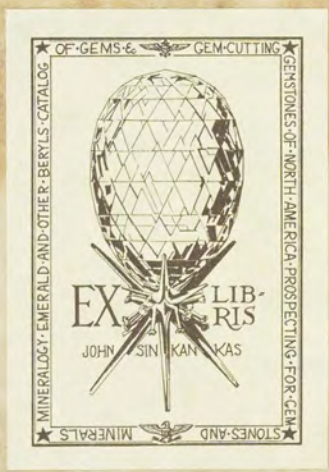


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Robert PITT, M.D. [1653-1713]
author; see
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T H E
Craft and Frauds
O F
P H Y S I C K
E X P O S ' D.

The very low Prices of the best Medicines Discover'd.

The Costly Medicines, now in greatest Esteem, such as *Bezoar, Pearl, &c.* As also the *Distill'd Waters*, Censur'd.

And the too frequent Use of Physick prov'd Destructive to Health.

W I T H
Instructions to Prevent being Cheated and Destroy'd by the prevailing Practice.

Discite Jusitiam Moniti. Virgil.
Arte Medicâ nulla fructuosior est. Plin.

The Second Edition, improv'd. And Augmented with an Alphabetical Index of all the Simples and Compounds now in use, referring to the Page where their Virtues and Prices are set down.

L O N D O N :

Printed for *Tim. Childe*, at the *White-Hart* in *St. Paul's Church-yard*, 1703.

T H E

Craft and Friends

RHYMICK

EXPOSURE

The very low prices of the best Medicines
The College Medicines now sold in this
City as known by the name of the
College Medicines

W I T H

Instructions as to how to use the same and
Directions as to how to procure the same

By the Author of the
The Art of Medicine

The Doctor's Friend
The Art of Medicine

Printed for J. B. B. the Printer
at the Sign of the Gun

To the Right Worshipful

Sir William Prichard

Knight and Alderman, President.

The Worshipful *John Nicolls* Esq;

the Treasurer.

Mr. *George Newland*, } the present
Mr. *William Pleahill*, } Almoners.

And the other Governours
Of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*.

Gentlemen,

I Cannot Address this Apology for
the late Reformation of the Practice
of Physick (growing more and more
Oppressive and Destructive) to any Pa-
trons, who are either more willing or
more capable, to Protect and Recom-
mend it. Your Zeal and Application
in the excellent Government of your
very Ancient and Famous Hospital, and
the generous Benefactions to it by ma-
ny of you, demonstrate, that you are af-
fected with the Calamities of the Sick
and Maim'd. Those true Objects of
A 2 Charity,

DEDICATION.

Charity, whom you receive in your two very spacious Courts, and the Presidents Building for Cutting for the Stone, and your House in *Kent-street, Southwark*, and that at *Kingsland*: Besides the large numbers of Out-Patients, on whom you bestow the Charity of your Medicines.

The World may be justly esteem'd a larger Hospital, in which Providence by the Hands of Physicians, or other Charitable Advice gives its Simples to all Conditions of Mankind, when afflicted with Sickness.

But the great Bounty of Providence is in this Nation miserably perverted. The Medicines it affords in great Plenty, are with-held from the Poor by the exorbitant Prices, and their wonderful Powers to Cure Diseases, are not Beneficial to the Rich, from their being either vitiously prepar'd, or given for Gain in Quantities, to the apparent Detriment and Danger of the Sick.

But to you the Poor flock at the Days appointed, to lay their Distress before you, and implore your Relief from the Exactions of the ignorant and oppressive Pretenders. You receive them into your
Hospital,

DEDICATION.

Hospital, as a Sanctuary from the unmerciful Usages they had been treated with abroad.

The Pleasure and Satisfaction you have, in communicating the Bounties of your own and Predecessors Charity, is as visible, as you observe the grateful Sense of your Munificence in your languishing Patients.

When you shall inform your numerous Friends, that your Hospital and the College Act in the same generous Design of preserving the Poor from the Cruelties of private Profit, which knows no Bounds: And that the College has discovered the only Method of preventing the certain Ruin of the more Wealthy; the only Objection, which equally affects both Societies, That we are injurious to the Gains of the Apothecary, will be disregarded, and you will have the Applause of the Kingdom, as well as of your Fellow Citizens, with the most sincere Acknowledgment of the Favours conferr'd on

*Your most Faithful
and Obedient Servant,*

Rob. Pitt.

T H E

P R E F A C E.

I*t is usual in the Preface to acquaint the Reader, that he will receive some advantage beyond the Expence in buying the Book, or the loss of Time in the Reading of it. This pretends by exposing the Abuses of the practice of Physick; to inform him, that he may have his Health and Life better secur'd for the time to come, at much less Cost, than he could expect without this Information. The Reader of what Condition soever will apprehend himself to be concern'd, and in an Affair of the greatest Importance, viz. The saving of his Money and his Life, and will be more affected and prepar'd, if he has had any Doubts or Jealousies of having been ill treated in so tender a Concern. The Grievances 'tis true are publickly own'd and complain'd of, but the People apprehend,*
that

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that no Remedy can be apply'd with probability of Success. For in this publick Calamity or Disease, there are various Symptoms, which are each of them very Afflicting and Dangerous.

The first is, That the Poor are undone in every Sickness by the excessive Prices of the Medicines. Those above Poverty, are forc'd to pay a large part of their Capital, to discharge the Bill for the yearly Expence in Physick. And the Rich after the Recovery are sensible that the Reprieve is purchas'd now, at much higher Rates, than demanded before the late Improvements in this part of the Practice.

But the Publick may be Reliev'd in this particular if they will consult the following Treatise, whereby they will be assur'd and convinc'd by the clearest Demonstration, That all the most efficacious Medicines are very Cheap: That the greatest number are not dearer than one Penny the Dose, taking in even the Chymical Preparations into the Account. That the Medicines above that price are not so valuable for their Use and Effects, as those purchas'd at so small an Expence. This Consideration will raise the drooping Spirits of the Poor and mean-

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er Sort, when they reflect, that Providence has provided for them the same excellent Remedies, which Kings and the greatest Quality must apply to, when afflicted with Sickness.

The second Complaint is, That too many Medicines are given in all kinds of Distempers, Acute or Chronical, of less or greater Danger: That the Forms of many of them are nauseous and offensive to the Mouth and Stomach. And the abhorrence to these ungrateful and superfluous Doses is increas'd, by the reflections on the recovery of great Numbers by few and more pleasant, adapted to the various differences of Constitutions and Diseases. The People are with just Cause fearful of the loss of Life from this Treatment; it being now the publick Voice, That the Patient is visibly Kill'd and Destroy'd by the oppressive Quantities of Physick, he is forc'd to take. The more Discerning therefore refuse to have recourse to the Art of Physick, because they observe, that in slight easy Cases, Medicines are obtruded more than are necessary, and that, in the more difficult, Nature is oppress'd with too many, altho' any one Error may prove Fatal. And are too often
con-

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*confirm'd in this Sentiment, by the Verdicts
of the Dying Patients and Attendants.*

The Method here propos'd, which pretends to remove these Grievances, cannot fail of the most ready Acceptance: For it recommends it self by being Obvious, and easily Comprehended. To raise its Value in your Esteem, no other has been, or can be found out, to be us'd to these great Purposes, of preserving the Sick from being Cheated and Destroy'd. This Panacea, without which Kings and Princes, as well as their Subjects, are expos'd to the greatest Dangers, has been in former Ages us'd with the greatest Applause, and was lately retriev'd from being lost and buried in Oblivion, by a part of the College of Physicians. The Publick will be sensible of the great Advantage it will receive from it, and is oblig'd to apply it to the Non com-potes Mentis, who, from the Weakness or Distractions of their Spirits, are not able to discern its Usefulness. You will instantly close with it upon the first Reflection, That none must be permitted to Advise the use of Medicines with Profit from the vending of them. This will put down
all

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all the Empiricks and Quacks, but will preserve the Lives of the People, who shall be otherwise Tortur'd and Destroy'd by Physick given for the Gain and Advantage of the Adviser. The Art of Physick will recover its Esteem and Reputation, when it shall be, by this only Method, practis'd with Integrity and Fidelity to the Patient. The common Proverb, Opportunity makes the Thief, may Admonish every one to be careful not to expose himself to inevitable Danger. The Quack will sell his Elixirs avow'd to be drawn from Gold for a Guinea, if he can find the Purchaser. The other Empiricks will put off their Remedies the other more common way, viz. taking two or three Shillings for each Dose, and putting one into the Mouth every Hour of the Day, and Night. The Physicians (if the very cheap and low Prices of all the Medicines are not publicly known) cannot neglect the obvious and gainful Opportunities of Cheating and Gratifying the Patient at the same time, by the deceitful appearance of greater Care, and doing all that can be done. He will (if he does not prepare the Physick himself) direct the long Bill to keep up the mode of spending the Medicines

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apace: and Bribing the Favour of the Trade, whose Interest lies in imploying the most liberal Consumer. If the Physician observes, that the Medicine-Vender is often with the Patient to forward the quick Use and Consumption, can he adventure to baulk the putting off the Manufactures? How will the Physicians strive to out-do one another, in raising his Profit by little Doses, to be taken as fast as they can? Or if any ones Stomach be Squeamish in Sympathy with the Patient's, he shall be us'd no more.

That this is the present state of Physick, is justly suspected from the common Observations. But it will appear to you, if you consult your Bills of these later Years, of fifty, a hundred, and a hundred and fifty Pounds in one Fit of Sicknes: And if you observe the visible Court made by Modern Physicians to the Factors in Practice, That if you'll give me your Interest and Favour, you shall direct my Writings as you please.

*But if your Factors are grown so numerous, that they cannot Live, unless much more Physick be put off; and if they are full of Prentices, who are to take more in their turns; and the Physicians are to be
brought*

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brought in, as they are zealous to oblige them: Can you doubt of the true Reason, that Physick is suspected of Treachery to the Patient, and therefore by many fear'd and avoided, and charg'd with the Deaths, at almost all the Funerals? The Physician may indeed be the Instrument of your Ruine, but he is mov'd by another Hand. He is under the Force and Necessity of obeying the Orders and Commands of those whom your Folly has made his Superiors; who cannot Live, if they suffer any Instances of Recovery without many Doses. If therefore you will choose and protect your Physician, and pay your Apothecary, when his Attendance is wanted, for his Visits separately; you will quickly discover the use of this Panacea, and will conclude with us, that Medicines, which act on Nature with more or less Violence, can then only be safely taken, when they are given only to preserve Health and Life. But it is objected by many with great Vehemency and Prejudice, that if our Lives are to be sav'd by this Method, it will be prejudicial to and will offend our Apothecary, and that we ought not Arbitrarily to determine the Prices of the Preparations of the Shop, but allow the Apothecary a Livelyhood. To

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To this we Answer, That we do not except against the Rates of the Physick, as 'tis now every Day sold by the true Apothecary, who compounds the Medicines himself and attends in his Shop to the selling of them to his Customers. Usage has fixt these Prices, which we acknowledge to be very moderate. And according to those Prices, the Doses of the most Excellent and most Prevalent to preserve Life, are sold for one Penny. But to obviate or remove the least surmize of Fallacy, we shew you in the following Tract,

In the First place, the values of all the Simples, the most consider'd and experienc'd, and such as are applauded by the best Writers and Practicers of this Age.

In the Second Place, the Compounds are represented to you, with the moderate Rates, desir'd by the Apothecaries themselves in their Shops. Whereby it will appear that one with the other the Dose may be bought for a Penny.

Thirdly, The various Mixtures of them will be laid before you with their respective values, that you may every Day compute what Fee you give for Advice and Attendance, when you pay it in so many Boles, Powders and Draughts. And

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And in the Fourth Place, The most obvious Instances will be given, in which the Sick have been inhumanely oppress'd by many useles, nauseous and hurtful Medicines, to procure great Profit by the sale of Physick. From the Premises you will be able to make these few Deductions and Conclusions, viz. That the best Medicines have been deny'd you, because they will easily be discover'd to be very cheap: That the Juleps, of the hot compound Waters, (made of the Spirits of Sugar and Mault) and the Boles of the unwholsom Conserves and Syrups have been prest upon you, because they bring vast Profit, being mixt extempore without Trouble to the Shop: That the Physicians never have nor ever will communicate their Skill and their best Medicines to the practicing Apothecary: That the Physicians in the present Practice, being advis'd with at the end of frequently fatal Distempers, perplext and obscur'd with too great Quantities of the vitious Juleps and Boles, cannot arrive to any sufficiency in the Art, but recommend themselves either by writing daily the long Bills, or by false Presumptions of great Cures in the most easy Distempers, which they pronounce Malignant;

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lignant; Or on the other hand neglect and fly away from the more dangerous and difficult Diseases.

You will then be convinc'd, that this late Project, of publishing the Intrinsic value of all Medicines, and preventing the Gain design'd from more than the necessary Doses, is the last and only Remedy, which can be given to the almost desperate Calamities of the Rich, as well as the Poor. And to make this only Plea for the Faculty, you will at last confess, That it has been corrupted and debauch'd by your own Folly and Inadvertency: That your Physician by being oblig'd to prefer the other Interest before your own, has been deter'd from presuming on any Alteration in the establish'd and general Usage: That he has not dared to offer at contracting the Quantities and the Rates of Medicines, or bringing in-to use the more efficacious, altho' by them Health would be restor'd in less time and with the smallest Expence.

*To Conclude, You may Judge as you please of the whole Affair. Your Concern in it is greater than Ours, and you may if
you*

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you please adhere to the Pernicious Custom, rather than yield to Salutary Reasons against it; But you will at last Confess, That we have no other Design in this Treatise than the Publick Good; which we think is a sufficient Apology for this attempt of Reforming the Practise of Physick, which has been many Years too justly accus'd and suspected.

CON-

A N
A P O L O G Y
For the Present
R E F O R M A T I O N
O F T H E
Practice of Physick.

IT is most certain, That all Nations, even the most Barbarous, have in all Ages made use of Medicines to ease their Pains, or preserve Life in more dangerous Distempers, even the Brutes by Instinct have their Physick and Surgery. And it is reported by History, That (after the Priests had collected many Observations from the Votaries at their Altars of their several Cures) the Princes and their Subjects in the highest Stations, were very zealous in the farther

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Improvements of their Knowledge of Simples, and their Application to the Cures of Diseases. Besides their own Interest, they were honour'd by Statues erected to perpetuate their Memoirs, and by many other Instances of the publick Gratitude. And since Physick, with all other Arts and Sciences, is allow'd to have advanc'd more towards Perfection, since it became a Profession. It is worth the Enquiry, why it is now so far neglected, that few apply to it to prevent, or in the first Approaches of Diseases, and express their Suspicions and Diffidence in the use of it.

Tho' the Writings of Dr. *Harvey*, Dr. *Gliffon*, Dr. *Willis*, Dr. *Sydenham*, Dr. *Lower*, and many others, are Valued, and their Practice gratefully remembred by their Patients: Yet the Faculty has declin'd in the publick Esteem. The Empiricks, their Rivals, have the Title conferr'd on them, have usually the first Address in most Cases, and have had the Privileges Communicated to them.

The Truth is, Three or Four of our Worthies, in imitation of the Gentlemen on the Stages on *Tower-Hill*, have avow'd themselves to be the only Physicians; that all the rest know nothing, if compar'd to them. And you despise the Livity and Vanity of these your Judges of Life and Death. You resent their fatal Negligence, or affected Carelesness, or nauseat their fulsome Eloquence,

quence, or comical Prattle before the Languishing Patient. But these are Articles which concern but a smaller Part: The Impeachment is more severe against the general Practice, *viz.* That the Sick are in all Cases oppress'd with too many Medicines, and made to loath and complain of the very Cordials: That the Expence is made greater, and more Extravagant by the suspected Confederacy, and the Artifices visible in the new Modes of Prescribing: And that the Death of the Patient is frequently suppos'd not the Effect of the Disease, but of the numerous Doses obtruded in the same Proportions in every Sickness, and Age, visibly pushing on Declining, and even Departing Life. Which after the Departure make the Pots and Glasses observ'd with the same Passions and Concern, as the bloody Sword is view'd, when the Coroner makes his Inquest.

In other Trials, the Defendant denies the Facts, he is Charged with; and puts the Accuser upon the Proof of his Allegations. We confess and own all the Particulars, but we make our Protestation, which, we doubt not, will Absolve us, *viz.* That there is an *Error Personæ*, that you are mistaken in the Names and Characters of the Criminals. The major Part of the College has many Years past detested and abhor'd this inhumane Treatment of the Sick, which they foresaw must with the Lives of the People, at last

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prove Destructive to the Faculty. They have us'd several Methods to oblige their Members to the most sincere and faithful Practice of their Profession.

But the general Corruption of the Age, like a pestilential and infectious Air, spread at last the Contagion through almost the whole Body, unless where the Strength of the Temperament could oppose the malignant Impression. The great Profit, and consequently the greater Reputation being easily acquir'd by Amusement and Cheat; And the Party deceiv'd expressing his Satisfaction in the Address, Artifice, and specious Colours the Deceit is cover'd with; 'tis no wonder, the Art of Physick has pretended to its share in the publicly profess'd Freedom and Libertinage; when the Quarry is avow'd to be, as the Beasts, *feræ Natura*, of the open and common Field, the free Entertainment of every Pursuer. Some have very weakly imagin'd, that Physicians would distinguish themselves, being oblig'd, by the highest Trust and Confidence reposed in them to preserve the Patient's Life. But can it alone be debarr'd and circumscrib'd within the narrow and untrodden Paths of the Antiquated honest and sincere Practice? Can any small Party of the Cannibals defend it self from the Derision and Insults of the whole Community, when feeding on the Flesh of their Enemies, or Deceas'd Friends gives
the

the highest and the most grateful Nourishment, and the natural Abhorrence shall be soon stifled by Practice, and general Custom. If the *Opinions* of the Faculty have been often suspected, can you imagine, it shall pretend alone to abound in *Good Works*? If the People have lost their *Common Sense*, and cannot see the obvious Causes of their Complaints, that tho' they can Buy all the Medicines at low Rates at the Shop, yet they pay for the Mixtures very dearly in the Bill, and that more is brought in than the Patient can bear, or the Stomach receive. Will you expect even *Common Honesty* in our Profession, when it has no Interest of its own left in being just to the Patient, but must keep up the old Cheats of making the Profit by the Medicines, or invent new, when the other are discovered and beaten out of use? The Pretence to a distinguishing Character shall cover the vilest Frauds, like the gilding of the bitter Pills. If any of the Society affect to be thought the Patrons of Religion and Vertue, you may cast your Eye on the Side-Board, or the long Prescription, or the famous Bills above the Hundred Pounds, and compare this with the cheaper and safer Treatment by the few other Physicians.

