the habit of Self-Pollution, not knowing it hurtful. For some time I got acquainted with females, which I followed to excess. Very oft I had a lust came on when I had not an opportunity of them, then I eased myself as above, till I have brought myself into a very low way. The first symptoms I began to feel were lowness of spirits, which got worse till I became melancholy. My life was miserable, being never easy but when asleep; had constant pains at my heart, a general melancholy, weakness, with an inability for conjugal enjoyments.”—Cured in about three months.

“ I am now 19, and have carried on that delusive practice for eight years to great excess; have lately perceived a weakness in my back, which is attributed to a quick growth. I have likewise a gleet of long standing (not a venereal one) observable only when I go to stool or urine, or when stimulated by lascivious desires; am of a pale complexion, have a slow fever, much inclinable to consumption, and have a great feminal weakness, with relaxation and low spirits. Whether these complaints are owing to natural weakness of constitution, or to the habit above-mentioned, I leave to your consideration, and your advice thereon will be attended to; for which I have inclosed the proper compliment.”—By a long course of the Drops cured.

“ I am one of those unfortunate young men who, at an early period of life, was allured into the habit of self-gratification. My father kept a large boarding-school, and at so early an age as eight years I was taught this practice. I acknowledge that even then I found pleasure in it, and as I grew up a disposition for it increased, and boys were always ready to solicit or concur in the measure. Upon reflection, I always condemned myself for it, but had not resolution enough to abstain from it, and indeed I continued in the practice of it, in a great measure, because I had not the least inclination for women. I have felt all the symptoms your pamphlet describes, but did not consider the source I derived them from, and,

in short, ever since I remember was of a weak constitution. Am nervous, and subject to low spirits, and frequently, for many days together, have no relish of life."—Cured by twelve bottles.

" Inclosed are two guineas for two bottles more of your Drops, and half-a-guinea as your accustomed fee. I received the former ones, and strictly followed your directions in taking them; and having found great benefit by them, I thought proper to send you the particulars of my case for the benefit of others, and that you might give me such advice as may be necessary. I never had the venereal disease, for I never deserved it; but have been guilty of Onanism, which I was taught when I was only nine years old; which vice I continued till I was fourteen, when the penis became crooked, and the natural seed was emitted. Then I began to reflect on my past conduct, resolving to leave it off; but did not fully wean myself from it till 18, and am now arrived at the age of 22. My night emissions are quite stopped since taking your Drops, which before were once a week or fortnight, and sometimes twice a night."

" My disorder proceeds from the habit of self-enjoyment, which I was taught at the early period of eight years, and have practised ever since, without knowing it was either wicked or injurious, till within about a year of the present time, when I lost a great deal of my former spirits, and was thought by many people too sedate for a young man of 19, an age when the passions generally begin to operate strongly. I then thought I would leave it off; which determination was caused by your book, which informed me that I must have injured myself by the practice. I also purchased your Drops, and flattered myself that the powers of nature might be brought into action again. By the assistance of your medicine, and strong resistance against temptation to the practice, I soon found the powers of nature much invigorated, my constitution stronger, spirits better, my head-ach entirely left me, I grew fonder of company, and with the additional instructions you was so kind to send

me, I am most happily restored.—N. B. Have taken seven of your guinea bottles; but if the cure had cost me thirty guineas, the happiness I experience is adequate.”

“ I shall not be ashamed to confess to you, that from an early tuition received at a grammar-school in the country, I imbibed a pernicious custom from the example and sanction of others more advanced in years. Tempted, without consideration, to indulge in this momentary sensation, I found, that what was only a voluntary act, became so habitual in the end, that every nocturnal opportunity was irresistible. I perceived no immediate inconvenience, excepting a kind of languor, which I foolishly attributed to too much exercise after school hours.—I have since been undeceived, and my present situation is as follows:—I find my spirits much depressed, my mind unhappy, owing to my thoughts continually wandering to the cause of my wretchedness. I have a weakness in my loins, a slow nervous fever, frequently the sick head-ach, nocturnal pollutions, restlessness in company, fond of retirement only to feed melancholy, and unhappy every where.—If you can afford any consolation to my mind, and restore health to my constitution, I shall ever be bound to praise the Lord for his goodness, and declare the wonders he hath done to me by your means.”—Cured in about three months.