The Governments in all the other Parts of *Europe*, both the Monarchial and Democratical, have protected and defended their Subjects from being invaded in their Lives

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and Fortunes, from being Cheated and Deftroy'd by costly, and by more then are necessary, and therefore very injurious, Remedies. The Magistrates were inform'd, That the most sovereign and efficacious Medicines are very Cheap, but were put off to the Poor, as well as the Rich at Exorbitant Prices: That to make the Profit grow considerably in every Day of the Sickness, great Numbers of Doses were press'd on the Patients of all Conditions. They were sensible, That as the stronger Meats and Liquors frequently oppress the Stomach, and Surfeit; Medicines acting with more Vehemence in a Distemper'd Body could not fail to inflame the Blood, and disorder the Spirits, before enfeebled by the force of the Disease. Having their own Interest in view, as well as that of the Publick, which they were obliged to secure from Oppression, They have Determin'd, That only one, or two, or three Apothecaries shall Exercise their Trade in their large and well inhabited Cities. These important Reasons prevail'd with Them, viz. That the Shops might more easily be Inspected, and that the Medicines might be us'd, while they retain'd their Vertues; and because nothing can be more pernicious to the Health of the People, than a numerous Trade, which, to maintain it self, shall be urging the Vene of Physick in great Quantities to all Ages, Constitutions and Diseases. They also fix'd and ascer-

ascertain'd by publick Authority the respective Prices of Medicines, to obviate the unnecessary Expence to themselves, but ruinous to the Industrious and more Indigent. Their Apothecaries are not allow'd to multiply by Apprentices, but one out of the Shop is by the Publick Authority appointed to succeed in the Employment. *Hamburg* has but one, *Stockholm, Copenhagen* Four or Five. *Paris*, which Rivals *London* in the Numbers of its Inhabitants, has but Fifty One. They are, from the due regard to the safety of the People, Exempted from Offices, either Troublesome or Profitable, that they may be always inspecting the Preparations, or compounding of the Doses, to prevent the deadly Consequences of sophisticated Medicines, or the fatal Errors of one Composition for another not easily to be Distinguish'd: They are not permitted to visit the Sick, that they may not be wanting from the Duties of the Shop, or be tempted to gratifie themselves as they please for the Trouble, by introducing the Custom of taking too often the Boles and Cordials. The Physician's Fees are settled according to the various Conditions and Abilities of the Patient. 'Tis not allow'd them, to make any Advantage by the Arbitrary Rates of the Physick, when Prepar'd by themselves; that the Patient and the Bill may not be too much inflam'd by a

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Profit on that side not easily to be Limited or Confin'd.

And whereas the Physician's Thoughts ought to be fix'd only on the Discovery of the Nature of the Disease, and of the proper Method and Medicines to be us'd, you here distract his Mind with the other Project of picking the Pocket, by the contriv'd numbers and varieties of Remedies for that purpose. When the deluded Attendants demand all the helps and assistance which the Art can afford, and cannot discern the dangers from too many Doses; Can the Artist refuse to please them and himself, when the Bill is made profitable and conformable to his Attendance, by the numbers of the little high priz'd Boles and Draughts, he can bring into the Chamber?

We would not be suspected to design any prejudice to the industrious and careful Apothecary. His Business requires the greatest Diligence and Fidelity, in selecting the Drugs, and preparing them faithfully according to the appointment of the Faculty; and in making up the Doses, with that just regard to the Life of the Sick, that all Suspicion of the least mistake, may be prevented in the Weight and Measure, or Numbers of the Drops. Nor can you suspect, That we presume to set the Prices on the Preparations of the Shop, or confine the profit of that Trade. They are now Sold at very moderate Rates,
when

of Physick Expos'd. 9

when demanded by the Ounce or smaller quantities, and paid for in ready Money. They were formerly apply'd to the common Accidents of Health, by the Prudence and Skill of the Family, or were compounded, and mix'd, by the Physician in the House, when more apparent danger requir'd his attendance.

But when the Apothecary deserts his Station, is always abroad, and leaves the Compounding Part to his Young Unexperienc'd Apprentice; who cannot avoid sometimes mis using one thing for another, by which Errors very many are known to have lost their Lives; You will allow, That the People, and the College shall reasonably provide for the safety of themselves, and their Patients. When 'tis known that the Prescripts are made up of Medicines, bought by Whole-Sale, or of the Chymist, and not made up by the Apothecary himself, as is too much the present Practice, and consequently cannot be known to be made of all, and the best Ingredients, but are suspected, because bought at low Prices; you will doubt, whether the Character of an Apothecary can be given to this New, and till lately unknown Employment. When he neglects the Business of his Trade, neither prepares himself the Compositions, nor forms the Doses from them, to be deliver'd on the most urgent occasions, but undertakes to advise

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wife in all Distemper, ; he becomes an Emperick, and invades a Profession which he cannot be suppos'd to understand. This has been warmly argued lately, but the Controversy may be soon decided, when you shall apprehend, that the Art of Physick cannot be attain'd without some parts of Learning. A Physitian is presum'd to have Collected from the Greek and Latin Authors, which treat of this Subject, whatever has been observ'd, relating to the Natural State in Health, and how this Natural State is alter'd, and deprav'd by Sicknes, and by what means it may be restor'd. He is suppos'd to have consider'd the Position, and Uses of all the Parts of the Body by Anatomy ; all the various Changes, from the Birth to Old Age, in both Sexes : How Distempers appear in their first approaches, proceed regularly, and terminate in Life or Death ; what Methods and Medicines have been us'd with Success ; and for what Reasons Life has been destroy'd, by the hurtful Qualities or Quantities of Simples, by inflaming or cooling, or irritating, or stupifying the Spirits, and oppressing the Powers of Nature, by which she endeavour'd her own Relief and Preservation. Whereas our Modern Emperick having made only one general Observation, *i. e.* that many shall recover in all Distempers, after the use of any Cordials, and Two or Three other Medicines ;

dicines; Practices from the Receipts of Physicians, with only a confus'd, and doubtful Guess of their Uses and Applications, in the various differences of the Constitutions and Diseases. He amuses the People into an Opinion of the Excellence of his Remedies, by the greatness of the Price, and of his Learning and Abilities, by the great Words he distinguishes them by, — which insinuate to the vulgar, his most perfect Knowledge of the Languages those Names are deriv'd from.

But if he had any smattering of Latin when he is bound Prentice, he usually forgets it in the servile Employments of the Shop, or the lower Services of conveying the Physick abroad. The Master is not suppos'd to instruct his Studies, or direct his Observations of the Case of the Customer in the Bed. However with this Knowledge he sets up, and advises every one that sends for him, with a large Proportion of Medicaments given most frequently to them; but chiefly burning Cordials, which are applauded by the Attendants, who judge of their Goodness, by the warmth they give to their own Palates. As the Diseases reigning are violent, or less severe, some shall die, and some recover; We may ask your Judgment, when he can distinguish, whether the Disease, or the Medicines bring Life to its Period. If he lays the blame on the Disease, as the Old Nurses

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Nurses always do, when will he think of using any other Medicines? He proceeds till after he has past the time allow'd for Discretion by the Civil Law; And when he apprehends Danger, he calls in a Physician; but the Physician cannot discern the Distemper, because the Symptoms are not from the natural Motions of the Humours, but the Heat and Violence of the Cordials. The Physician gives very high Cordials in the cold Sweats, and the last Agonies; the other gives the same the next Day in the burning Paroxysm of a Fever inflam'd with Wine. The Physician blisters the Stupid and Lethargick: He blisters the wakeful and the raving. It is frequently said in their Vindication, that when they act alone, they are cautious of doing any harm, and give only good Cordial Boles and Draughts. But you will apprehend, how pernicious this Practice is, if you grant (till we have an opportunity to demonstrate the reason) that by the Cordial Boles and Draughts, the Intermitting Fevers are made putrid without Intermissions, and some Days after, become Spotted and Malignant. The Uses of all the Medicines, have been adjusted and stated, from the Observations of the many Thousands they have destroy'd or cured. They are all of them usefull and necessary in several Cases, but deadly and poysonous in other Distempers. The Empirick then shall kill great Numbers
of

of Children, and the more feeble Patients, before he happens to think of changing the Method, and that too may probably be the unfortunate Application of some other Physitian's Receipt. But say they the People will hardly admit of any other than comfortable Cordials, which shall therefore be distributed to all the Families. We knew an Apothecary, who over Night appointed his Servant to make ready twenty Boles out of one Pot, and twenty Draughts out of one Glas: These he convey'd to his Customers the next Morning; to the Old and Young, to the Male and Female, without distinction, and promis'd a new Supply in the Afternoon. You may think it your Interest to inquire, how many do not make up the Boles and Draughts in the same manner, and after that Copy deliver them about to the Houses. Thus the Feverish is heated, and cheer'd, and made merry, and at last delirous, but has not one Remedy, which shall make any alteration or separation of the Humour, by which the Disease is distinguish'd. These Matters are kept from the Knowledge of the People by the Physitians, who must support their Credit and Reputation, because your pretended Apothecary, hath the power of the Keys, committed to him, of keeping in, and shutting out what Physitians he pleases, recommends those only, who will give the highest Encomium of his Skill and
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Judgment, and justify the use of many Doses, by appointing more, and raising their profit very much beyond his own Fee.

From this Cause only, the present Disgrace of the Profession, the complaints of the vast Expence of the Bill, and the frequent Deaths from too much Physick, are now observ'd to be deriv'd. You would have seen in the College, the generous Emulation of raising the esteem of the Profession by applying the method to the Circumstances of the Diseases; of restoring some disorders by the rules of Diet, Abstinence, and Exercise; and in others by the most diligent Observations of the Signs and Symptoms by which Nature craves to be assisted; were they not afraid, that the first would be represented and exploded, because the Apothecary has no profit by it; and the other make their Attendance less importun'd, and lessen by degrees their Authority in the Family. On the other side, How diligent have our Candidates for Preferment been, and how industrious to recommend their Service? Who have lately been shewn to the People, but the painful Writers of the long Bills, or the obligingly negligent, who leave the Patient to the steady management of that Course of Physick, till other Symptoms, and more imminent danger demand a new and a longer method. His design'd and premeditated neglect give him the Fame of hourly business,
and

and must be gratified with the greater Fee.

The Physician, when he comes to the City, or any part of the Kingdom, having spent his Fortune in his Education, considers which are the most obvious and practis'd methods of making himself known, and by it exercising his Profession. He is inform'd, or presently observes, That all the Families are under the Direction of their Apothecary, who gives his Physick, till he fears the Patient will die, and then appoints a Physician, prepar'd to acquit him, by bearing the Reproach with the most perfect Resignation. He is advis'd to cast his Eyes round the Town, and consider how they flourish in the common Fame, who had these Instructions at their first arrival, and who have us'd great Industry in the practice of them. If he has found out any more effectual Medicines, or more compendious and grateful methods of Cure, or would imitate the applauded Practice of Dr. *Lower*, or Dr. *Sydenham* (to omit many others) he hears the *Vae Victis!* as the *Romans* from the Conquering *Gauls*; That the Physician must not now assume to himself the Direction of the Patient; That the Apothecaries can bear no Reformation in Physick, that their numbers (with the Unlicens'd Shops and the Quacks, Nurses, &c. giving Physick) being much increas'd, they depend on
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the quantities of Medicines in suitable proportions. They are commanded to read the fam'd Dispensary Poem, and remark the Favourites there describ'd, M. Q. C. B. who, tho' they differ as much as the four Elements, or the qualities of our Drugs, have been rais'd by their entire Obedience to us, and Writing as much as we are willing to put off in the respective Families. He is bid to take notice, how readily they list themselves every day to fill up the Troops, to be led by them to attack the College, as you observe describ'd in that Historical Poem.

These Wretches need not be inform'd, That after they have extoll'd the Empiricks Process, and directed more Medicines to that and the other purposes, they furnish him with a License to practise, and the People with the strongest and most cogent Argument, to rely on his, and excuse the Physician's Attendance. One of them made the Prognostick, that the Profession might survive three or four Years, when He and the Party, by the loathsome number of Doses, and the extravagant Expence, persuade the Publick of two Evils to chuse the least. The University Diploma, obtain'd after many Years Application to the Study of Physick is null'd, and cancell'd by the Clubs of the Directors of the Practice of the Town. If the Graduate pretends to reform the Establish'd Usage, the Terms, by which he is admitted
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into Favour of surrendring to them at Discretion, are at first grievous to him. He parts with his License of exercising his Profession, with more or less Reluctancy, as his Temper, his Fortunes or Necessities distinguish him.

The manners of the Age, the general Practice, and the inadvertency of the People perswade him to comply, beside the cogent principle of Nature to preserve himself. You cannot expect, That when the Brewing of Wines, and the Sophistications of many Drugs, are the Subjects of common Conversation, that all the Physitians should hazard the Envy of the Mysteries, by a more nice and tender regard to the Health and Lives of the People. The Crimes of our Profession have been often expos'd, and the Artifices and Fourberies of the English Practice derided and condemn'd by many late Writers. The *Roman* Senators, who were Physitians to their Friends and Families, expell'd, and banish'd the *Greek* Practicers out of *Rome* and *Italy*. *Pliny* has recorded their manners of Practice, detested by *Cato*, and after him by the *Roman* Nobility. They were almost the same with ours, which may be suppos'd to be Copied from them, or invented since, and brought again into use by Men of the same Genius. They are the Amusements of their endless Prattle, the Frauds of the grievous Prices of Foreign

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Medicines, in the Place of the more useful of their own Growth, the exorbitant Rates of their Compositions and Secrets, and the perfidious Tortures of the Sick, to give the greater value to the Cure. *Pliny* seems to be displeas'd with the pompous care in the choice of Judges of the greatest and most known Integrity, who hear the common Causes: And that a Crime punish'd with Transportation, must be try'd by a larger Number, purposely appointed; while the Senate, the Magistrates, the Judges, are expos'd to the Artifices, and Frauds of a corrupt Profession; as he, who had perus'd all the Authors, and who knew the Prices and Uses of all the Simples and Compositions, pass'd his Sentence on that of his Time. *Merito plectimur, dum nemini nostrum libet scire, quid saluti sue opus sit.* We are, says he, treated, as we deserve, if we will not endeavour to discover the Criminal, who either Robs us, or Destroys us. We may compute the Numbers cur'd by the charitable Advice of the *Roman* Senators and Gentlemen, who apply the try'd and experienc'd Simples, not vitiated and deprav'd by Preparations falsely pretended to improve them. They have no other Interest, but to Cure the Pains and the Diseases, by the most cheap and effectual Remedies. Whereas you see in the Trading Practice, the Patient oppress'd by the varieties of Medicines, and Numbers

bers of the Doses in the acute Cases, and in the Chronical and less vehement shifted from one to the other, without prospect of relief, till loathing of all Physick, and dread of the expence, leaves Nature at liberty to preserve it self.

Our Calamity is greater than that of the *Roman* People. Their Senate were able to discern the Cause, and apply the Cure; with us they feel and complain, but are not allow'd, as in a Crowd of Cheats, to demand Redress. It's often wondred, That the Publick Authority, or the College by it, do not put down the scandalous Quacks in all the Allies of the Town. But every Prosecution improves his Industry and sublimes and sharpens his Art of cheating to repair his loss, by laying the Fine on his Visitants, invited by the Advertisements, or the Bill on the same Posts, where the Magistrate fixes his Proclamation. The better part of the College has been always watchful to prevent, and have apply'd various Remedies, to the publick Grievances, from the fraudulent Practice of Physick.

They have by their Moral Statutes admonish'd their Members, and by easie Mulcts made them asham'd of joining with the Empiricks in a Combination, which they know, will at least prove fatal to themselves. They and their Associates fill the City with their Clamours, that their Liberty and Property

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are in danger; that the People, who, they say, love, and ought to be cheated, are about to have their true Interest laid before them. This is the *Shibboleth*, which discriminates the two Parties of the Physicians here. To exclaim against the College is the fullest, tho' the most compendious Declaration, that they are ready to deliver up the Profession to them, who offer the most valuable consideration of present Business. When they had observ'd, That they were incorrigible by all the more easy Methods, and that their Confederates grew daily more formidable by their numbers, they were oblig'd to have recourse to the Magistrate. The *Committee* of the *College* represented to a *Committee* of the *Aldermen* and *Common Council*, the miserable condition of the Poor, and the meaner Families; who are pillag'd of all their Substance, in every Sickness, by the exorbitant Rates of their Physick. That as Providence bestows the best and most efficacious Medicines, with a liberal Hand, that the Poor, as well as Rich, may partake of their Use, and are now sold at the Apothecaries Shop, with very reasonable Profit, they propos'd; that by noting that Price on the Paper, the Remedy might not grow to ten or twenty times its bigness, because the mixing two or three cheap Medicines, made the People ignorant of the true value. This being rejected by the Apothecaries, the *City*
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Committee made their Proposal to the College, That they would by a *Repository* of their own, make this necessary Provision for the safety of so great a part of the Publick.

The College encourag'd by the concurrent Opinion of the Magistrate, prepar'd both Chymical and Galenical Medicines, with the greatest care, from the highest priz'd Drugs and Simples.

They have prov'd by Experience, that great Test and Touch-Stone, That this is a Remedy efficacious to cure the Corruption of the Faculty, and all the Complaints of the Publick.

This will appear evident beyond contradiction, if you will give your self the Trouble to apprehend, and apply these following Particulars to the Case before you.

The *Dispensary* at the College, where all the Preparations are made, and distributed to its now two Branches, at St. *Martin's Lane, Westminster*; and St. *Peter's Alley* in *Cornhil*; may probably, make up yearly twenty thousand Prescriptions. The Doses of the Electuaries, Juleps, Pills, &c. one with the other, may be about a Penny apiece, tho' every, the most useful Drug, tho' of the highest Prices, is in every Composition. There never was, or ever will be the least Profit, beyond the necessary Expence of Servants, &c. The Poor are sensible, That

they are ever within their Purchase, and the Rich will be capable of making the Estimate, how much they pay by the Bill for their Advice and Attendance, which could not any other ways be distinguish'd by them; that in the Bill of Fifty Pounds more than Forty is the Fee, tho' of late Yeats, a Separate Article demands other Fees for the Advice and Attendance.

But the second Consideration is alone sufficient, to remove all Objections against the Dispensary, to protect and recommend it to every one, who shall think his Health and Life worth our care to preserve them. That we, having no advantage from the Medicines, have no Bias to divert us from curing our Patients, by very few or the low priz'd Medicines, which have the greatest Virtues. We can bestow on many of our Patients the highest Cordial, which has been in any Age presented to the Sick, *viz.* That he is in no danger, that Nature by it self is now expelling the Disease, and has almost obtain'd the Victory by her own force, and the Arts she uses to subdue her Enemy. That its own Vomiting will carry off the Surfeit; and the Looseness will restore to the Bowels their Ease; and the next Sweat and Sleep after it will put an end to the Heat and Inquietudes. When in the most common disorders of Health, Nature wants the support, or direction of one or two Medicaments, we can ap-
ply

play the most proper and specifick. The Patient will in few Days have his Health restor'd, and the Simple will recover its lost Reputation. When many are given, their Powers are spent and wasted in the Contest between themselves, or their Violence will bring new Symptoms or a new Disease. And the Physician is not able to distinguish the Operation of the one from the other, or conclude with any Certainty, which of them ought to be continued in the Service, or which rejected. In the very acute and malignant Fevers, any one Error has by all Physicians been accounted almost fatal. If Nature shall be oppress'd, disturb'd, or diverted in the Separation or Exclusion of the morbid Matter, the Cordials are given in vain, and only support the Disease. The Physicians of the Dispensary have the opportunity to observe, when Nature in the most acute is able to preserve it self, and can permit her to effect it. They may discover the proper time of giving the Alexipharmacks, and of stopping their use, when they are needless or injurious, and can in time perswade and divert the People from these most destructive Excesses and Debaucheries of Physick.

In the third Place, the Patient and Physician may depend on the goodnes of the Medicines. Many of your fam'd Physicians will not send their Prescripts, but to their own purveyors; and they openly declare,

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That they are Sophisticated, corrupted by long keeping, or negligently made up in almost all the other Shops of the Town. The honest careful Apothecaries are often complaining of the great Abuses in many of the Preparations. Mr. Dale, in his Excellent Treatise of the Simples, furnishes many Instances of the Sophistications. The Rhubarb of seven Pence the Pound in the large Parcel will justify our Suspicion. You covet the Treacle of *Venice* from the Merchant, and you purchase the *Goa*-Stone from the surest Hand. You have often been deceiv'd in the Operation, tho' great Assurances were given you. You may Reply, That the Physician excus'd it, and took the Blame on himself. Can you perswade your self to think, That he dares make the Discovery, and disoblige the Patron, who brought him into your Family, and is able with the Party, who shall resent the Offence, to expose his officious Regard to his Patient? You have heard of the sad Disaster of one Poyson'd by a Composition design'd for another Patient, or by one Chymical Powder mistaken for another, or by the Errors in the number of Grains or Drops. Do you imagine, this never affected your Family, or that your Doctor will inform you, to prevent such like sudden shifting of Symptoms for the time to come? But the Mode has made it Scandalous, and no Physician will trouble him-

himself about these little Matters. Altho' not long since the Town applauded the officious Care of a Physician, who at the Druggists pick'd the Ounce of Bark, when the Gentleman's Fever intermitted, and was therefore past almost all the Danger. You would, no doubt, Complement your Doctor for his Trouble in going to the Apothecaries Shop, and viewing every Ingredient to be made into the Dose. But it is an inhumane and malignant Partiality, to assume to your self only, and deny all the rest of Mankind, the Satisfaction or Preservation from the easy care or diligence of the Physician. The Subscribers therefore to the Dispensary are not impertinently busy, and the People ought not to undervalue them for the care they use in their turns, to buy the best Drugs, and observe their Preparations. But if a Physician should at his own House reform the Composition which he knows is absurd and useless, or prepare one recommended by the never failing Experience of a late Writer, what a cloud of Suspicions would obscure the Understanding of the Vulgar? They would hope and fear, doubt, and be jealous of a thousand Events; altho' *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, and all the Physicians of Antiquity acquir'd their exact Knowledge of Simples, by preparing them often: And tho no Improvement can be made in Pharmacy, but from the Physicians making the Proof and Trial in private,

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vate, if they will bear the Test of the publick Use.

In the fourth Place, the Apothecaries have Complain'd, That the Physicians are ignorant of the goodness of Drugs, and the Modes of their Preparations: Because they have not many Years presum'd to Displease or Trouble them by any Concern in the Shop. We will adventure at present in the general to inform you, That the *Londons Pharmacopœia*, or Receipt-Book the last Age was made of antiquated, absurd and useles Compositions, that the greatest part of them are now neglected and disus'd, that you will be inform'd the great Industry and improv'd Experience of the Physicians of this Age, have Corrected and Amended the Compound Medicines by the most rational Methods of the Preparations; but have demonstrated the Powers of select Simples to be much more certain, than the numerous Heaps of the old Confusion, in which you take half a Grain of one, and one quarter of a Grain of another excellent Drug. Besides the Bark by it self, and the purging Salts, and Rhubarb, and the volatile Spirits, &c. are known to be most useful and effectual, because they are unmix'd and taken by themselves. The Dispensary Physicians have the opportunities to make every Simple confess its Vertues by various and repeated Examinations: And can distinguish the certain

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Operations of the Compositions and Preparations they meet with in their Authors, or can suggest one to the other in the great Consult of their Meetings at the College. But you have heard it avow'd with the useful and necessary Impudence of a Mountebank, that at the Dispensary they are very buisy, because they are Idle in all other Places, and are not capable of arriving to the great Skill of other Physicians. We may presume in the fifth Place to affirm, That the Dispensary may instruct the Physicians in the other part of their Art, viz. the Knowledge of Distempers. You will own, That no Artist can arrive to, or retain any degree of Perfection in his Work, unless he often employs his Head and his Hand. We have large Numbers of all the Chronical Cases, applying to us every one of the six Days at the publick Dispensaries. At first they were Perplex'd and Complicated by much Physick forc'd on them by the Ignorant and fraudulent Empirick; the Body harras'd, and the Mind broken by the vast Expence. They are now brought to the true growth, from the various Causes of our Sickness, and are capable of Relief from one or few Prescriptions. Our Patients Abroad have their Diseases sincere, unvitiated by any Unlicens'd Undertakers of Cure. The other Physicians cannot be suppos'd to understand any part of the Distemper, the first
Sympt-

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Symptoms, their Progress, or the manners of their Discharge; They can only see the End, the Patient's Exit, being call'd in to justify and complement all that has been done, and to comply with the Fashion of having a Doctor some time or other in the Sickness. Dr. Lower, with his usual Plainness and Sincerity, answered the King, who offer'd him the Honour of being one of his Physicians; *I shall, if I do not advise my Poor, and my other Patients every Day, be as much a Blockhead as they are, in a little time.* When all the rest go to the Quacks and Empiricks, who make no other Observations, but how much they can get, you shall be the first Patient the Doctor has seen in that Case, since the new Fever came. One of our late Writers owns, That in the sudden Epidemical Diseases he was forc'd to see two or three Patients Dye, before he could from his Books, or his own Observations, adapt the proper and successful Cure. The Barber knows his Raisor, and the Art of directing it, by many and common Faces; and the Fidler scrapes by himself, before he entertains your Ears. You send for the Empirick to all your Servants. The Fever pass'es from them to you; you take the same Cordials, till the great Symptoms affright you. Your Servants would have protected and defended your self, if any good Observations had been made in the Treatment of their Diseases.

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But your Pulse must not be felt by any Hand vulgarly employ'd. Our Profession rises to its greatest Height by levelling all the foolish Distinctions of Drugs, the Noble and Ignoble; and by laying aside all other Reflections, but the Cures of Diseases. A King at the Head of his Subjects, in defence of their common Liberty bears the stench and filth of the Camps, the choaking Dust in the Marches, and the Labours and Dangers of the Battle. When we Dissect a dead Body, to enquire how the *Viscera* are affected, whether the Method and Medicines, or an Ulcer and Gangrene ought to bear the blame, to prevent the shifting our best Remedies for worse upon every Suspicion: Our Converse is then beneath the Poor, and the more Indigent, who reward our Pity by the Pleasure we have in promoting the Certainty, and raising the value of our Profession. Your Health and Life can only be provided for, by the Observations made on the more numerous Part, where Diseases are more Natural, and, like the first Draughts of a Picture, are more easily Distinguish'd. If you will therefore permit us to acquaint our selves with the Drugs, and to examine their comparative Goodness and Vertues, and to enquire into the late invented Modes of preparing them: If you will allow us to observe all the various Cases the Town affords, almost in one view at the College,
and

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and the other Dispensaries; and by the poor Patients fore-see the Diseases, which shall in the Season make their Progress to the Rich, and in our Meetings, in common with all other Professions, communicate our own, or our Author's Aphorisms of the several Arms and Stratagems to be us'd against the dreaded Enemies, Diseases and Death; we will only ask your leave to maintain the Reputation of the Cheapest, but most valuable Preparations, which now in the common Opinion lose their Vertues, because they are almost as liberally given us, as the Air, by which our Life is every Moment repair'd. And because the Innocent are often very Lawful, and will make the *Auricular Confession* but to one, that these Patients may not always be consign'd over to the Shop.

But if the Art of preserving Health and Life *Sola Imperantibus imperat*, and has the Prerogative of superseding all the Laws, which Obstruct the attaining its End, shall it be oppos'd, when it endeavours to preserve it self, and recover its Innocence and Usefulness, by the more faithful Service to the Publick? The Imputation, that it Ruins the Apothecary by lowering the Prices of Medicines is false, and without the least appearance of Truth. The Dispensary Prices are as dear as the Apothecaries. They themselves have settled the known Rates of the Simples and Compositions. They are bought
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at the Shop by the Ounce, or in smaller Quantities, as Usage and Practice have long since fix'd their Values. Your safety depends on his Care in preparing and mixing the appointed Doses, and he cannot be absent from the Shop, without the hazard of the Physician's Reputation, and the Patient's Life; you may therefore, besides the known Prices, distinctly Reward him for his Trouble. But if the Trade increases beyond the Proportion of the Sick, and there are no Boundaries to be set to the farther Increase, you may apply your Pity and Concern to your Selves and your Posterity: *It being impossible to Correct the poysonous Qualities of Medicines, when the Adviser shall make himself his Advantage, by the number of Doses, he can lay before the Patient.* It is not consider'd, that they take the Practice of most Families to themselves, that they openly declare, they will take it wholly into their own Hands, reserving five or six of the College to give up insensibly the Profession to them. We own, it will have no influence on the People to urge, that they perfidiously invade the use of Medicines, which the Faculty invented, and put into their Hands for the Service of the Patient, to whom they were prescrib'd: And that the Shop never discover'd or contriv'd any new Remedy or Preparation. It will be prov'd in another Place, that they cannot arrive to the knowledge of the pro-
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per, and therefore safe Application to and use of them in the difficult Diseases. You may as reasonably resent the Care of the *Universities*, when with the College, they shall support the Dignity of their Diploma or License, with the Interest of the Publick. When therefore the Expence of Physick, as now Sold in the Apothecaries Shop, is laid before you, and you shall understand, that in your Chamber (even when the Apothecary has not the trouble of either Advice or Attendance) very cheap Things disguis'd by mixing, are valued for the Fee of Advice and Attendance, that six Boles with the Draughts are a Guinea Profit: And that they might have been more easily taken, if put together in a Julep of one or two Shillings value in the Shop: You may decide the great, but the only Controversy between us, by your Resolving, whether the Apothecary shall have his Fee, suitably to your Quality, from the appointment of such a number of Medicines by the Physician. But we may demand of you, that you will not for the future infuse your Rhubarb, make the white or bitter Decoction, or the infusions of Steel, or any other domestick Preparations, because the Physician will be forc'd to write, and you to take as many more Doses, to answer the Loss in these Articles, when the Difficulty of the Case will only bear One or Two. To end this odious Debate,

bate, receive the sovereign Remedies, which Providence has bestow'd, within the reach of the Poor as well as your own. Pay the Apothecary cheerfully the best Prices for the best Medicines, to reward his Industry and his Care. You may for all his extraordinary Services be as Generous as you please. You may adjust the Proportions of the Rewards you give to his Advice and Care of you in your Sickness, from the value of your Health and Life, and by the Estimate you make of them, when you feel the Pain, and dread the doubtful Event. We would not be suspected to design to stint your Gratitude to the Council or Hand which preserves you. We would only divert you from the present Practice, equally dangerous to the Health and Life, and the Honour of the Profession, by which we must be obliged by the most impudent Falsties to magnify the Prices of the cheapest Medicines, and to force the same Numbers and Proportions of Remedies in every Distemper upon you, to make the Profit we are pleas'd to contrive for our selves.

The *Surgeon's* Art is valued from his Knowledge of the Part affected, The Direction of his Launcet, and the admired Success from the Applications to the frightful Ulcers, and the terrible Gangrenes. He owns, That *Nature* has given him his Instruments of Steel, and the Ingredients of

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his Balsoms and Tinctures, and Fomentations, at an Expencc he thinks not worth informing you.

All our internal Medicines are as freely offer'd to the Service of Mankind in Sickness with the same Plenty, as the various Nourishments, by which Life is daily Repair'd. Nature, the common Mother, does not desert or neglect in their Distress those, whom she every Day provides for in their Health. Nor does she aggravate the Afflictions of the meaner Sort, that to be preserv'd, when Weak and Languishing, they must loose the Products of their past Labour and Industry. She teaches the Methods of Cure by Bleedings of her own, by the Sweats and Perspiration, and by the other Evacuations of the Humours. She directs by the Senses, or particular and unobserv'd Impressions, to the use of her Simples, which shall alter or remove the Causes of the several Diseases. She recommends to Mankind by the *longest Lives*, as by *Monuments erected*, to remark the Vigour and the Health of the Laborious and Temperate: And to observe that Water, and the most simple Diet of the Grains and common Fruits produce the strongest Blood, and the most active Spirits. We are commanded by her to imprint on our Memories the numerous Recoveries in the Epidemecal Plagues, and Pestilential

lential Feavers, from the Strength of Nature, and that Distempers from the Changes of Seasons, or the malignity of Infections are not able to offend or disturb those Constitutions, where Abstinence has provided the most powerful Antidote to prevent or expel the most violent Diseases. She has mix'd together the healing Qualities with the Liquors and Aliments she provides, and both Cures and Repairs the Body by the Medicinal Food she plentifully supplies. And she has given, as by the Chymical Extracts, the Vertues so Powerful and Exalted, that the smallest Quantities can produce the greatest Operations, by raising and invigorating the Spirits, heating and moving the Blood, and making the various Separations, which, tho' imported from the remotest Parts, are of little Value, being taken to twenty or thirty Grains in the Dose. But Man, the greatest Enemy to his own Kind, seals up the Store house, and makes want in the largest Abundance. He pretends, That common Things can have no extraordinary Operations, that the Fields and Gardens of our own Country cannot reach the Distempers, like the rarer Productions of both the *Indies*. Instead of informing his Patient, that his Constitution is moving regularly and vigorously to expel the Disease, that he may after the Fermentation and Despumation of the Blood, assisted or directed by few pro-

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per, and then useful Applications of often Experienc'd Medicines, expect the return of his Health: The Profession has sunk into the Craft of deceiving, and amusing and making Profit by new Medicines, or Preparations brought into Fashion, and highly Esteem'd, as long as the Mode of crying them up shall last, and the Fallacy, which imposes them, can support it. The unhappy People suffer themselves to be Deluded and Cheated of their Lives and their Mony. The Rich think themselves very Fortunate, that they can Purchase the Alexipharmack, which has the Power by it self to controul the Disease, and make their Lives, if they use it often, almost Immortal. They pity the Vulgar, who have Dy'd before them, being not able to pay the Ransow. Their Distempers cannot have resisted the Magnify'd, because high Priz'd Medicines. They please themselves, because Health and Life are of the highest Value, that they are able, and have the Opportunities given them of paying the highest Demands for these Rarities peculiar to them. The Practisers have not been negligent to make their Advantage of the credulity and weakness of the Richer Patients. Sometimes the most violent Sublimations and Distillations of Chymistry support the hopes of the Sick, and the Friends attending. But you will observe to your great Surprize, that in the Hands of an Artist,

tist, the most despicable and useless have been brought into the highest Esteem, to be rely'd on in the most difficult and dangerous Diseases, as able to revive the most languishing Spirits, and alone put a stop to departing Life.

Bezoar Stone will be the most understood and obvious Instance in our *English Practice*; from whence you may, as well as most of the Physicians abroad have done, inform your self, with what Skill and Art, and Integrity our Profession continues to be practi'd here. *Bezoar* has held its Name and Reputation almost Sacred with us, tho' exploded long since in almost all the Parts of *Europe*. *Dr. Guybert* in a Discourse, entituled, *Les Tromperies du Bezoar decouvertes, The Cheat of Bezoar laid open*, convinc'd the *French*, that they had been impos'd on. by the Trading Physicians returning from the *Indies*, to take off the pretty Trifle at a very great Price. They had made it to be admir'd, by asserting, that it was able to encounter all sorts of Poysons, that no Malignant Distemper was able to resist its Sovereign Vertues. He learnedly exposes the ridiculous pretence of subduing all sorts of Poysons, which differ so much in their qualities, some destroying by being corrosive, others by their Heat inflaming, others by their Coldness coagulating the Blood, and stupefying the Spirits. Two *Criminals*, by the King's Command,

had Poyson given them them, with promise of Life, if *Bezoar* could procure their Pardon. They lost their Lives, and the Stone, and the Physicians their Reputation. He remarks the Writers in Physick, the most eminent, who had dispis'd and condemn'd it, viz. *Massarius, Severinus, Sanctorius, Minodocus, Rulandus, Sylvaticus, Mindererus, Sennerius, Untzerus*, and, the fam'd Chyrurgion, *Pareus*. Since his time we have the Observations of the most reputed in the Art, and of the largest Practise, who have freely own'd, that they had been deceiv'd by it; but their Patients much more, who had us'd it without Success, and any observable effect. *Dr. Pauli* tells you, he had left the use of it many years, and had given to better purpose, the more powerful and certain Cordials taken from Plants; and supports his Opinion with the Suffrages of *Caspar Bauhinus, Casp. Hofmannus, Recchius, Fabricius*. The Learned and Judicious *Deimerbrook*, in his Treatise of the Pestilence, declares, he had no regard to it. That he gave it often, *absque ullo fructu, movebat aliquo modo exiguum duntaxit Sudorem*. It did, says he, no good to those who us'd it; it scarcely mov'd so much as a little Sweat. His Richer Patients would not be contented without it. It was of the best, chosen of many Parcels, the finest the *Indies* ever sent to *Europe*, but gave them not the least relief, tho' they had promis'd themselves the greatest

est from it. To confirm his Opinion, That its worth nothing, he produces the Authorities of *Hercules Saxonias*, and *Crato*. Physician to three Emperors, and refers you to many others. *Dr. Patin*, the late Royal Professor of Physick in *Paris*, derides the pretences to its being of any kind of use. He says, it neither stirs the Blood, or puts the Spirits into any motion. Besides, some of the above-named Physicians, he appeals to the Judgment of *Beccangelius*, *Hieron*, *Rubeus*, *Fonseca*, *Angalatinus*, *Riolanus*, *Laurentius*, and his own Experience of more than thirty Years. The lately Corrected *Leewarden Dispensatory* leaves it out of their *Gascoin's Powder*, condemning it as a useless and frivolous Ingredient. *Bonnius* tells you, That if we must give Stones, we ought to put a greater value upon the Stones, cut out of the Bladders of Man, a more noble Creature, fed with Meat of the highest nourishment, and his Spirits warm'd with Wine, than that of a Goat starving upon the Mountains. He assures you, he has given the *Bezoar* from the Gall or the Bladder, with better effect, than he ever observ'd from those from the *Indies*. We cannot warrant to our Patients, that the Stone powder'd shall be dissolv'd in their Stomachs, especially in the great Langours of Malignant Fevers. If it shall be dissolv'd, it can act only with the little fetid Oyl, and volatile Salt, observ'd by Distilla-

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tion in very little quantity in those calculous Concretions, of which you shall have a more certain quantity of more volatile Salt and Oyl, from ten Grains or Drops of the volatile Salt or Spirits of Hartshorn, at the Expence of a Farthing.