“ I am a young woman of about five-and-twenty, of a thin habit of body, and rather florid complexion, have for near three years past been afflicted with no pain, but a continued weakness, and sinking in my bowels, and sometimes troubled with a pain and weakness in my back and different parts of my body, frequently pain and giddiness in my head: these complaints are attended with very violent, and almost incessant eructations; and often feel something like wind in different places about me; after eating, especially my dinner, I find my stomach and bowels full and uneasy, particularly oppressed with wind, and my victuals turn sour. I have applied to several of the faculty, and taken great quantities of medicines,

cines, without obtaining any relief, or being able to find out from what cause my complaints proceeded, till reading one of your advertisements convinced me that my illness has been owing to an imprudent habit I have been guilty of, at times, from a child, without knowing it to be sinful or injurious. I have, for this month past, in a great measure, lost the above-mentioned complaints, except the eructations, which are as violent as ever; and I fear it is fixed on my mind, as I am continually tormented with the most terrifying and wicked thoughts, and it is impossible to describe the impaired and melancholy state of my mind. When the complaint was most in my bowels, I was always very drowsy and slept well at night; but now my sleep is very much disturbed and uncomfortable: I am at times subject to dream such things, as I fear take the same effect on my constitution as the before-mentioned wicked practice; as it wakes me with a violent pain at the very bottom of my back, and which is some time going off. My illness has not altered me in size or complexion. I have always, till these complaints seized me, been subject to a slight scorbutic eruption; but I believe, owing to the medicines I have taken (some of which were alterative) that my blood is pretty free from impurities, as my skin is now quite clear. I have read your book called Nature's Assistant, and taken half a bottle of the Persian Restorative Drops, before which I was always very regular as to the benefit of nature, but since I have taken your Drops it has returned to me at the end of a fortnight. Before the complaint so very much affected my mind, I was often very absent in company, thoughtful and uneasy; but can assign no reason for it, having good friends, and every earthly blessing. I have now to request your further opinion and advice; and if, through your means and the blessing of God, my mind and spirits should be restored, it shall be gratefully acknowledged."

" I hope you will excuse me for not writing sooner, and for which neglect I most humbly beg your pardon, which I hope will be granted when I acquaint you with the reason, viz. I wished to take as much time as possible, that I might the better acquaint you
of

of the state of my health, which I shall now do in as particular and concise a manner as I am able. I have the pleasure to tell you, that I am much better than when I wrote to you last in every respect. My strength and spirits have increased, so that I now attend to business as usual; my appetite is good, I sleep well, and not troubled with dreams so much as before; my nerves seem more braced, not being so much tired in my legs as I have been; the flushing in my face has nearly left me, the rumbling in my belly has quite left me, and am quite regular in my body: my urine is still high-coloured at certain times, particularly in the forenoon; and I am not so fat as I formerly was, which is no inconveniency if I can but have my health. I am not so strong as I was when in perfect health, but hope this will increase. If I could gain as much strength in the same length of time to come as I have done since I began to take your Drops, I should be as well as ever I was in my life.

“ From the above account I leave it to your consideration to determine for me, whether or no I should pursue a course of your Drops again this Spring. I have had only one emission for these several weeks past, which is less in the time than I have had for this year and a half back. I hope you will pronounce this a favourable symptom.

“ Inclosed you have three guineas, which is the full balance, according to your account sent me. If I may judge for myself, I think some more Drops might be of service to me, as they agreed with me so well before; but this I leave to your better judgment. I shall certainly present you with a gratuity for what you have already done for me.”



“ I being one of those unhappy youths that have injured themselves by a long practice of that you hinted at in the Diary on Monday, and found my symptoms exactly corresponding with them you mentioned, I purposed coming to your house on Monday, but was prevented, for being a servant I could not come then (without letting the family know, which I could not do were it to cost me
my

my life), and fearing to delay it till next Monday was the reason of my troubling you with this, which I hope you will excuse when you consider what an unhappy state I am in.

“ The way I got into this practice was by chance, about two years and half ago, and continued therein ever since with great impunity, being ignorant of the fatal effects that it has now produced. I find my memory almost entirely gone, pain in my back and loins, and frequently in other parts of my body; my head is very much affected with a dizziness, aching, and a continued stupidity and depression of spirits, and taking no delight in any thing; and likewise am nearly deprived of the natural desire others have. I find, within this day or two, my bodily health so much impaired, that if it continues I fear I shall not be able to do my business.