If you want a Cordial for your Patient, make choice of Saffron, or the Aromatick Spices, or Wine or its Spirit. The Physicians, who first began the Amusement and Cheat, made themselves ridiculous by dreading to give for a Dose more than 5, or 6, or 7 Grains. You may take 40 or 50, with no other advantage or alteration, than your Imagination shall raise: and with the same effect, ten times as much more. It may with our Modern Observers, pass for a Cordial and a Sweater, when they have given it, mix'd with very good Cordials and Sweaters. But the most visible Operation it has, is seen when the Bill is paid. Then it changes the colour, and causes paleness and chilness; tho' in *Gascon's Powder*, in the usual Dose, there are only three Grains, of the value of two Pence. The very name where the thing is not, makes the Boles pass at any price, and has given the Titles of *Bezoardick* to Waters and Confections, which therefore must be thought to be as Cordial as they are dear. To begin to acquaint you with the prices, a Grain of this sandalous Stone of Offence, as *Dr. Patin* calls it, and the lasting Monument

ment of our Perseverance in Imposture and Fraud is worth about two or three Farthings. Our Physicians in their private Conversations, talk of it as a thing altogether worthless; but because the People are willing to be cheated with *Bezoar* and *Pearl*, they dare not entertain a thought of undeceiving them, fearing the consequence to their own disadvantage. With what Art can the high Rates of Medicines be maintain'd, if the Town could not be sham'd with the Imagination of being kept alive in all the Distempers by the force of these two?

Pearl is a Disease in a Shell-fish, as *Bezoar* is in the Quadruped. If it is resplendent, if large, hard and smooth; the sickly Fancy conceits, it will revive the Blood, as it pleases the Eye; and that it will brisk up the Spirits and Mind, when it reflects on its being dear and fashionable. But this has been despis'd by the honest Physicians, who prescribe for the Cure of their Patients. The famous *Plater*, after the Experience of many Years Practice, rejects the pretended Cordial Vertues of *Pearl*, or Metals, which have no Taste or Smell, to give the least pretence to rank them with the Vegetable Alexipharmacks. Most of our Writers are of his Sentiment, and give it only a common place with the others usually prescrib'd in the Heart burning, or the Windy sour Humour, offending the upper Orifice of the Stomach. But the
Shell

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Shell of the Fish, which breeds them, pretends to, and is allow'd by all our best Authors, to have the same Vertues. Nature has been very liberal in this sort of *Animal Alkali*. All the Shells of Fish, and the Claws of Crabs, or the Tips, if you please to value them most, the two Stones of the Craw Fish, and the Shells of Eggs, are directed frequently with the Pearl. The two Corals, &c. and the numerous Earths of the absorbing Kind, the Chalk, the Marles, are judg'd by many preferable to it, or are us'd with the same success. Its own'd by every one, that this, with the other *Alkali's*, will imbibe the acid Humour in the Stomach, ferment with it, and make a very slight Emotion in the Blood, and consequently make an easie Sweat, if the Patient is in his Bed warm, and well cover'd, and happens to be bid to think of Sweating at that time. But, as all Medicines make an alteration more or less in the Humours, and are therefore pernicious, if they go on altering, till they have oppress'd, or destroyed the natural and useful quality; it is certain, that Pearl us'd too often imbibes the Acid, till it has consum'd it, vitiates or deadens the Appetite, and prevents the Digestion. The *Chlorosis* or *Green-sickness*, follows as necessarily on the taking Pearls, as the eating Chalk or Wall. The Blood shall want its ferment, and its recruits; the Spirits shall become languid,

languid, and the green and yellow paleness of the Face, shall give the clearest Evidence against the pretended Powers of this modish Powder. And yet the Pearl Julep, is in every Sick Chamber. The milky Colour amuses the Spectators, and the hot Waters support the conceited Cordialness. But this infamous Practice of prescribing it to all the Patients of hot, and cold, and dry, and moist Constitutions, in Fevers and no Fevers, will be explain'd on a more proper occasion. It may be enquir'd, Whether the Incogitancy of the Town, or that of the Writers of the Prescript may better deserve your Reflection. The critical Animadverters upon the debauch'd Practice of the *English* Preservers of Health, have made this the principal Article of their Impeachment, that its inserted in all the Boles, Powders, and Juleps, with the Design of extracting great Sums out of the Purse, rather than of making the Crasis of the Blood better, or the Spirits more vivacious.

But the scruple of Pearl is worth but two Pence, and if you have *Oyster-Shells* or *Crabs-Eyes* in its stead, as common Fame reports the usual Substitution; their value would, with almost as good a Grace, raise the Boles, or Powder, or Julep, to the customary Rates.

Gold is by our Chymical Writers, stil'd the Sun, and the King of Metals. The Kings

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Kings and Princes of the last Age were amuss'd and defrauded, their Lives made less durable than their Subjects, who were beneath the use of Gold. The Chicken they eat, had the happiness to be fed with it, that they might extract the Sulphur, and prepare it by their Circulation, and volatilize it for their use. But the *Hætic* Fevers grew stronger, and they became more emaciated. The Physicians were contented to collect all the Gold, which pass unalter'd and undiminis'd thro' the Poultry, into their Pockets. This, with many other Artifices of this Stamp, have been laid aside, because the publick began to be sensible, that the Gold, as the *Bezoar* and the Pearl, were of more Cordial Vertue to the Adviser and Confederates, than to the Subject of their Care and Attendance. The *Aurum Potabile* is sometimes the Entertainment of Conversation, when the poor Alchymists, or their vain pretences are consider'd, There being no Humours in any Animal, which can alter or dissolve it; no Effect or Operation can be expected from it.

It deludes the Eye and the Fancy in the Cordial Waters, and on the Boles and Elixuaries, but must pass away sooner or later, as it adheres more or less, to the Stomach or Bowels, without acting or being acted on, in any part of the Body. The Pills either Purgative or Cordial, are often dismiss entire,

tire, having been cover'd with the Leaf Gold, which is able, tho' thin, to resist the most subtil and penetrating Parts of all the Humours. The value of the Leaf is not worth your Enquiry, the Book being Sold at a low Price. The *Fulminating Powder* is a rough violent Medicine, and has been lately neglected and given Place to others, more useful, and less dangerous.

Silver, and the *Lunar Pills*, are as vile and disregarded as Gold, when they are consider'd with relation to the Cures of Diseases.

The *Precious Stones* have been constantly put into the old Receipts by that sort of Writers, who transcribe every Medicine very faithfully, and design to please and amuse the Readers, with the bulk and length of the Prescription; but they have been neglected by the Practical Authors, who have had the trouble of considering, that no manner of Vertue could be expected from so hard, and therefore impenetrable Bodies. The Diamonds and Rubies, &c. were given for Ornament and Pleasure, the vulgar and larger for Building, and the other viler Uses.

It has been brought to the Test of Experience, if our Medicinal Stones could be alter'd by the Stomach of Birds, which can dissolve the hardest Grains. They were found to have pass'd thorough, without any change

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change of Colour or Figure. Because therefore they are not capable of Dissolution, and of altering or acting on the Blood; but because it's most certain, that many very cheap Medicines have greater, and more observable effects; its ridiculous to give a hard gritty Powder, which may for many reasons corrode or offend the Stomach and Bowels in their Passage. The Stones which can be calcin'd into Lime, or those of an open Texture, as the *Hematites* and *Calamy*, have their proper Uses in Physick, especially, in the outward Applications. But the precious hard Stones in the *Confection of Hyacinth*, can only make the pretence of its being sold at a dearer rate. But the prices of the *Hyacinth*, the *Sapphire*, the *Smaragd*, and the *Topaz* (the smallest and vilest of which are powder'd for that Medicine) are very inconsiderable; the Dose of one of them being to be purchas'd at one Penny.

The high Rates of some of the Vegetables imported, have maintain'd their Reputation. It might be thought presuming too much on the receiv'd Opinions, to bring to the Trials of experiencing the pretended Powders of any Drug, much in demand, and which can hold up the Articiles of the Quart of *Decoction*. But *Sarsaparilla*, tho' it has had the preference before many others, especially of our own Growth, in many difficult and Chronical Diseases, will appear to have

have obtain'd its Credit and Reputation, by being in good Company, and by being prescrib'd with the cheapest Drugs, but of the greatest Vertues, viz. *Guaiacum*, *Sassaphras*, *China*, and the Seeds of many the most useful, Plants. If it has been by it self beneficial in the Practice of the *West-Indies*; it has lost its Qualities in the Passage into the colder Climents: being a thin, soft Root, it may evaporate and exhale its most active Parts. Many of the late Writers have given their Judgments of it, that it is *nullius odoris aut Saporis*, of no smell or taste. You may make the Observation, by decocting it in common Water. The Water shall remain unalter'd, without Flavour, or Taste, or Colour. Your expence will not equal the Satisfaction, in determining whether the Water, or the Ingredient may assume the Fame of the Cure; it will cost only about one or two Pence the half Ounce.

The Physitians have not only impos'd their *Bezoar* and *Pearl*, (the curiosities and diversions of the Healty) the Gold and Silver, (which are of no use themselves, but substitue all other Drugs and Preparations to act in their stead) and the very common absurdly call'd the precious Stones; but the ardent desire of gain, by imposing on the Credulous, or the cold Inadvertency of that sort, who never fail to comply with the Opinion of all others, have brought into the
Catalogues

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Catalogues of Simples, and thrust into the Stomach of their Patients, not only the most loathsome, but the Parts of Animals, which after their Death, are void of all the Spirits or Oyls, and are a dry and unactive Earth.

Of the first sort *Mummy* claims the Precedence. This had the Honour to be worn in the Bosom next the Heart, by the Kings and Princes, and all those who could then bear the price, the last Age, in all the Courts of *Europe*. 'Twas pretended with the greatest assurance, That it was able to preserve from the most deadly Infections, and that the Heart was secured by it, from the Invasion of all kinds of Malignity. They expected long Life from the decay'd, or dead Spices, and Balsoms, and Gums, and a piece of the dead Body of an *Egyptian* Prince or of a Slave prefer'd by him. If taken inwardly, it was avow'd to be able to dissolve the Blood coagulated, to give new Life and Motions to all the Spirits. But Nature presents you with the living and active Spices, the odorous Balsams and Gums. If Fetids are wanting, she presents you with her *Asafetida*, *Myrrh*, *Galbanum*, or *Camphire*. The dry'd Hearts of many Animals, the Livers, the Splens burnt to a Powder, the Skins of the Stomachs or Guts of Cocks, and Worms, and the dry'd Lungs of Foxes, ought to be rejected, as loathsome and offensive, without
any

any qualities to amends by the expectation of any advantage. When these are diffus'd, it may be expected, That it shall be carefully observ'd, whether the dry'd Bloods of the Quadrupeds have any Vertue, but from their putrid Scent, or if any other remains, when that is evaporated and lost.

The Powder of Vipers by it self, and in the Troches, will deserve a more strict Examination, because its not only depended on in many dangerous Chronical Diseases; but the Life of the Patient in the acute and pestilential is betray'd and lost, if it has no *Alexiterial* Power to expel the Malignity, or support the natural Vigour. But as the Flesh of all Animals, and Fish when dry'd, have exhal'd the volatile Spirits with the moisture, and nothing remains but the Skins and Fibres, and are capable of giving very little nourishment to the Blood, and are very difficult to be dissolv'd or digested in the Stomach; You may conclude, by trying, when in Health, if Vipers will support your Strength, or if eating the Flesh in all the kinds of Cookery, will please the Palate, more than the common Food; what you may hope from the dry Powder, or the Cake of it with Salt and Meal (and the Trochs of Vipers are no more) when your Fever calls for the surest and best known Alexipharmack. You may compare the fam'd Skulls of a dead Man, now presum'd to command the *Epi-*

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lepsies,

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lepthes, and other violent Diseases, to this, if the Skull has been long in Powder, or has long surviv'd the Criminal. The Spirits distill'd from it, are not stronger than those from the Horn of the Stag, or the Spirits of Urine by it self, or from Sal Armoniack. The Shell of the Head preserves the Brains, and the Powder shall not fail to preserve the Spirits of all the Brains, which can be perswaded to use it.

After these, it may seem needless to speak of the gainful Industry, which has brought the *Horns* of the *Elke*, *Busalo*, *Rhinoceros*, and of the Fish the *Unicorn*, which has been thought sufficient alone to Expel all Poysons, or the *Hoofs* of the *Elke* and the *Ounce*, or the *Bone* of the *Heart* of the *Stag*, the Effect of his old Age, or the *Fawbones* of the *Pyke*, &c. or the *Ankle-bones* of the *Hares* and *Boars*, &c.

What can you think will be the success from the use of the Nest of the *Swallow*, or the *Cast-off-Skin* of a *Serpent*? Your Thought will naturally end in the Reflection on the perfidious Fourbery of making great Gain from the Bubbles put on the Sick, or the as vile Negligence of the rest, who have suffer'd the fatal Amusements to be at last confirm'd by Custom.

But it may appear necessary, and it has been the Practice of Physicians of the greatest Integrity, to amuse the Patient with Expectations

pectations of the greatest Relief from the Medicine. The Hypochondriacal and Hysterical, and the other Diseases with great Anxiety and Fear, or where the Spirits are Low and Depress'd, want the assistance of *Amulets*, and the other outward Applications, or the faithful and just Deceit and Imposition, *viz.* That the Remedy is infallible; that it was made by Nature to subdue that Distemper only, which it never fails to effect; And that the Preparation was made, as an *Engine*, to remove that difficult Case, which they would be convinc'd of upon the first Working of it. The *Eagle-Stones*, and those for the *Cramp* and *Convulsions*, and *Colicks*, the Rhetorical Encomiums of a *Nostrum* or *Secret*, may be justify'd and applauded by the Design of Cure. But if the Patient cannot be perswaded, that any Medicine can be useful, if Ordinary and Cheap: That his Riches are despicable, and impertinent, if they do not distinguish his Character by being Curable by the help of those Things only, which must be Purchas'd with great Sums of Mony: This is a Case, which has not been fully consider'd and determin'd. We may resolve it by the opposite Case of your Treatment of *Children*, to whom you give many Pieces of Gold and Silver, to induce them to take their *Physick*, which you withdraw and receive again, when they are Recover'd, and at Ease.

Providence has with the greatest Commiseration and Bounty cover'd and fill'd the Earth, and stor'd the Sea with the largest varieties of Bodies applicable to the Relief and Preservation of the Sick. She moves the Patient by *Suggestions* unobserv'd, to demand or gather the more Specifick to his present Occasion, and Want. She forces the Healthy by the Cries and mournful Aspects of the Diseas'd, to Commiserate his Distress, and give Quiet and Ease to himself, by endeavouring to remove the Pains of the Afflicted. She at the same time laid the Design of Creating the Physicians and the wonderful Vertues of all the Medicines. She appointed him his Reward, with the Merchant, who brings the Drugs from the different Climates. The Artifice and Practice of rendring those of our own Growth Contemptible, of raising the Values of those pretended to have lain hid, till fortunately discover'd this very Moment; and the other Arts of Robbery and Cheat, give Desiance to her watchful and sollicitous Care of preserving (as she does all the other Parts of the World) the Life of Man, who can only know and gratefully reflect on the Provisions made to support him. But you will not sufficiently comprehend her Wisdom and Power, till you understand how they may
be

be us'd with Success to continue the Being and Well-being of Mankind. We will give you therefore a short account of Humane Body, whereby you will apprehend whence Sickness proceeds, be convinc'd that Judgment rather than Physick will restore Health. That if the Humours, Blood or Spirits be disorder'd, Nature it self takes such Pains to throw off the Morbid matter, that she needs but little assistance, provided it be Judiciously applied to set 'em right.

Life consists in the natural Disposition of the Solid Parts of the Animal Body; of the Active Parts which move it; and the Fluids move in it. The Loss and Cessation, of Motion is Death, as in all other Machines, and Plants in all their Kinds. You cannot know how the Accidents, those Machines are subject to, shall be treated, but by observing the ways, by which they are kept in their natural State by constant Repairs of Aliment. The Spirits and the Blood, and all the Parts are fed and supplied, and renew'd by Food. This being mixt in the Mouth with the salivary Juice, and with more of the same kind in the the Stomach affords the milky Substance, *Chyle*. The Food in the Mouth and Stomach gives its spirituous and most subtile Parts, for the present Reparation of the Spirits, the whole Body being pervious to them. The *Chyle* by the Pipes

from the Stomach, and Intestines passes into the Blood. The Heart contracting throws out both together from one of its Cavities into the Lungs, that they may receive the Air by Breathing to be mixt with them, and from the other Circulates the Blood, *Chyle* and Air, into all Parts of the Body. This is put beyond doubt by ocular Demonstration, which sees the Membranous thinner Hearts of Frogs, and the lesser Fishes red, when full with Blood, and white as Paper, after every Contraction. The Heat and Ferment, and scarlet Colour are maintain'd and increas'd by the Air, which is dismiss'd, and pass'es off through the Pores by Transpiration. The *Chyle* after some Hours is mixt with, and changed into Blood. This by its watry Parts being Liquid, Circulates, and repairs the Body by its Fibres, and by its Balsam, or oily Parts revive, and renews the Tone of the Spirits. To these Spirits it owes its Circulation from the Heart, as well as the Motions of all the Organs, by which it is supplied with Nourishment. The richer part of the Blood, which is that which makes a Cake, seperated from the Water, in the Dish where Blood is kept to be cold, is of the same Nature with the Balsam to be separated from Wine. This Balsam, or oily part receives various Changes by a Workmanship, the Knowledge of which Nature reserves to it self; by which she does in all Parts of the
Universe

Universe make all Things out of every one. This is turn'd into Acids, and volatile Spirits and Salts, as it evidently appears in the Balsam of Plants, which is convertible by the Arts of Nature into these and all other Concretions.

The Spirits inform the Mind of all Things Abroad, by the Impulses inwardly from them by the Senses. They are also sent into all the Parts, and cause Motion, both those never ceasing Motions of the Heart, the Breast, the Stomach and the Bowels; or those subject to the Will, as the Muscles of all the other Parts; and that divided one between both, being necessary and voluntary, viz. Respiration.

The Circulation makes by the Glands the Secretions of the Salivary Juice to Extract the *Chyle* out of all the Aliments, fabricks from it the Fibres to repair all the consistent Parts, and sublimes or volatilizes the Balsam into Spirits, to be received by the Brain, and from it by the Nerves, and rejects all the other Parts of the *Chyle*, which are useless. For the mixture of the Blood (in which the Principles must balance one another with their equal Force and Powers) cannot be made, but as in the Must of Wine, and all other Natural Liquors, by throwing off all the immiscible Part of the Earth, and by separating the Coagulations of the Balsam with the Fibres, and the other Particles,

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which in the fermenting Agitation must necessarily arrest one another. The first are discharg'd by Evaporation, the other by the Lees and Sediment. That of Transpiration in Animals exceeds in a large Proportion all the other Secretions. By it the turbulent and unquiet Vapours (which will not join with, but disturb the Mixture) fly away with the Air receiv'd by the Lungs, and not only by the Capillary Arteries at the end of the first Stage of the Circulation, but make their way (as *Hippocrates* asserts) through the permeable Network of the whole Fabrick of the Body.

The superfluous Water makes its Stream through the Kidneys, and conveys the Salts and Dregs of the Earthy Particles, which discover themselves in the brackish Taste, and the sediment of the Urine.

The other Salts Coagulate with the oily Part, are secreted by the Liver and the Spleen into the Bladder of Gall, or immediately into the Intestines, to raise the ferment of the newly Extracted *Chyle*.

The superfluous Fibers make the Mucus or Gelly of all the Membranes, to make their Motions more easie; and is emptied in large Quantities into the Stomach and Bowels. This rising by strait Filaments, erected by the Peristaltick Motion, opens a Passage to the milky *Chyle*, but lying flat, suffers neither any Excrementious Humour,
nor

nor Air blown, or any Simple or Tinctur'd Liquor, to pass into the Lacteal Vessels. These Filaments, when complicated and confus'd are useless, and are constantly cut off by the sharpness of the Cholera, and carried off to make room for the growth of a new supply.

When therefore the Blood is daily repair'd with Nourishment, and the Ferment or Internal Motions have rejected all the immiscible Parts, it is able to give the just Supports to the wasting solid Parts, and recruit the Spirits of the Brain with new and more vigorous, to fill the Nerves of all the Senses, and to make the Vital and the Animal Motions.

The Spirits in return give the Heart its Force to move the Blood into every part, and to separate the Juice through all the Strainers of the Glands. This Motion of the Spirits to the Heart is the Spring of Life, and Death is the last and total Cessation of it.

But we will lay before you the manner, by which Nature preserves its natural State of Health, and from what Causes the Body becomes subject to various Changes of this State, and to be alter'd and, and endanger'd by Diseases.

If the Food abound with watry and earthy Parts, which is the most insipid, and does not incite the Palate to desire, and the Stomach

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mach to receive either too much or too often; the Stomach by the longer Abstinence is supply'd with a larger Quantity of the natural dissolving Liquor or Menstruum, by which it can Extract all the nutritious Parts, the milky Substance, And the Blood by its own circular and internal Motion assisted by Exercise (which enables it sooner to break the *Chyle*, and unite it with it self) will draw out of it the strongest Nourishment to it self, and supply the Brain and Nerves with the most firm and generous Spirits. That Nature can effect this, is certain from the most constant, and uninterrupted Health, and the longest Lives from the most simple Diet, with Temperance and Action: As it draws from the Rain, and the common Juices of the Earth, in some Plants the most spicy and fragrant Spirits as in the Flowers, and the most luscious and high tasted Fruits. But, as the Vine produces a deprav'd and ungrateful Juice, when Avarice by laying on a richer Earth, or corrupted Dung, forces it to a larger Increase, so when the Stomach receives the Food abounding with Qualities, which too strongly affect the Smell and Taste, and invite to the more copious and frequent Use: Nature cannot support the Burthen and the Labours of drawing out the Nutritive Parts, and at the same time of conquering and suppressing all the specifically different and active Mixtures, which distinguish the Dishes of the
suc-

ceeding Courses. This Observation is even confirm'd into a Proverb, *viz.* That the Defects of the first Concoction are not to be mended by the second: For the Blood must receive, but can hardly master and overpower, those vitious and imperfect Dissolutions. When this heterogeneous *Chyle* not rightly prepared enters the Blood, the Pulse beats more strongly, the Veins swell, and too great a Heat gives the signs of the ebullition and effervescence of the whole Mass.

If the Blood can Expel all the immiscible Parts, that is, the more subtle and agitating by the Pores; the Salt and Viscous, and the other undissolv'd Concretions by the Urine and Choler; beside the more feculent and gross (which could not find a Passage into it) into the Bowels; a Calm succeeds, and Health remains at that time undisturb'd. So that every Debauch and Excess is a Disease, which is cur'd, when the Blood and the Spirits can retain in, or return to their natural State.

But if the Disease be frequently made from the same Causes, and the Crasis or Mixture of the Blood be often vitiated, and corrupted, and the Viscera from those Impurities lodg'd in them shall be stop't and obstructed, or dilated and become flaccid, and cannot perform any, or but faulty and imperfect Secretions, the Blood will be vappid from the want of Spirits, Sowr from the Acid
pre-

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prevailing, or rancid and putrid from the Coagulations of the Salts and Balsam.

The other Causes of the Depravation of Health, as *the sudden changes of the Seasons and the Weather, great Labour, accidental Repletions, and the Infections of the Air*, will not be able to make any strong and violent Impressions on the Spirits and Blood, if by being before in perfect Health, they are able by their natural Strength to resist or expel their Enemies. The Stomach will of its self reject or conquer the hurtful Qualities of vitious and almost poysonous Aliments. The Blood will, when inflam'd, evaporate the Fire by Transpiration, and cool it self to its Temper; and it will by Vomiting, Purging, by Urine and Sweats made by Exercise, and the other Evacuations, cleanse it self from the Impurities, which disturb its Mixture. The Spirits will assist it when it labours to preserve it self, by giving to the Heart its most equal and strongest Pulse.

But when the Spirits are deprav'd by the corrupted Mixtures of the Blood, they become by those irritations Unquiet, Irregular, Furious, and make the Convulsions of Epilepsies, and the Spasms, Hysterical or Hypochondriacal: And when violently acting in the Brain, the various kinds of Madness, and Deliriums, and Phrensies of Fevers.

From the weakness of the Spirits are deriv'd the Terrors, Fears, Anxieties and Melancholy, and the lesser Faintings, or, Dying away in the greater, the Syncope. When they are oppress'd by a viscous and coagulated Humour, their dulness appears in the Lethargies and Comas, in the Apoplexies, and the Palsies, either particular or universal, when the Spirits can expel from the Brain into the Nerves, the feculent Matter, which made the Obstructions in it.

If the Phlegmatick and watry Humour drown and cool the Spirits, the defects of the Apprehension, Inactivity, and the weakness of the Pulse succeed, with the feebleness of all the animal and vital Motions.

From the *vitiated State of the Blood*, an Iliad of Diseases is produc'd. If it abound in *Scrum* or Water, Catarrhs of all the kinds, Diarrhea and the several Dropsies are form'd. If it is too fibrous and viscous, its internal Motions or Ferments are clog'd and made more languid, and unable to make the Separations or Secretions; the Stomach will be loaded with the roapy mucous Phlegm, the Appetite and Digestion will be destroy'd, the Intestines slipt, and the Percolation of the *Chyle* obstructed. If the *Acid* prevails, the Catarrhs are more sharp and irritating, and from its being more or less Corrosive, the Pains of the Rheumatism and the Gout succeed.

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If the *Coagulations of the Salts* cannot be discharg'd by the Liver and Spleen, the Spirits and the Blood are oppress'd with a Jaundice, with an universal Languor, till they can be expell'd outwardly by the Glands of the Skin, or ejected by the (almost Blood-colour'd) Urine, or by purgings of the choleric Stools. The weakness and dispiritedness of the Scurvy is caus'd by the fower and rancid Parts, which are observ'd, when thrown into the Mouth and Gums, or Stomach or Bowels, or the discolour'd outward Parts.

The Pains of the Stomach, the Colicks, and the Torments of the Kidneys, have their rise from the dissolution of the Mixture of the Blood, the Secretions of its Salts, and the flatulent Vapours, on the Membranes of the Stomach, the Bowels, the Kidneys, Ureters, or Bladder.

That the Blood abounds with these Salts diversly mixt, is evident to the Eye in the very different Secretions it makes of them into the Skin: As the scorbutical Discolorations or Spots, the Spots of Fevers, the military Eruptions, the Herpes, the Scabs and Itch, of different Denominations and Appearances, the Elephantiasis and Leprosie.

If it discharges these Salts and other offensive Humours with large quantities of Serum, it makes the various Swellings, as those of the Face with more or less Tension and Pain,
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the Quinsy, &c. It raises Swellings in all the Parts capable of being distended by it; either Inflammatory, the Carbuncle, Parotis, Bubo; or if the the Humour be less moving, the Tumors: If it is coagulated with Acid, it makes a Scirrhus, which will, with the earthy Parts combin'd with it, grow hard into a stony substance; if the Salts are more Corrosive, it becomes a Cancer. From the several Qualities of the Humour contain'd in the Cystys or Bag, it will be a Meliceris, or Atheroma, or Seatome, or Struma; If near the Joynts, Ganglion, and the Glands the Scrophula. It would be tedious to mention the corruptive Abscesses, or Apostemes, and smaller Collections of putrid Matter in all the Viscera, the complex Causes of the hectick Fevers, and most of the Cacochymies or ill Habits of the Body. But to omit innumerable Instances of the signs of its being corrupted by the Disorders rais'd in all the Parts in which the morbid Humour is lodg'd and collected; you may take a short view of the most common, but most dreaded Distempers, the Feavers.

A Feaver is a Præternatural Ebullition or Fermentation of the Blood, occasion'd by Heterogenous Particles insinuated into the Blood or Spirits or both; either by Cold, which repelling the Natural Transpiration imprisons the vicious Salts, which Nature endeavouring to throw out occasions that violent

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lent Commotion: Or by an Excess in eating such Meats that the Stomach cannot Digest, and therefore the imperfect Dissolutions entering the Blood cause an extraordinary Ferment: Or otherwise the Infectious Particles of the Air, being imbib'd by the Lungs into the Blood produce an unnatural Ferment, and being propagated by Fermentation cause the most violent and putrid Fevers. These, with many other Causes, produce this terrible Disease.

It is not easie to compute all the species of them. They are either intermitting or continual; either benign, which Nature can overcome by its own Powers, or with the Assistance of few Medicines; or violent, when the Difficulty is greater; or malignant, when the Event is very uncertain.

They are either Short and Safe, or Short Acute and Deadly: or Long and Safe, or Long and Pernicious.

The Secretions are visible in the small Pox, Measles, scarlet Feavers, and some of the Malignant; or pass off by insensible Perspiration and the other Secretions.

They are diversify'd from the Parts affected, as the Pleurisie, Peripneumony, and the Inflammations of the Stomach, or Bowels, or Kidneys.

They finish their Course in a certain number of Days (as every one knows in the small Pox and Measles,) or if complicated
and

and more deeply mixt in the Blood, in a longer, but determin'd time.

You must be convinc'd, and resolv'd to have regard, in all Distempers, to this one Maxim. That Nature is able by its own Ferment and Power of separating to throw off the offending morbid Matter, to recover it self from almost every one of these Inflammations, and diseas'd Ebullitions of the Blood.

The Plague, the most malignant Fevers, or Dysenteries are never so pernicious and destructive, but there are many Instances observable of the Poor and others, who do not take any Remedies, and yet recover and ore restor'd to their Health.

But every one of these common and less regarded Diseases will be as fatal and deadly as the Pestilence it self; if the Humour shall not be separable from the Blood, or if it is fix'd or provok'd and made more violent by the unseasonable or nauseous Medicines obtruded by Art. This is demonstrated by the common observation, that Life is in a shorter or longer space of time discompos'd, and at last overborn, by all the known Diseases.

But though Nature, in the strong Robust Bodies can do its own work, and throw off any Disease; yet in regard that Mankind by the easy and soft way of Living debilitates their Strength; and make them less capable to

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resist the Disease, Providence has kindly collected in its great Magazine, the proper Instruments to apply to all the Calamities of Sickness we are subject to, which are now by humane Industry brought together into the Store-house of Physick.

The Spirits Weak and Languishing are rais'd and made more active by the fine and volatile Parts of the Aromaticks.

The Spirits, when they are Unquiet, Turbulent, and move Impetuously into the Muscles, without the direction of the Mind, are restrain'd, and made more quiet by the Opiates and Fetids, by the Revulsions of the irritating Flatus or Humour, which are made by Blisters and Plaisters or Unguents, or by expelling and subduing the Flatulencies and virulent Vapours, by Diaphoreticks, carminative Medicines, and making the Passages of the natural Secretions more open.

The Spirits being exasperated by the Fumes of the Ebullitions of Fevers, into Delirium and Phrensie; are reduc'd to their Temper, when the violent Fire of the Blood is extinguish'd by the supple soft Emulsions, or the temperate and refreshing watry Decoctions, or by the cooling Acids, or cooling and fixing Salts, or, when the Secretions of the separated Matter are duly and plentifully made, by the various Arts and address of proper Medicaments that dispose to the best natural Crisis, and support Nature in the performance of its late Attempt to preserve Life. The

The loss of Appite is restor'd by unloading the foul Stomach by Vomits, by exciting the natural Ferment by Acids, and by detarging and dissolving the Slime and Phlegm by the bitter Herbs, and the powerful fixt and combined Salts.

When the Acid abounds in the Stomach, and makes an Appite too craving, which precipitates an imperfect Digestion: When the tender Coats of the Stomach, after the Mucus, the Guard of its Vessels, is worn off and consum'd, shall be corroded and violently pain'd by the acid Liquor or Vapour: The Alkali Powders, the Alkali Earths, or the Animal Parts calcin'd, will absorb and receive into themselves all the sharpest Particles. The Oily Bitters and Aromaticks shall either expel the Acid by the Pores, or by uniting with it, make, from their volatile and its Acid Particles, a Mixture afterwards useful and consistent with Health. The soft and sweet Gums, and those vicious Turpentine Balsams, have the Power to arrest the sharp Humours, to make the thin and too fluid Crasis more thick and compact. The gently Temperate and Mucilaginous have this effect in the more tender Constitutions. They afford a natural Gelly or Varnish to cover and defend the parts from the Acrimony of the sharp Humours, or the grating and wounding of the gritty stony Concretions in the Passages of Urine.

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If the Blood is too gross, and cannot make its way through the smaller extremities of the Arteries, the volatile scorbutical hot Plants break the clammy Consistence, and give motion to the most sluggish Parts.

The Blood is made capable of making its internal Separations by the assistance of the Bitters, Balsamick and Restricting, which strengthen its Mixture, and keep together the Principles in their natural Union. Their Power of maintaining and supporting this natural Agreement and Confederacy is known to common Experience, which acquaints the vulgar Observer; That the Bitters, as Hops, Gentian, Broom, &c. preserve Beer and Wine, from the loss of their Spirits, by which they become vappid, and by subduing the Acid, hinder them from turning sower. All the Principles are by themselves, when pure and unmixt, incorruptible. The Spirits of Wine, or of Sugar, are not capable of Putrefaction. The Acid as in Vinegar Distill'd continues in the same State unalter'd. The separated Oyls or Balsam are not susceptible of any change. The Earth and Water equal the other, and remain without any alteration, when simple and unblended with the other always moving Parts, which affect Separation. The Life or natural Mixture of all the liquid Compositions, consists in the equal Powers of their parts, by which they mutually ballance the whole
and

and defend themselves. These Medicines therefore are of the greatest Use and Efficacy to preserve Health and Life, which are able to hold together in their due proportions of Quantity and Quality, the different Parts, of which the Blood is an Aggregate or Compound: And which are able to restore this necessary Texture and Mixtnre of the Principles, when it shall be by the different Diseases alter'd and chang'd from the natural State.

The Secretions of the coagulated Fæces, or each of the Principles divided from the other, (by the Power of the internal Separations, by which only the Blood, as all other Liquors can preserve its natural Consistence) are made by the Remedies usually term'd *evacuatory*, as the *Vomits* and *Purgers* to expel the the Phlegm or fibrous Part, with the Cholera from the Liver, &c. and the *Diureticks*, to discharge the overflowing watry and ferous Humour, mixt with Salts and Earth, which float in its Body: And the *Diaphoreticks* or Sweaters, which by the Pores dismiss besides the watry Vehicle, the Acid and volatile Salts, with large proportions of the Lumps or Coagulations of the fetid Sulphur or oily parts of the Blood.

Their Application in Physick must be discover'd, and adjusted from the observations of their useful and hurtful Effects, in the different Quantities, and the various Man-

ners and Seasons of giving them in the respective Distempers, discern'd by the Experiences and Judgment of the Physicians.

Sylvius and many other Physicians of this and the former Ages have asserted, that all the Medicines are Salutory, and that all are Poysonous; that they are *χείρες Θεῶν*, or the *Hand of a Deity* stretcht out, to make the miraculous Cure by saving of Life, or as a *Sword* in the Hand of the Foolish or Furious, every one capable of Destroying.

The *cold distill'd Waters*, and that of the Fountain, will repair the radical Moisture, supply the Liquid for the freer Motion of the Blood: But they will, if taken too largely in Health, or unseasonably in Diseases, extinguish the natural Heat. The *fiery Oyls* and *Spirits* will inflame the Blood into a Feaver, and move the Spirits to Phrensies and Convulsions. The milder *Cordials* will, if too long continued, dissipate and evaporate the vital Heat, and thence make the Watry predominant, and by it enfeeble the Spirits, and chill and weaken the Strength of the Blood into a vappidness, not to be recover'd by all the arts of Medicine; this is in every ones observation, when the Loss of Appetite and Concoction, and the weakness consequently of the Spirits, the Blood and the Viscera succeed the sipping of the Waters drawn from Wine and the other fermented Liguors.

The effects of the *too violent Vomits and Purgers* are obvious. Those, that restore and corroborate are as certainly fatal, when they strengthen too much, and by it lock up the natural and necessary internal Separations, or when by giving too much strength and force of Resistance to the Fibres of the Organs, they detain the separated Matter, and hinder the natural, constant and necessary Secretions of those Humours. They will then disorder and pervert the natural State, and will in a larger space of time, as is observ'd in the more slow Poysons, overcome both Health and Life, by other Symptomes and Diseases.

We will suppose it as granted and allow'd, that the Art of Physick consists in the cautious Application of proper Remedies, to the Conditions of the altered and vitiated either Spirits or Blood, and consequently unnatural impressions of both, upon the Liquids or Motions or Parts of the humane Body.

By this time we presume the Reader is convinc'd that private Interest too often Influences many of our modern Physitians, and makes them prescribe such Medicines as tend most to the Apothecary's Gain, because the People give the Apothecary the Power of appointing the Physician. We have shewn that those costly pretended Medicines, which so much raise the Sum in the Bill, have no

real Virtue. We have laid open the Rationale of Medicine by shewing the State of Humane Body, and therein made appear that Nature will of its self throw off the Morbifick Matter with little Help. And we come now to speak particularly of Medicines, wherein it may be observ'd that the greatest part of the most efficacious grow in our own Gardens, that if some few are Fetch'd from Foreign Conntrys, they are used in so small Quantitys that the Doses are of the lowest Price. And consequently you will very plainly see that the long and high charg'd Bill after a Fit of Sickness, is more the effect of the Collusion between the Doctor and Apothecary, together with your own Folly in desiring it; than either the Prices of the Medicines, or the necessity of so many Doses.

The Powers and Operations of the Medicines shall be first consider'd in the Simples, which Nature has provided; both the Vertues inherent in them, and the other Force and Operation, the Prices given them by humane Industry, altho' they are liberally bestowed, either naturally growing here in great Plenty, or imported in bulky Quantities; which are consequently cheap in the little Doses or Quantities, they are at one time to be administred in, to the Patient. The Preparations of these are very Easie and Simple,

Simple, to be taken either in Powder, or cut or bruis'd to be infused in a Liquor to extract their Vertues. You may observe the little Trouble of the first, and will as readily compute the Expence of the Liquor or Menstruum, in which they are to be steeped or dissolv'd; these are Spring-water, distill'd simple Milk water, the several sorts of Wine, and the Spirits either of Wine, or those most frequently us'd of, Melazes or Mault, or corrupted fermented Fruits. When you know the Rates of the Ingredients, you will add the Value of the Spring-Water, Wine, &c. and consider the other Additions, of loss of Time, and the charge of your Fire, and the use of your Vessels.