“ I am a young man, about 22 years of age, living in service; being but a young servant, have very little money, for which reason I hope, Sir, you will consider me as an object for your charitable advice, being just able at present to get money enough to purchase one of your bottles, which I will call for if you will have the goodness to leave a line, by way of advice, to know if there is a probability of obtaining a cure in so bad a state as I am in, and if cold bathing would be hurtful while I am taking the Drops.”

“ The occasion of this is truly extraordinary. However it is in consequence of your advertisement I take the liberty to write to you. The case is this: I have often observed a young man in this neighbourhood, seemingly in good health, yet constantly dull, stupid, and rather dejected. Have often enquired the reason, but never had any satisfactory answer till I extorted one from him by various means. I find it is occasioned by some secret vice. I accidentally cast my eyes upon your advertisement, and in hopes of some relief got him to describe his truly deplorable situation.— He contracted a vicious habit very young, and continued it till he

came to maturity. His intellects at that time became impaired, which he was compelled to impute to that secret cause, and prudently desisted from it ever since, which he says is about three years. His complexion is sanguine; he is, I believe, a stranger to women; but there is not that vivacity about him which might be expected from his years. I have taken upon me to write to you out of humanity to the youth, and will procure for him what relief is to be had, as his circumstances are not affluent."

A second letter says, "I wrote to you some months back with respect to a youth of my acquaintance, and received your answer containing instructions, which he has since found to be of great service to him. For several reasons he had neglected your Persian Drops till lately. However he has at length procured some, and is now taking the fourth bottle. It is astonishing what effect they have already had upon him; he himself exults beyond measure; his heart overflows with gratitude to you for the wished for relief which he has in part obtained by taking your medicine. He has desired me to lay before you his manner of living, during his taking your excellent Drops, to see whether it meets your approbation: In the first place, his time of rising is between six and seven o'clock. At seven he takes the Drops, breakfasts on milk at eight; at ten takes a little calfsfoot jelly made with port wine and sugar; half after eleven the Drops, and dines at half past twelve upon fresh meat, and drinks water and milk; at four a little jelly as before; sups at six or seven, upon boiled eggs and milk. He will esteem it a favour if you, Sir, will communicate any thing which you think may be more advantageous to him."

Complicated Cases.

COMPLAINTS, both venereal and which are occasioned by the destructive habit before alluded to, are frequently complicated with the Scurvy, Rheumatism, or some other acute

acute or chronical disease; besides, as hath been before observed, seminal weaknesses, gleet, involuntary emissions, &c. may arise from other causes than those of youthful imprudence. In all such disorders, therefore, as are occasioned by an impurity or acrimony of the blood, with the addition of a self-produced weakness, it should be the *first* intent always to endeavour at refining the blood to a state of purity, and freeing it from that acrimonious quality, before strengthening medicines are applied. Indeed in a great variety of cases, the Persian Restorative Drops would fail of their efficacy for want of this necessary attention to the *cause* of the complaint, or to the habit of body, or state of the constitution.

The following cases will illustrate this observation, and shew the utility of consulting the Proprietor, either personally or by letter, in any doubtful or obstinate complaint.

A Woman between 30 and 40, of a relaxed habit, and violently afflicted with the Scurvy, complaining of a great weakness and violent floodings, after correcting the habit with proper antiscorbutics, took six bottles of these Drops. In taking the first bottle she voided a large quantity of worms; after that she recovered daily, and was perfectly restored to health.

A young Gentleman who had insensibly got into the habit, had been troubled with emissions for above twelve months, sometimes once in a fortnight or three weeks, and at other times twice or thrice a week.—These emissions succeeded a slow nervous fever, which had not yet been entirely subdued, the patient being very subject to be flush and hot in the face. He experienced much fatigue from a very little exercise, particularly in his knees and
legs;

legs; was languid and dull all over; his hands frequently much inflamed, his breath short, and seldom sufficiently in spirits to do much business. The parts of generation were much weakened and relaxed, yet at the same time so irritable, that the slightest dalliance with a female would occasion a feeble erection and discharge. Variety of other symptoms attended the patient, which cannot well be described here.—He was perfectly recovered at the expence of about 12 guineas.

To Dr. HODSON.