In the *second Place*, the Preparations appointed to be made and kept in the Shop, many Years past, by the publick Receipt-Book, will be consider'd, and compar'd with the late great Improvements in the forming of Compositions, either from the Nature and Vertues of the Simples to be mixt, or the Reasons of the Modes of preparing them, either to correct and amend any suppos'd ill Qualities, or extract and draw forth the more useful Qualities, or preserve the Simples not durabie of themselves, or to make them more grateful, and less difficult to be taken by the Patient. The largest number of that bulky Medley of Receipts has been
long

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long since condemned and neglected, and repeal'd by Difuse.

In the *third Place*, the farther Compound-
ing or Mixing of the feveral Preparations
into Juleps, Boles, Powders, Infusions and
Decoctions, will be laid before you, either
from the general and common Practice here,
or from the Advice of the moft consider'd
Physicians of *Europe*.

The uses of both in the moft observ'd Di-
stempers will be suggested, as also the Prices
they are now fold at in the Apothecaries Shop.
You will then be convinc'd, and will joyn
with us in the Sentiment of the cheapness of
all the more sovereign Medicines: And will
conclude, that when you are assured by your
Physician, that they are proper in your Case,
you shall not be deter'd from the advantage
of his Advice and Application of them to
you, from any other regard.

You may see them rang'd in the natural
Order of their sensible Qualities, by our
English *Dioscorides*, the moft Learned Sir
John Floyer. The moft us'd in the modern
Practice may gratifie your Curiosity in this
Place, and you may apply to this Touch-
stone of Medicines, for your greater Plea-
sure and Entertainment.

The Simples, which at a distance affect
you with their fragrant and piercing Scents,
will command your first Regard and Obser-
vation.

The **SIMPLES** now used
in Physick, their Virtues
and Prices in the Apothe-
caries Shop.

Note, In the following Catalogue, the Herbs being mostly of English Growth, it is unnecessary to repeat the Price, but once for all to tell you, that they are commonly sold for one Penny or less the Handful.

The Acrid Aromatick.

CInamon, Mace, Cassia, Sassafras, Nutmegs, Cloves, Pepper, Cubebs, Cardamums, Zedoary, Ginger, Cyperus, Costus, Calamus Aromaticus, Galingal, Winterane Bark, Stachas, Clove-July-Flowers, Saffron, Elder-Flowers, Angelica, Hyssop, Lavender, Lovage, Baum, Mint, Rosemary, Marjoram, Masterwort, Spignal, Scenath, Savery, Burnet, the Peels of Citrorns, Oranges, Lemons, the four Carminative Seeds: From Animals, Chochineal, Chermes, Musk, Civit: Gum Labdanum, Animi, Benjamin, Carranna, Tacamahaca, Ele-
mi,

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mi, Styrax, Balm of Tolu, Balm of Gilead, of Peru, Caviy, Liquid Amber, Amber-greese.

The *Aromaticks*, or Sweet-scented are pleasing to the Senses of the Smell and Taste; they move the Spirits with an agreeable Agitation, and impress on them a more lively and vigorous Motion. They have always been esteem'd Cordial and Cephalick. The Pulse is rais'd by the stronger Motion of the Heart, the Blood has its Effervescence improv'd or supported, and conveys to the Brain more active and stronger Spirits. They cause a more free Perspiration, and expel by Sweat the surperfluous Serum of the Blood.

Their Flavour demonstrates, that they abound in spirituous votatile Parts, which revive the Spirits in *Faintings* and *Swoonings*, and when they are oppress'd in *Apoplexies* and *Lethargies*. They penetrate into the Brain, and by it into the Nerves, and open Obstructions of them in *Palsies*.

They warm the Stomach and promote Digestion in the colder Constitutions, and discuss flatulent Vapours of the Stomach and Bowels. They prevail on the Acids of the Stomach, and on those in the Blood, by their Balsamick and Spirituous Particles, which reduce them again to their former Union with the Balsam. They discuss Tumours outwardly apply'd, by opening the Pores,

Pores, and making the Matter thinner and more easily transpirable.

The *Herbs* of our growth are bought in the Market, a Penny the *Handful*. The *Roots* at the same price, the *Ounce*. The *Flowers* and the *Seeds* at the double *Value*.

If then *Mace*, *Nutmegs*, *Cloves*, *Costus*, *Scenath*, *Cinnamon*, the *Cardamums*, be six Pence, or one Shilling, or two the *Ounce*, shall the *Dose* be more than one or two or three Pence? But *Cassia*, *Sassaphras*, *Galingal*, *Calamns Aromaticus*, *Zedoary*, *Ginger*, *Stechas Flowers*, and the *Carminative Seeds*, are but one, or two, or three Pence the *Ounce*, the *Doses* of which are below a Penny or a Farthing.

Labdamum at six Pence, *Carranna* at half a Crown the *Ounce*, *Gum Animi*, and *Elemi* at four Pence, *Tacamahac* at six Pence, *Benzoin* and *Syrax* at eight Pence the *Ounce*, will afford many *Doses* at the lowest Rates, a Farthing, or a Penny.

If *Saffron* be accounted six Pence the *Dram*, *Cochineal* six Pence the *Dram*, *Syrup of Cherries* at six Pence the *Ounce*, *Balsam of Capivy* one Penny, of *Tolu* two Pence, and of *Peru* four Pence the *Dram*, you may compute the value of the *Dose*.

Balm of Gilead at twelve Pence the *Dram*, will cost you but proportionably to the number of a few *Drops* taken at one time.

Ambergreese,

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Ambergreece, four Pence the Grain, Musk one Penny, Civet, two Pence, which are rarely us'd, and then only few Grains in the Dose.

The Fetid.

The Roots of *Bryony, Birthworth, Peiony,* the Herbs, *Rue, Clary, white and black Horehound, Peny-Royal, Feverfew, Orach, Savin, Southernwood, Castor.* The Gums *Opopanax, Sagapenum, Camphire, Asafetida, Galbanum, Ammoniack, Opium, Petroleum, Amber.*

That Fetids offend the Spirits in the Organ of Smelling, is evident to common Experience. That those of the Brain are oppress'd by them, appears from the faintness and disturbance made by the Scents very ungrateful. The malignant Fevers of Camps, and those and many other Diseases from stagnating putrid Waters, and their Prevention or Cure, by rendring the Air more pure, are the strongest Proof of the Spirits being depress'd and offend'd by Scents very disagreeable to the Smell. But when the Spirits have irregular Motions, either in the Brain or Nerves, which are observ'd in Hysterical Affections and Convulsions, teey are usefully applied to restrain the violent Motions. The Fetid Medicines outwardly in Fumes, or taken inwardly are of use in these Cases, when the most fragant and sweet-scented either raise

raise or increase the these irregular Motions of the Spirits.

The *Roots* are of *two Pence* the *Ounce*. And the *Herbs* of the *low values* commonly known. The *Russia Castor* in substance is in the Dose about *three Pence*, in the *Tincture* one *Farthing*. The *Gums Ammoniac, Sagapenum, Asafetida, Galbanum*, and the *white or yellow Amber*, are *six Pence, Camphire, eight Pence*, and *Opoponay*, one *Shilling* by the *Ounce*; one *Farthing* in these these exceeds the value of several *Doses*. *Opium*, which is rarely us'd but in one, two, or three *Grains*, at *three Shillings* the *Ounce*, bestows many *Doses* for one *Farthing*.

The bitter Acid.

Serpentaria, Virginiana, Contrayerva, Gentian, Elecampane, greater Celandine, Carduus, Centry, Tarragon, Dragoons, Thyme, Misseltoe, Wormwood, Chamomil, Agrimony, Mugwort, Betony, Calamint, Germander, Millfoil, Alexanders, Melior, Solomons Seal, Primrose, Woodsage, Soapwort, Tansy, Coltsfoot, Vervain, Speedweel, Berries of Winter Cherries, of the Bay Tree, Sefeli-Seed, Flowers of the Lilly of the Valley, Nephritick Wood, the Jesuites Bark, Myrrh.

These abound in volatile Parts, which give a brisker Motion to the nervous Juice. They attenuate the Blood, and raise its Motion, by which it expells the superfluous Hu-

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mours, which can be evaporated by Transpiration, or can be strain'd through the Glands of the Skin.

By their Acridness they are able to cleanse the Stomach from the Phlegm, or thick viscid Mucus, and by moving a larger discharge of the dissolving Juice from the Glands, restore the Appetite and Digestion.

The bitter Medicines preserve and reduce the Crasis and Mixture of the Blood, by their Warmth and acrid Parts. They strengthen the Fibres of the Viscera, correct and destroy the putrid wormy Slime, and overcome the Ferments of intermittent and malignant Feavers.

The Prices of the Herbs, are as the other, which the Fields and Gardens produce.

The *Virginian Snake-weed*, is but six Pence the Ounce, and though esteem'd an excellent Cordial, is but two Farthings in the usual Dose. *Contayerva*, but six Pence the Ounce, and therefore below a Farthing. Berries of *Alkakengi*, four Pence the Ounce. The Flower of Lilly of the Valley, one, two, or sometimes five Shillings the Ounce, *Nephritick-wood*, but two Pence the Ounce. *Myrrh*, at one Shilling, is a Farthing in the Dose. The *Jesuits-Bark*, at one Shilling the Ounce, gives a large Dose for two Pence.

The bitter Astringent.

Bugle, Dodder, Eyebright, Archangel, Mouse-ear, Saxifrage, Scabious, Meadow-sweet, Rupture-wort, Alkanet, Maudlin, Dock, Pomegranate-flowers, red Roses, red Sanders: Acacia.

These are able to give the Stomach a stronger Contraction, and forcing out of its Glands the irritating and dissolving Juice, a keener Appetite. As the other Bitters they support and confirm the Mixture of the Blood, and they preserve the Tone of the Fibres, and prevent and cure the Colliquations of the Humours, Loosenesses and Bleedings.

Pomegranate flowers and red Roses, at four Pence the Ounce, Red Sanders, one Penny the Ounce, with the other cheaper Ingredients make an Infusion or Decoction of many Doses. Acacia is at nine Pence the Ounce, the Dose of it in restringnt Pills or Boles, may be valued at half a Farthing.

The bitter more Astringent.

The Roots of Bistort, Burnet, Tormentil, Bark of Pomegranate, Oak, Tamarisk, Mastick, Fruit of Medlar, Berries of Myrtle, Galls, the Bramble, wild Tansie, Heath, Ferns, Horsetail, Cinquefoil, Moss.

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These are rough and contract the Tongue and the Lips : They have the same effect on the Fibres of the Stomach and Bowels. They outwardly stop Bleeding, and inwardly cure Vomiting and the Fluxes of the Belly. When their Virtue passes into the Blood, they bind the Parrs of it together, make the Fibres and the Balsam unite more closely with the Serum or watry Parts. Hence their great Efficacy is own'd in the cure of Bleeding at the Nose, spitting of Blood, the Bloody-fluxes and other Diseases of that kind.

The same effect is observ'd from the firmer Tone or Mixture, which they give to the Blood in the *Cacochymies*, or weakness of the Blood, in the *Rickets*, and the Plegmatick Constitutions. Outwardly they strongly repel, because they strengthen and contract the Fibres of the Parts, and make them able to resist and oppose the Humours, which are flowing into them.

Their Prices do not exceed che common Prices of the other Herbs of the Feilds and Gardens.

The Acrid Hot;

Scurvy-Grass, Water-Cresses, Rocket, Clivers, Arsmart, Lesser-Celandine, Hedge-Mustard, common Whitlow grass, Flixweed, Garlic, Onion, Squills, China Root, Turmerick, Rhodian Root, Orris, Horseradish, Dittander, Mustard,

Mustard, Guaiacum Wood and Bark, Capers Root and Bark.

These by their active Parts raise and volatize the ferment of the Stomach, and are therefore us'd to revive the languid Appetite. They attenuate the Mucus of the Glands of the Lungs, and promote Expectoration. They make the Blood more fluid when coagulated by Acids, and are therefore Scorbuticks. As they are Diureticks by their Salts, they are Diaphoreticks, and expell the Serum with the acid Salts by the Pores and Transpiration, and are therefore appointed in the Cure of the most stubborn Chronical Diseases, the *Scurvy, Dropse, scrophulous Tumours*, and the other complicated Dyscrasies of the Blood, These outwardly by their Salts draw forcibly, and are us'd to ripen Impostumes.

Squills, six Pence the Pound. *Turmerick*, as much more. *Orris*, one Penny the Ounce. *Caper-root Bark*, two Pence. *Guaiacum Wood* less than a Farthing the Ounce, *the Bark* of it is a Penny. These and other Ingredients cannot make the Decoction of more, than the lowest Value.

The Vulneraries of the Turpentine Kind.

The Firr and Pine Trees, Cypress, Ground Pine, Ground Ivy, Saint John's wort, Juniper Tree, Liverwort, Sanicle, Valerian, Oak of Jerusalem, All-heal, Monymort, Celtick and Indian

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Indian Spicknard, the Crane-Bills, Tutsan, St. Peter'swort, Pistaches, Turpentine, Olibanum, Mastick, Resin, Colophony, Gum of Juniper, Pitch, Tarr.

These Simples are Pectoral, Diuretick. They absorb and incorporate with the Acids by their Balsamick Qualities, and give a firmer consistence to the Blood, and therefore prevent the Defluxions of the acid Serum from the Glands of the Aspera Arteria and the Lungs, and discharge it by the Kidneys in larger Quantities. They are *Antiscorbutick*, because they hinder the Blood from breaking into a dissolution of its Parts, which are held together by their gummy Turpentine Qualities. They are *Vulneraries* because they divert the acid Humours from the Ulcers, by mixing with them, and allaying their Acrimony, and by rejecting them by the Pores by Transpiration, by Sweat and by Urine. The Tone and Crasis of the Blood is made more consistent, being enabled to dismiss them by these Secretions.

Turpentine of Chio, one Penny the Dram. Of *Cyprus*, as much. Of *Venice* two Pence the Ounce. *Mastick*, six Pence the Ounce. *Olibanum* and *Gum of Juniper*, two Pence, *Colephony* and *Resin*, of six Pence the Pound. *Wax*, two Pence the Ounce. *Pitch* and *Tarr*, of the lowest Value.

These therefore, though they rival the fam'd Virtues of the more admir'd Balms
from

from the remoter Parts, are in the Dose of the lowest Value.

The sweet Astringent.

Polypody, Harts-tongue, Whitlowgrafs with the Rue-Leaf, Ladies-Mantle, Broom, Liverwort, Spleenwort, the Maidenhairs. The *Japan Earth* is the extract of Vegetables, at one Penny the Dram.

These have the same effects, as the other Astringents, and are us'd in Diseases and Constitutions, which will not bear the more powerful force of the Bitters.

The sweet Aromatick.

Chervil, Saxifrage, Golden Rod, Pansies, Juniper-Berries, Seeds of Parsnips, Daucus-Seeds, Roots of Eringo, Nettles, Butchers-Broom.

These are Pectorai by allaying the sharp saline Humours, and making the Passages more slippery. They are therefore of great use in Catarrhs, which they temper by the softness of their Mixture, and by their Diuretick Quality pass them off by Urine. From the Evacuation of Urine, they are applied with success in the Pains of the Kidneys and Bladder. The Salt Urine is made more soft and less pungent, and the Gravel and earthy Foulness of the Urine, made to descend with

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greater Ease, the Membranes being made less sensible of their sharpness.

The Acids.

The Juice of Citrons, Lemons, Oranges, Sorrel, Tamarinds, Prunes, Currants, Wood-sorrel, the lesser Daisie, Plantane, Knot-grass, Hips, Barberry: The Juice of Hypocistis, and of Barberries.

These are cool to the Taste, and abate the Thirst. All Acids coagulate and fix the Choler and volatile Salts in the Blood, and therefore are of the greatest use in Fevers, because they overcome the too violent Rarefaction and Inflammation. They are *Diureticks* and *Diaphoreticks*, because the Blood moving by them with less violence, is able to collect and afterward separate by the Pores and the Bladder, the morbid Matter, which made its Ebullition.

The watry. Mucilaginous.

The five Emollient Herbs, Marsh-mallow, common Mallow, Beet, Mercury, Violets. The four Cordial Flowers, Borage, Bugloss, Roses, Violets. The four great cold Seeds, of Curruls, Cucumber, Gourd, Melons. The four less cold Seeds, of Succory, Endive, Lettice, Purslain. The white Poppy-Seeds, Liquorice, greater Comfrey, Strawberry, Vine-Leaves, Vipers-Bug-
loss.

lofs, Jews-Ear, Self-heal, Spotted Lungwort, Elm Bark and Leaves, Scorzonera Root, Mulberries, Sebestens, Fijubs, Figs, Pulp of Cassia.

Mucilages are Smooth and Emollient and Cooling to the Palate and Throat, which they defend from the sharpness of Rheums, as they do the Stomach from the corrosive Humours and Medicines. They allay the Pain of the Bowels, when fretted by acid or acrid Cholerick Humours, supplying the want of the slimy Mucus natural to the Intestines. They perform the same Office in the Kidneys, Ureters and Bladder, when irritated by a sharp Salt and acid Urine, and make the Passages more smooth and slippery for the Stone or Gravel. They cool the feverish and scorbutick Blood by their crude watry Parts, check its violent Motion by abating its heat and clogging its saline and acrid Particles by their Mucilaginous Gelly. They give therefore some degrees of Aliment, and support, when advised in Constitutions, emaciated by the sour or corrosive acrid Salts of the Blood. They are outwardly in Cataplasms, Fomentations, Oyls, Unguents, *Anodyne* and *Emollient*, by relaxing the distended or contracted Fibres of the Membranes.

Juice of Liquorice, English and Spanish, three Pence and two Pence the Ounce. Scorzonera-Root, Sebestens, Fijubs, Pulp of Cassia, may be reckon'd at the same Price.

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The watry Bitter.

Wild Succory, Fumitory, Burdock, Dandelion, Pellitory of the Wall, white Mullein, the great Houseleek, Brooklime.

They are useful in the Scurvy, when the Blood has its Salts too much volatiliz'd, when the Urine is of the high lixivious Colour. They abate the Heat and Effervescence, and by mixing with the agitated Parts, make their Motions less violent.

Gum Arabick, of Cherry-Tree, Sarcocol, Dragons Blood, are given to the same Purposes, and to incrassate the Blood, by mixing their gummy Parts with it. The last is one Shilling the Ounce, the other are one or two Pence.

The sweet Oyly.

Oyl of sweet Almonds and of Linseed, at three Pence the Ounce, and *Oyl Olive* of two Pence. *Barley, Oats, &c.* to be boyl'd in Spring-water. These are Lenitive and Emollient and Temperate the Acidities and Saltness of the Blood, by affording the most soft and the sweetest Chyle. Their effects are visible in the Coughs from thin and sharp De- fluxions, and the Pains attending the Stone and Gravel.

The *Fats* and *Marrows* and *Sperma-Ceti*, are us'd outwardly and inwardly to the same Purposes, of making the Fibres more soft, and arresting the motion of the Salt and fretting acid Particles, the Dose of the last will be a *Penny*.

The vegetable Vomits are *Elder-Bark* decocted. The Decoction of *Carduus*. The Infusion of *Squils* in Wine. The Leaves of *Asarum* Juc'd or boil'd.

The Root *Ipecacuana*, the Dose of which is now Sold for three Pence.

The Purgers. *Manna*, at eight Pence the Ounce, the common Dose is double that Quantity, and is the dearest Medicine us'd in *Physick*. *Cassia*, four Pence the Ounce.

Aloes, after its prepar'd or cleans'd with *Rose-Water*, or *Spring-Water* to as good purpose, is one *Penny* the Dose.

Mechoacan, at four Pence the Ounce makes many Doses, at the expence of one Farthing.

Rhubarb, is now sold at three Pounds ten Shillings the Pound, but the Dose in Powder to Children is of the value of two or three Pence.

Sena, at six Pence the Ounce, when taken in Powder, makes the Dose less than one *Penny*.

Jalap, at one *Penny* the *Dram*, makes three Doses.

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Scammony, corrected, and then term'd *Diagrydium*, at four Pence the Dram, is sufficient for six Doses.

Gambogia one Penny the Dram, *Elaterium* tho' of eight Shillings the Dram, the Dose being of few Grains is of low Value.

That Nature of it self expels by its own Vomiting and Purging, the most corrupt and almost poysonous Humours from the Stomach and Bowels, and Prevents or Cures the most dangerous Distempers, is the Subject of common Observation. That by the Artificial Vomits and Purges, the most dreaded Diseases of the Head, Breast and Belly, the most putrid Fevers, and the universal Corruptions of the Mass of Blood, are Remedied, is attested by all the Writers of Physick, and the Experience of all Times.

After the *Plants* you may take a view of the Medicines that are taken from *Animals*. One may expect, as from the fam'd, but unpracticable Transfusion of Blood, very great effects from them. But beside the Nourishment, which the Jellies from the Decoction of *Harts-horn* and *Ivory* afford, and their giving a slimy Moisture to the Throat in Catarrhs, and dulling the Acids by their Mucilage: They are made to supply, when calcin'd the Place of fixt Salts, and to imbibe the Acidities of the Stomach, and ferment with those Acids, and consequently move the Blood into a Discharge of its Water by
Transf-

Transpiration, by Sweat or Urine. To this purpose the *Shells of Fishes* are us'd, and *Crabs Eyes* and *Crabs Claws*, *Cuttle Fish*, *Pearl*, *Mother of Pearl*, *Oyster shells* and *Egg-shells*. The shavings of *Hartshorn* and *Ivory*, and both *Calinc'd*, and the *Crabs Claws* and the *Mother of Pearl*, and the others, are of the lowest Rates, that one Penny purchases many Doses. If the *Crabs Eyes* are twelve Pence the Ounce, one Penny affords the Dose.

The *Bees*, *Millepedes*, *Snails* and *Earth-worms*, are bought in the Market as cheap as the Herbs. The *Cantharides*, at one Shilling the Ounce, do not raise the Price of the *Blistering Plaster* above three Pence.

The *Sea* gives us the *white* and *red Coral*, and *Coralline* to the same uses, as *Pearl*; but they are more prevalent in subduing the *Acids*, and giving a stronger Tone to the *Bowels*, and the *Blood* in its *Colliquations*, in the *Looseness*, and *Symptomatical Sweats*. At six Pence the Ounce, the *Dose* will be about two Farthings.

The *Earths* are *Bole-Armonaick*, *Chalk*, *Lemnian* and *Samian Earth*, *Ocher*, *Lime*, *Irish Slate*. That they imbibe the *Acidities* of the *Stomach*, gently ferment and expel the *Serum* by the *Pores* by *Transpiration*, and *Sweat* and *Urine*, and thence stop the *Fluxes* of the *Bowels*, and give a more firm Consistence to the *Blood*, and are therefore proper to check the *colliquative Sweats* of
 malignant

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malignant Fevers, is evident from their frequent and successful Use. Their *Prices* are of the lowest degree, many *Doses* not making the expence of a *Farthing*.

The *Salts* are, *Salt*, *Niter*, *Vitriol*, *Alum*, *Salt Armoniac*, *Borax*.

Amber and *Sulphur*, and the *Stones*, the *Blood-stone*, *Calamy-stone*, are of the lowest *Value*, only *Amber* may demand two or three *Farthings* for its *Dose*. *Antimony* at eight *Pence* the *Pound*. *Iron* and *Copper* and *Lead* and *Tin*, will give their *Filings*, *Verdigreece*; *Tutty*, *Litharge*, *Cerufs*, *Minium*, and the other *Preparations* at less than one *Farthing* the *Dose*. *Quick-silver*, at six *Pence* the *Ounce*. The *Cinnabar* made in imitation of the *Natural* is nine *Pence* the *Ounce*. This admir'd *Medicine* shall make its *Dose* for one or two *Pence*.

You may despise and reject this natural Collection of Medicines, as Vile and Rustick, and believe nothing can be useful, which has not been improv'd by humane Industry. Providence gave to Mankind the Earth with all its Furniture, as a Munificent Donation of a confus'd untold heap of Riches, and left to him to dispose each part in its proper Place and Order; to cultivate the Fields, and plant them with the various Grains brought together of the several Kinds, most necessary to the support of Life; to observe and col-

lest the Medicinal Herbs, when incidental disorders of Health require their assistance. The Labour of Man keeps the Channels of the Rivers open, and by it dreins the overflow'd and marshy Levels of the lower and richer Ground. She taught the Art of bringing her Stones and Wood together, and to fabrick more commodious Habitations than the Caves of the Mountains. She impresses by Instinct the use of the Waters of the Fountains and Rivers, the noblest and therefore the most common Liquor. She directs us to the gathering of the common Grains and Fruits for Food. The Juice of the Grape was observ'd to be grateful to the Stomach, to raise the Spirits and recruit them in Faintness and Weariness. Bread was improv'd by grinding the Grain, and making it more easie to the Stomach by the Ferment of Leaven, and the other Ferment of the Fire. But the Water and Wine are vitiated and deprav'd, if the natural Contexture and Mixture of the Parts shall be alter'd, and Bread is not capable of any farther Improvement. The distill'd Spirits, the chymical Oyl or the Extract of it would discover the vain Pretence of making it more Nourishing, or more Grateful.

But the divine Art has with so great Wisdom and Power prepar'd the Vertues of the Simples design'd for Medicines and the Cure of Diseases: That humane Industry can be
only

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only employ'd to find out the proper Applications of them to the different Distempers. Who can justly conceive and sufficiently admire the innumerable Varieties of the Smells and Tasts of Plants, their Force and Power to exhilarate and revive the Spirits, warm and move the Blood, or cool the Flames of the burning and thirsty Fevers? Is there any one Plant, whose Mixture is not different from all the rest? Do they not vary more in the inward Compositions of their Principle, and the Virtues distinguishable by the Flavours and Tast, than the surprizing Colours and Figures of their Flowers and Leaves? The Colours and the discriminating Fashions of Plants, please and entertain the Eye, and make the Mind discern the wonderful Artifice of the Contriver of them. *Prasentem ostendit qualibet Herba Deum.* But the Physician who enters into them, and passes through all the Apartments from the Root to the Trunk, and Flowers and Seeds, discovers the thicker gummy, and the watry Compositions, or the more subtile spirituous mixture in the Flowers and Seeds, ready to break forth and exert their Power to preserve and continue Life. All the Compositions are prepar'd there, all the Parts are brought together, which are useful for the design'd purposes of Cure. Can any Cordial rival the generous Juice of the Grape, with the help of the fragrant Spices and Aromatics

ticks to be infus'd in it? Can any Chymical Oyls or Spirits vie with the active Parts of the Balsams and Gums, and the lively Spirits of the Flowers and Seeds, which are better preserv'd from wasting and Evaporation by the gumminess of the one and the covers of the other, than the distill'd Spirits in the Viols? Does not the Juice of the Poppy give quiet and repose to the Spirits, which are offended at every artificial addition to it? The Vomits and Purgers want only our Care to apply them, to determine their Quantity in the Dose, and the Seasons of their Use. The Qualities of the Simples, which make so great an Impression on our Senses, will maintain and support the value of their Vertues, although suspected; when given in Diseases, which are not capable of Remedy or Cure. When they are misus'd by Ignorance of the Application, the Medicine is accus'd, some other brought in its Place to supply its Defects, or a Mixture of a confused unnumber vainly presum'd to be able to out do by pretended Art, the Preparations which the Hand of Nature had compounded. But in all Ages and at this time in the largest Empires, where Nature has not been deprav'd by Art, and in the most honest and successful Practice of Physicians in the use of the known Domestick Remedies, the Simples have been and are now rely'd on, as the most innocent, and most prevalent,
and

and most certain Medicines in all the disorders of Health. In the most civiliz'd and populous Cities, Men first brought together for mutual defence against Robberies and Murthers from the Insults from abroad, are become the greatest Enemies to their own Species, turn their Rage upon another. They Rob and Destroy by Methods unseen and unobserv'd by the Laws; under the cover of the most impudent Falshood, and insnaring Pretences of mutual Friendship. The Ambition of Honour and Wealth, the Usage and Custom prevent and remove all Remorse and Réflexion, and give the same unconcern'dness, which is seen in the Executioner, who take away the Life of a Caiminal, deliver'd to him by the publick Justice. When then Nature has in every Plant contriv'd a wondrous Composition out of her Elements or Principles, distinguishable even by our dull Senses from every other, and commanded it to be given by it self, either in substance to be idfus^p or boyl'd in the Stomach, or infus'd or boyl'd in Water or Winc, to be taken out unalter'd by the Liquid, and to be convey'd into the Stomach: The fradulent Physicion analyses and destroys it by turning it into a vappid insipid Water, and a stinking and burnding Oyl, which the Patient must take, because the Simple is cheap, and the Art of Cheating could not be practis'd with it, either with Profit or Honour. On the

the other side, when the Divine Art has sublim'd her Spirits into the Flower and Seed, and has collected her Oyls in her Gums and Balsams, from one of which she promises Relief in every Disease. The Crafty Physician puts many of them into one Mass and confus'd Composition. They either act with great Violence or by Correcting, as is pretended, Null and Destroy all the healing Powers of every Ingredient. The credulous and deluded Patient is Opprest and Cheated, when so many are brought together to assist him, and he parts with his Money with the greatest Pleasure, when he apprehends the Physician had suffer'd great Pains and Trouble in contriving and compounding the difficult Preparations.

Explanation of Terms

Because the People Imagine, that the various Preparations of the Shop import something very Mysterious, and conceit the Drug is metamorphos'd or chang'd in some wonderful manner, you may observe what are the Preparations so much surprizing, and which fill the Minds of the People with admiration of the greatest performances of Art. The Bark is said to be very effectual, when well prepar'd: And Pearl and Crabs Eyes and Coral are always directed, as prepar'd (they fancy) with wonderful Skill.

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Here is nothing else meant or understood but Powdering, very finely or more grossly, as the Physician designs the Drug shall sooner impart its Virtue, or that its Qualities shall move slowly, and therefore often to better purpose be thus convey'd to the Stomach and Blood, and Spirits. The more hard are ground on a Porphyry Stone, the others are beaten in a Mortar. The Direction of mixing Oyl, or something glutinous or mealy, as with Scammony, Agarick, Rhubarb, or Camphire is very easily understood: As is the covering the Mortar with a Cloath to prevent the loss of the subtile and volatile Parts, or to hinder their offending the Nose of the Labourer, who Pounds them.

The *Cutting, Brusing, Filing, Rasping, Herbs, Metals, Horns and Bones* is as easily practis'd, as apprehended.

Lotion imports making the Simple clean, free from Filth, or any unclean Mixture. It is either superficial, as you wash your Herbs for Sallads, or your Currants or Raisins: Or to remove any Impurities which have been incorporated with the Drug. Thus Aloes, Opium, Galbanum, &c. are dissolv'd strain'd and separated; from their Grit and Foulness. When you conceive the Practice of *Straining Milk* from Hairs, and melting Butter to make it more Pure (as the Fats of Animals are melted and strain'd to separate the Skins and the Fribes) you will

will be Master of all this part part of the Art.

The Earths, Litharge, Cerufs, and many others, are order'd to be wash'd, and by too much Care are rob'd of the Parts from whence they derive their Vertues.

Infusion, or making the *Tinctures*, imports nothing more, than *Steeping* the Drugs in a proper Menstruum or Liquor, which without Heat is able to Extract its Vertue. Some are to be steep'd in Spring Water, others in Wine or Vinegar, or Oyl or the Spirits. If the parts of the Drug are not separable by the Menstruum it self, it must be actuated by Heat, of which the several Degrees are adapted to the weakness of the Liquor, or the closeness of the Drug, as the warmth of the Sun, the Baths of Water, or the Heat of Sand, and this last of several Degrees.

Decoction or *Boyling* is us'd to the Roots, Barks or Woods, &c. with Water made more penetrating with Vinegar or Wine, or a Chymical Salt, and is to be adjusted to the condition of the Simple. And that the more spirituous Part may not be lost, the Vessels are order'd to be clos'd. All these Preparations are known in the Kitching, but are not dignify'd there with any mysterious Titles.

From the *Infusions* or *Decoctions* the *Extracts* are made, by decanting the Liquor, and evaporating the thinner Parts to the consistence of Honey.

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Humectation and *Macreration* of the Ingredients afterwards to be boiled are now rejected, because the force of the Fire in a Moment opens the Body more, than the needless Infusions of many Hours.

The broiling and roasting of Rhubarb, and of Opium are out of use, because the Medicine may become useles upon the presence of making it milder.

By *Calcination* nothing more is meant than burning in the open Fire Plants, Shells, Bones or Horns, or Alum, Vitriol, Steel or Niter; either to extract the fixt Salts, or evaporate the oily Parts of animal Substances, that the Earthy remaining may imbibe the watry or acid Humours, or to dismiss the Water, by which the Salts are Crystalliz'd.

Dissolution is design'd to make more gross and solid Bodies more Liquid, that they may be mixt in the forms of Medicines, and be more readily dissolv'd in the Stomach. Thus Resins or Gums are dissolv'd in Water, Wine, Spirits or Oyls.

Colation and *Filtration* separate the thinner from the more gross and impure Parts, by straining through Woollen, Linnen, Papers.

Despumation and *Clarification* are made, either by taking off the Scums, or collecting the flying Lee with the white of an Egg, or by expecting till the more heavy Parts are fallen to the bottom of the Vessel.

That

That Juices, Oyls of Seeds must be express'd by the force of the Hand, or the stronger of the *Press*, is as obvious by the Practice of the Kitchen, as the different manners of sifting the finer Powders.

Distillation and *Sublimation* separate the finer more volatile Parts, rais'd by the Heat, and forc'd onward, till they condense in the Head of the Vessels more remote and therefore cooler, in the form of Flowers or volatile Salts, or they pass on into an oblique Receiver, more cool, because it is more remote from the Fire. The Degrees of the Fire are easily learnt. Some require the least Degree, others the more Vehement; both are to be govern'd with respect to the Spirits or Salts, or Oyl to be separated from the watry or earthy Part: That the too intense Heat may not burn or taint the Water, or break the Vessel, and that the too remiss may not leave behind a large part of the Spirits, Salts or Oyls.

All these various Methods of *Separating* by *Distilling*, *Boyling*, *Infusing* are as easily Practis'd by the *Servants*, as the *Electuaries*, *Syrups*, *Confections*, *Trochs*, *Pills*, *Unguents* and *Plaisters* are now the Entertainment of private Families in the Country, who bestow their Care and Medicines on their distemper'd Neighbours.

PREPARATIONS
*Galenical and Chymical, now
 in use, with the Prices in
 the Apothecary's Shop.*

IN the View which will be made of the *Distill'd Waters*, and the Compositions and the *Chymical Preparations* contain'd in the *London Dispensatory*, you will be surpriz'd that so large a Number are condemn'd by the present Neglect and Disuse. From the Goodness and Prices of these retain'd in the present Practice, you will observe, That they are sufficient to amuse the People, and support their Reputation by the Rates they are valued at when Mixt, and hid from the Knowledge of the Patient in the Dose, and cover'd by the Affected Encomiums of the Terms of Art in the Bill.

The Simple Waters.

Of these *Waters* One Hundred and Fifty are appointed to be *Distill'd*. The greatest part

part of them are not now prepar'd. The Physicians are very often passing their Censure upon them, that they are of no Use, but to increase the Bulk of the Julep with the *Hot and Compound Waters.* The *Milk Water* is now usually order'd for that Design, and because as much Money can be procur'd from the Patient from it, as from all the vast Varieties of the others; this in the usual Practice almost supplies the Place of all the others.

They Corrupt in a little time, which they discover by their being Musty or Mothy: Others are kept open and unstop'd, and presently lose all the small Vertues they are pretended to have, at their first drawing. They are as Cordial and Spirituous, as the Water stagnating in the Ditch, or as dead Bear, or Wine, which has some Months been expos'd to the Air.

All the *bitter and restraining* Plants cannot Communicate any Vertue to the *Water*, for these Qualities are not to be forc'd to rise in these or the Hot Waters; as *Rhubarb, Aloes, Jalap* or the *Jesuits Powder*, will not give a *Water* impregnated by *Distillation* with their purgative or the other Qualities.

The *cooling Acid* Plants will not make the *Water* of any use to cool or extinguish the Heat of Fevers. The *Water* will be heated by the Fire, and cannot pretend to equal the *Water* from the Spring.

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The *Mucilaginous* Plants have their *Gelly* broken by *Distilling*, and are as useles, as the formerly pretended Waters from *Snails*, or *Vipers*, or from the *Flesh* of *Capons* and *Pheasants*.

As they are not able to preserve themselves many Months, they are by being *Elementary* and *Simple* without *Mixture* ungrateful to the *Stomach*, vappid and paling to it. They remain there *Crude* and *Oppressive*, and cannot afterwards move themselves from the *Blood* neither by *Sweat* or *Urine*.

The *Aromatick* and *Acrid*, and the *Hot Scorbutilical Plants*, and the *Fetid* will make the *Simple Water* tast a little of those *Qualities*. But they are an *Amusement* and *Imposition*, which shall be more fully treated of in another *Place*, and do not equal either in *Smell*, *Tast* or *Vertue*, the *Tincture* of these *Plants* made by *Infusion* either *Cold* or with *Heat*, in the *Water* of the *Spring*.

The late corrected *Dispensatories* of *Holland* and *Paris* advise but few *Simple Waters*, as of *Carduus*, *Fennel*, *Hyssop*, *Marjoram*, *Baum*, *Spear-Mint*, *Parsly*, *Penny-Royal*, *Rue*, of the *Flowers* of *Lavender*, *Roses*, and the *Lime-Tree*. If you add *Orange-Flower-Water*, of *Camomil-Flowers*, of *Cowslips*, *Elder-Flowers* and red *Poppy*, *Meadow-Sweet*, *Black-Cherries*. *Mugwort*, you will have a large Collection
to

to please your Fancy in Compounding Ju-
leps; but the Stomach, the Blood and Spi-
rits shall be better pleas'd and strengthned
with the *Infusions* or *Tinctures* made in the
Water of the Fountain.