“Early in youth I was taught the habit of Self-Pollution, which growing evil has brought on me a complication of disorders, the symptoms of which are low spirits, dulness, absence in company, nocturnal and involuntary emissions, with total inability and disinclination for matrimonial enjoyments; I am thin, and so tender in the face, that the blood starts in various places when I shave. I am only 23 years old, but could give you more symptoms, all of which I have reason to believe proceeds from this habit: in short the effects of past misconduct renders me at present miserable.”—Cured by four bottles of Vegetable Syrup, and six of the Persian Drops.

A young Gentleman about 20 applied, who had contracted the habit at the age of 12 years, and continued it incessantly till he was 19, when having seen one of the former editions of this pamphlet, and experiencing the ill effects of so pernicious a practice, he desisted. At that time he laboured under great weakness, and his nocturnal emissions were frequent. By abstaining from the vice, and taking proper restoratives, he soon began to recover his strength; but being too eager to try whether his recovery was effectual, he had connection with a female, from whom he received an injury of a different nature, and also a strain upon the abdominal muscles.—He was naturally of a bad habit of body, his disorder alarming, and the thought of his misconduct made him

him miserable. By perseverance in a proper course, he was however, restored.

“ When I was about 17, was pointed out to me that baneful habit of Self-Abuse, which to my shame and confusion have practised till 30. About 22 I began to feel a vast dejection and anxiety of spirits, and to have a total dislike to all amusements and company whatever, without knowing the cause, till I saw advertised in the newspapers your book called Nature’s Assistant, which I immediately purchased. When I read it, it gave me a dreadful shock; and I thought, if your medicines should have as good an effect on my body as your book has had on my mind, what a happy thing it would be!

“ I had at that time an inflammation in my eyes, pain in my joints, feet, and hands, fore lips, gums much inflamed, and when squeezed gushed out with blood. From one corner of my mouth round the lower lip was sore and stiff, with little pimples about the inside and out; head-ach, itchings in different places, uncertain heats, palpitation of the heart, frequent nocturnal emissions, and a numerous quantity of the most dreadful nervous symptoms, which rendered my life miserable.—Since I received your first letter I strictly observed the regimen and instructions directed, and have taken eight bottles of the Syrup and two guinea bottles of the Drops. When I had taken four bottles of Syrup the chillness quite forsook me, and I thought my nerves a little tightened. Still I had great anxieties, and was rather low, but perseverance in the directions, and rectitude of conduct as to the cause, soon recovered me, and I escaped one species of plague which I always had at this season, viz. a cough and cold upon my lungs. When the eight bottles were finished I began the Persian Drops, living temperate and regular. I bless God and thank you; the gleet seems to be stopt. Sometimes I feel pains in my feet and ankles for a short time, but they soon remove. I will, however, take three more of the guinea bottles of Drops, to escape the danger of leaving off medicine too soon.”

“ Nine

" Nine years before I applied to you I had left off the sin of Self-Pollution. Finding myself labouring under many disagreeable symptoms, I got advice, but all to no purpose, and I thought myself threatened with a total loss of virility. I am 38 years of age. About 17 I learnt that practice, and was much addicted to it four years, at which time I got the venereal complaint. As soon as I found myself well, I got to my old practice, but was much disheartened in finding a great deficiency of semen. A little after I was attacked with a pain in my loins, and going on ship-board in cold weather increased my pain to such a degree, that if I only moved myself it made me cry out. I was ignorant of the cause, supposing it to be the rheumatism. I recovered by going into a warm climate, without the assistance of medicines. On my return to England ten months after, I got to my old practice, but finding such a great deficiency in nature, I was afraid all was not well with me. I then discovered these symptoms: The semen for some time came away as water in the night, without being sensible of it; the left side of my testicles was greatly relaxed and never drawn up as the other, but appeared to have something come down to it. I had also a violent itching in my seat, and betwixt my thighs, and was attacked with it the most when warm in bed, which made me dread going to bed for almost **FOUR YEARS**, at which time I heard spirits of wine was good for itchings; I tried it and found amazing relief, but not a cure. I generally voided a little thin white semen before making water, and rose four or five times in a night, and in the morning my water was thick. I found myself dull, of a bad memory, and in short a great train of disorders which I ascribe all to that vile practice. In this state I was when, according to your advice, I began a course of your Vegetable Syrup, and have taken ten bottles. I am happy to inform you the first bottle gave me relief, and the itching was removed at the end of six. I have not had recourse to spirits of wine since taking the Syrup, it hath had so good an effect, though for four years I almost daily used the
 said

said spirits. After finishing the Syrup I began the Persian Drops, of which I also took ten bottles, and am happy in announcing the great restoration experienced therefrom."

The following is such a singular instance of the effects of this pernicious habit, that it would be injustice to the younger part of mankind to withhold it from their inspection :

"About four years ago I had a gonorrhœa, which was the first and only time I had that disease. I applied to a surgeon, and in about six weeks thought myself recovered ; but having been guilty of the sin of Onanism some time before, and still continuing it, I one morning gave myself a sudden strain whilst in the act, by bending the part suddenly downward. The next day I found a violent pain in the left testicle, and in three or four days it was swelled to a prodigious size. I immediately applied to a surgeon, but did not inform him of my practice. He told me I had been again with a woman, and had got a fresh infection, which I really had not. He again gave me medicines for about four weeks more, when the swelling in some measure abating I left him.

"My present complaints are, the swelling or weakness in the parts (the left being the worst), which at times are so swelled and turgid out, that the spermatic vessels leading to them are like so many ropes, at other times they are so relaxed as to feel like so much loose skin, at which time I am afflicted with a most violent pain all up my left side and into my stomach, accompanied with great heat. The complaint in my side and stomach seems so connected with the complaint in my left testicle, that when it is relaxed as above-mentioned, the pain in my side and stomach is intolerable. When it is swelled and turgid up, my side and stomach is quite easy. I have lately when my stomach is bad, been attacked with violent shakings and tremblings, at the same time I feel myself no ways cold. I have flushings in my face, flying pains in my back, and a feebleness and weakness all over me."

THE

VEGETABLE TOOTH-CUTTING POWDER.

Which gives immediate Relief to the PAIN; and greatly facilitates the CUTTING OF THE TEETH, by a simple Application of it on the Gums with the Finger. PRICE FIVE SHILLINGS.

ADDRESS TO PARENTS.

THE great danger infants and children are often exposed to in the cutting of their teeth is too well known to all tender mothers, and those who have the care of them, to make it necessary to enlarge on in this Address; and has induced one of the Faculty to prepare a pleasant Powder, that shall relieve all the disagreeable symptoms with *speed, safety, and certainty*; and which in its uses is found greatly superior to any thing of the kind ever yet offered to the Public.

Some of the principal uses are :

First, It removes all PAIN occasioned by the sharpness of the Tooth or Teeth pressing on the Gums when passing through them.

Secondly, It takes off all the Feverish Symptoms, and prevents all those Fits and Convulsions which Children are often afflicted with at the time, and which have hurried thousands out of the world.

Thirdly, It disperses the serous Humours, which occasion the INFLAMMATION in the Gums, and discharges it in a very short time.

Fourthly, By the daily use of it Children will cut their Teeth without danger or pain, when before they were exposed to both,

Fevers,

Fevers, Fits, Pain, and Convulsions are serious and dangerous symptoms to the delicate constitutions of Children; and by far too much so to be sported with, or cured by a vain imagination of such virtues being contained in any Beads or Necklaces, or by methods utterly impracticable.

All the ingredients (which are many) which compose this valuable Powder, are perfectly innocent, and can produce no ill Effect whatever; and should any part of it be swallowed by the child, it will gently open the bowels, and help the Fever.

Much might be said in behalf of this Powder, as being the *most effectual* composition that was ever prepared for this purpose;—as immediately removing the Humours in the Gums and Sockets, which being obstructed in their Vessels bring on an Inflammation, Fever, and Fits, and a violent Irritation on the Bowels, which often accompanies it;—and, as really freeing the Child from the acute pain *immediately*: but as it's merit will be best discovered in it's use, it is considered as superfluous to take up more of the reader's time, or amuse tender and distressed parents with useless observations and stories, as is too frequently done at this day.

One Box contains enough for a Child's cutting all its Teeth, and is sold by order of the Proprietor at TUTT'S MEDICINAL WAREHOUSE, (late RANDALL'S) under the Front of the *Royal Exchange*, Price Five Shillings, (with the Stamp Duty included) and may be had of Dr. HOBSON, *Hatton Garden*, and no where else in London.