The *Simple Milk Water* may be drawn sweet
and well scented at any time of the Year, to
serve as a Vehicle for the other Waters of
the stronger sorts, or to receive any *Spirits*,
Tinctures, or *Oyls dissolv'd in Sugar*.

The *Price* of all, except two of them, is
very *Low*, being bought at *six Pence* the
Pint.

The Compound Waters.

There are *Twenty Eight Appointed*. Whereof
there are now in use those of *Gentian*, *Worm-*
wood, *Angelica*, *Horse-Radish*, *Peiomy*, *Plague-Wa-*
ter, *Hysterical*, *Mirabilis*, *Stevens's*, of the
Earth-Worms, *Snails*, *Treacle-Water*, the *Be-*
zoardick, and of *Lavender*. They are *Sold*
in the *Shop* at *Two Shillings* the *Pint*, except
the *Two last* at a greater Value, but you may
compute your Expence, if you will Charge
your Self with more than one *Penny* at a
time, by the number of the *Ounces* you will
take.

They are now made of the *Spirits* of *Me-*
lazes or *Mault*, instead of *Spirit* of *Wine*, the
Differences of which are not yet fully *De-*
termin'd, but they give you no part of the
Ver-

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Vertues of many of the *Ingredients*, and of the others only a small part of the *Oyl*, which divided by the *Spirits* offends the *Stomach*, and makes the *Wind* and *Flatulencies* the *Waters* are taken for and pretended to subdue.

The Spirits.

They are the *Spirits* of *Melazes* and *Mault* Distill'd from *Wormwood*, and *Angelica*, *Bauns*, *Mints*, *Rosemary Flowers*, *Clary*, *Caraway-Seeds*, *Juniper-Berries*, the *Peels* of *Citrons*, *Oranges* and *Lemmons*.

They are Sold at *Two Shillings* the *Pint*, and warm the *Julep* and the *Stomach* in small *Quantities*. But the *Tinctures* of them in *Simple Milk Water* or *Wine*, or the *Spirit* of *Wine* will afford a *Cordialness*, which will revive the *Spirits* and the *Blood*, and support the *Stomach* much longer, and prevent the necessity of returning so soon to the use of them.

The Tinctures.

The *Tinctures* of *Saffron* and *Castor* are Sold, the first *six Pence*, the other *One Shilling* the *Ounce*, in which there are *Five hundred and sixty Drops*, which discovers the *Price* of *Twenty, Thirty* or *forty Drops*.

Medicated Wines.

The *Steel Wine* at three Shillings the Pint, the other are disus'd.

The *Vomitive Infusion* at the same Price.

Medicated Vinegars.

There are *Seven* appointed, but they are now neglected, because the strong Acid of Vinegar depresses and destroys the Vertues of the Aromatick and volatile Plants, and is of a Quality directly opposite to the Plants, which overcome the sharp Humours in the Stomach, and raise the heat and ferment of the Blood.

Decoctions.

The *Decoction of Epithymum*, and the *Traumatick* or *Vulnerary*, are not now Esteem'd, the latter giving place to the *Decoctions* of the *Woods*, in which fewer Ingredients are Prescrib'd to better purpose.

The common *Decoction* for *Glysters* is made of the most common Herbs and Flowers and Seeds.

The *Pectoral Decoction* is made of the cheapest Ingredients, as is the *Purging Decoction* of *Gereon*, and the *Stomachick bitter Infusion* without, or *Purging* with *Sena*. The trouble

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trouble of the Boyling makes in these the greatest Pretence to the *Prise*.

The Simple Alterative Syrups.

There is a large *Rabble* of about Forty of these brought together, Use has disbanded the greatest part of them.

They are hardly allowable in the *Practice* of *Physick*, being made of *Sugar*, which is clogging and windy in the Stomach, fermentative in the Bowels, and the greatest corrupter of the Blood, even in Health, if too often us'd.

They are recommended for this Reason, that a Powder or other less pleasant Ingredient may be cover'd, and better swallow'd in a Syrup.

Their softness and sliminess makes them tolerable in small Quantities in the Distilling sharp Catarrhs, and the fretting of the Salts or Gravel in the Kidneys and Bladder, but there are other Medicines more beneficial and less injurious, than Syrups will prove if too long continued.

The Heat of the Fire evaporates and wasts the Vertues of the volatile and finer parts of the Cordial and Spirituous Simples.

The effects of the *Bitter* Medicines are destroy'd by the *Sweetness* of the *Sugar*.

The *Astringent* are made of no use from the *Laxative* and *Purging Qualities* of the *Sugar.*

The stronger Acids and the strongest Mixtures of the Spicy and Aromatick will retain their Tasts and their Powers; but all the other are overcome and subdued by this vegetable Salt, as the Flesh is corroded, and wasted by lying (in the long Voyages) many Months in Salt.

There are now in use, *Rasberries*, dry'd *Roses*, *Ground Ivy*, *Vinegar*, *Barberries*, *Maiden-Hair*, *Clove-July-Flowers*, *Red-Poppies*, *Balsamick*, *Pomegranates*, *Quinces*, of the *Juices* of *Citrons*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, and their *Peels*, *Cinamon*, *Coral.*

They are us'd in *Juleps* to give the Colour, but the Eye of the Attendant is more pleas'd than the Palate or Stomach of the Patient, who, especially in Fevers, nauseates the fulsome Sweetness of many of them.

They are sold at Four Shillings the Pint, except *Coral*, *Cinamon*, *Quinces* and *Balsamick*, which are something dearer. You may observe there are Thirty two large Spoonfuls, in a Pint, and consider how many you will take to make the Expence troublesome to you.

The Compound Alterative Syrups.

Of these there are *Forty* Prescrib'd, but *Twelve* now retain'd in Service, viz. of *Gum-Ammo.*

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Ammoniack, Mugwort, Betony, Quinces, Fijubs, Poppies, Baum, Mint, Myrtle-Berries, Mouseear, Peony, and of the five Roots,

They are as useles. and are as hurtful as the Simple Syrups, and may have good Effects, when they are given with another very good Medicine.

They are sold at the same Rates with the other.

The Purging Syrups.

There are *Ten* Compound purging Syrups appointed, which with many of the Simple have given place to two or three.

Most of them lose all their Viutue, before the Seasons of making them return, as the *Syrup of Peach Flowers, and Roses Purging, and Violets.* The powerful Qualities of the *Buckthorn* support it against the *Sugar.* This is sold at two Pence the *Ounce,* as the *Roses* and *Violets* are at three Pence, and that of *Peach Flowers* six Pence, as of *Rhubarb,* when the Price is dear. But this of *Rhubarb,* and the *Syrup of Sena,* which may be made at all Seasons, will make the other, which are more corruptible, unnecessary and disus'd.

The Honies.

There are *Sixteen* of these; but we only use that of *Rasberries* and *Roses* in *Gargarisms,*
and

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and the *Simple Oxymel*, and with *Squills* at three Pence the *Ounce*.

Juices evaporated to the consistence of Honey.

There are *Twelve* of these *Robs*, but that of *Quinces* and *Elderberries* are at this time only Esteem'd. The *Prices* as of the *Syrups*.

Lohocs.

There are *Nine* of these *Mixtures* made with *Syrups* and *Honey*, but the *Healing Lohoc* only retains its Use. The *Price* about two *Shillings* the *Pound*.

Roots, and Peels, and Flowers condited.

A very large *Catalogue* of these is order'd to be *Preserv'd* by *Sugar*, but this belongs rather to the *Confectioners Trade*, of whom they are all usually Bought. The *Physicians* advise them chiefly to cover an unpleasent *Medicine*. The *Sugar* destroys the *Vertues* of all of them, which are not strongly *Tasted* or *Aromatic*. Those of most Use are *Eryngo-Roots*, *Angelica*, *Elecampane*, *Ginger*, *Zedary*, the *Peels* of *Citrons*, *Oranges*, *Lemons*, and some of the *Seeds*.

The *Prices* do not much exceed the *Value* of the *Sugar*. When you *Estimate* their use

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in Physick, you must observe how much of the Flavour, or Taste remains.

The Conerves.

Of the *Forty Eight* these only have any Value at this time, *viz.* of *Wormwood, Scurvygrass, Eyebright, Flowers of Betony, Borage, Marigolds, Clove-July-Flowers, Rosemary, Cowslips, Damask and Red-Roses, Sage, Lilly of the Vallies.*

The Herb or Flower is only the fourth part of the Mixture. When you have consider'd after Tasting it, how long the tender Flower shall retain any Goodness, when it has lain salted in so much Sugar, you may judge if they are as useful, as they are dear. You may Purchase any one from one Penny to two Pence the *Ounce*, except *Rosemary-Flowers*, and the *Lilly of the Vallies* at four Pence.

There are some Authors, who have accus'd all the Medicines made with Sugar, and earnestly argued their Expulsion or Banishment out of all the Dispensatories. It would prove a very difficult Task to answer the Arguments of that side, and defend the Syrups, either Simple, Alterative, or Compound, or Purging, or the Conditid, or the Conerves, from being concluded Superfluous and Useless, except in the little Quantities, when they are Vehicles to receive and convey the

the good Medicines with less Disgust through the Mouth into the Stomach.

Sugar of Pearl.

It may be only observ'd, That in a *Dram* of it there are only *three Grains* of the *Pearl*.

The Powders.

There are Prescriptions of *Thirty Three Powders*. The now us'd are the *Aromatick* with *Roses*, about six Farthings the *Dose*. The *Gascoin Powder*, worth about two Farthings the *Dose*, if you take it without *Bezoar* and *Pearl*, which add nothing to its Vertue, and to its Price only three or four Pence.

The *Powder of Arum-Roots* at one Penny the *Dose*, as is the *Compound Orris*. That of *Ambergrease* is four Pence or six Pence the *Dose*, but when its appointed without the offensive and disturbing Perfume, one Penny the *Dose*, as is the *Roses of the Abbot*. The *Powders of Gum-Tragacanth*, and the three *Sanders*, and *Haly*, are made almost of the same Ingredients, to which *Sander-Powder* may be added on the occasion, and are worth one Penny the *Dose*.

The Purging Powders.

They are made of *Sena*, and the Spices to warm the Stomach, and are pretended to prevent Gripping, but the value of the *Sena* is not more then two Farthings the *Dose*, and the Spices are of equal Dearness, with those of the Kitching. Of the five Purging Powders only one is of general Use, the other are either little different, or may be improv'd with *Diagrydium* in the Proportion judg'd necessary. The *Powder* is one Penny the *Dram*.

The *Warwick-Powder* may be Vomitive when kept too long from the *Diaphoretick* Antimony, and is worth one Penny the *Dram*,

The Electuaries.

Of Twenty Seven, none are us'd but the *Confection* of *Chermes*, the *Dose* three Pence: Of *Sassafras*, the *Dose* below a Penny: Of *Bay-Berries*, at two Farthings: Of *Hyacinth*, an absurd Compositioun of *Stones*, three Pence. The *Treacle* of the *Four Ingredients*, below one Farthing. *Venice-Treacle*, *Diascordium*, *Mithridate*, *London-Treacle*, *Philoneum Persicum*, and *Romanum* are but one Penny the *Dose*, or about six Pence the *Ounce*.

Electuaries

Electuaries Purging.

Of the *Twenty Five*, *Seven* are retain'd. *Caryocostinum* is sold at six Pence the Ounce. *Diaprunum*, at three Pence. *Catholicon* at the same; as *Hamech* and *Lenitive*, and of the Juice of *Roses*. *Hiera Picra*, eighteen Pence Ounce, that is in the Dose about two or three Farthings.

Purging Pills.

There are the Receipts of *Thirty Three*. The *Aleopbagine*, *Aloes Rosata*, the greater and lesser *Cochy Pills*, of the *Two Ingredients*, the *Fetid*, *Mastich*, of *Rudius*, *Ruffus*, the *Stomach* with the *Gums*, of *Amber* and of *Tartar* are sold at four Pence the *Dram*. and at the lower Price in a larger Quantity.

The Opiate Pills.

The *Styrax Pills* and *Landanum* are of the lowest Value; the first of five or ten Grains, the other of one or two make the Expence of two Farthings.

The Trochs.

They are design'd to preserve the *Powders*,
I 2 they

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they chiefly are made of, from Exhaling their Vertues. They are mixt with Gums dissolv'd, or Syrups or Sugar dissolv'd. Of the *Thirty Two* the *White* and *Black* are sold at two Pence the *Ounce*: The *white Trochs* of *Rhases*, at one Penny the *Dram*. Of *Winter-Cherries*, *Amber*, *Gordonius*, *Myrrh*, *Hysterick*, at two Pence the *Dram*.

Oyls by Expression.

The *Oyl* of *Sweet* and *Bitter Almonds*, and *Linseed*, are three Pence the *Ounce*.

Of *Mace*, *Nutmegs*, are four Pence the *Dram*.

Simple Oyls by Infusion and Decoction.

Of almost *Forty* the present Practice contents its self with the *Oyl* of *Roses*, *Wormwood*, *Chamomil*, *St. Johns wort*, *Jasmin*, *Earth-worms*, *Myrtleberries*, *Water-Lillies*, *Rue*, *Savin*, *Elder-Flowers*, which are sold at two Pence the *Ounce*.

The Compound Oyls.

Of *Twenty Three* two only remain in Use, the *Exeter* and *Compound St. Johns wort*, at two Pence the *Ounce*.

Lucatellus's Balsam, at four Pence the *Ounce* makes the *Dose* two Farthings.

Balsamum

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Balsamum Polychrestum, at eighteen Pence the Ounce, if the *Sarsa* shall be rejected as an useless *Ingredient*, the *Gum Guiaci* being a very cheap *Medicine* will afford the *Dose* at one Penny.

The Unguents.

Of *Thirty* about *Twelve* are us'd, at the Rate of two Pence the Ounce, some more.

The more Compound Ointments.

Of *Twenty Five*, *Seven* are made and sold at the same Price.

Plaisters.

There are *Fifty One* Prescrib'd, but only *Sixteen* are thought useful or necessary. They are sold at two Pence the Ounce, except the *Blistering Plaisters* at three Pence, and the *Oxyroceum* at eight Pence.

The Oyls by Distillation.

They are of *Wormwood*, four Pence the Dram: Of *Majorum*, of *Mint*, of *Sage* and *Savin*, eight Pence the Dram; of *Rue Laven-der*, *Chomomil-Flowers* one Shilling and six the Dram.

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The Oyl from the *Seeds of Anise, Caraways, Fennel, Juniper-Berries* are *Three Pence the Dram. Of Cloves Eight Pence.*

The Oyl of *Rhodium* at *three Shillings the Dram,* of *Sassafras Three Pence the Dram;* of *Cinamon two Pence a Drop.*

The Oyl of *Guaiacum* is *six Farthings the Dram,* of *Amber two Pence.*

The *Dram* of Oyl contains *One Hundred Drops.* They are very volatile, Hot, or rather a Flame Condens'd, and they are therefore advis'd in *Boles* or *Juleps*, being dissolv'd by Sugar in the small Proportion of *One, Two or Three Drops.*

The *Doses* therefore of all these Oyls except that of *Cinamon* are of the lowest Value imaginable: You may use them often within the Expence of a *Penny.*

You may run over the vast Numbers of these Galenical Preparations and Compositions, as they are improperly styl'd. They are almost Seven Hundred, to be kept till they corrupt, and be view'd as the old rusty and rotten Weapons of an antient Armory. They are now reduc'd to, and the Shop is suppos'd to be made up with about one hundred and fifty. But if the insipid Simple Waters, and the fiery ungrateful Compound Waters shall be thrown aside; and Simple Milk Water, with five or six Cordial Tinctures shall be kept for use, and the other Tinctures appointed by the Physitian,
with

with respect to the Circumstances of his Patient. If only three or four Syrups, and Conserves, and Powders, and Pills, and Oyls, and Oynments, and Plaisters in that Number, in imitation of the Prudence and Integrity of the foreign Physicians, who have contracted their Dispensatories, shall be order'd in the most rational and efficacious Forms, to receive the Additions of all the natural Powders, Balsams, Gums, or the Chymical Medicines; The Apothecary will have his Trouble and Expence very much lessen'd, the Patient will have his Diseases much sooner Cur'd, and his Life much better preserv'd.

The Chymical Medicines.

They are the remains of a prodigious Number of Chymical Preparations, which have been, after they had deluded and destroy'd the greatest Numbers of the Afflicted with all the different Distempers, reserv'd as the most Innocent or the most Useful.

They are of great Use in the Hands of a Physician, who knows what Effects they will have in small Doses on the Stomach, the Spirits and the Blood.

Their Uses are very considerable to Amuse the Minds of the People, with an assur'd Expectation of Relief from the Magnify'd pretended Power of the Preparations by Fire against all the Feebleness of the Spi-

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rits, and the last concluding Coldness of Death. And their Titles are very necessary to keep up the Fallacy of the Dearness of Medicines: Every Chymical Grain or Drop are the Bezoar and the Pearl, to deceive the People into an Opinion of their Value.

But you will be able to Comprehend, That the Price of the Dose of *Manna* will furnish you with Twenty Doses of many Chymical Medicines, and those too the most valued and admir'd for their Goodness and Effects.

The *Spirits* and *Tinctures* afford from the Ounce Four Hundred and Fifty Drops. If they are advis'd to Ten, Fifteen or Twenty Drops in one Dose, you will discern, whether your Cost rises to the Value of a Farthing.

The Spirits.

Spirit of Hartshorn, One Shilling the Ounce.

The volatile Oleose Spirit, the Spirit of Salt Armoniack Distill'd with Salt of Tartar, the same Price.

The Acid Spirits.

The *Spirits* of Niter, Salt, and Vitriol, and Sulphur Plain, and the Spirit of Tartar, are each Six Pence the Ounce; or Dulcis'd one Shilling.

The

The Vinous Spirits.

Spirit of Wine rectify'd, three Pence the Ounce.

Hungary-water, and Spirit of Saffron, and that of Castor, one Shilling each the Ounce.

The Tinctures.

The Tinctures of Castor, Saffron, Steel, Salt of Tartar, the Elixirs Proprietatis, are of one Shilling the Ounce.

The Tinctures of Myrrh, Balsam of Sulphur with Turpentine, and the Sacra with Spirit of Wine, are but eight Pence the Ounce.

The Tinctura Sacra with Sherry or White-wine are three Pence.

The Tincture of Opium, or Liquid Laudanum, with Spirit of Wine or Canary, are of the value of one Shilling the Ounce, and of the Penny Dose.

The volatile Salts

Are of Hartshorn, Sal Armoniack, and Amber, at one Shilling the first, and six Pence the second the Ounce. The last is of one Shilling the Dram. If the Dose in this shall be two Pence, the two other may be computed at two or three Farthings.

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The Flowers.

Those of *Sal Armoniack*, are *one Shilling* the Ounce. Those of *Sulphur* *one Penny*. Those of *Benjamin* *two Shilling* the Dram. The Dose of the last may be *four Pence*, of the first *one or two Farthings*, the other as the greatest Part of the most useful Medicines, afford many Doses at the Expence of a *Farthing*.

The fixt Salts.

The *fixt Salt* of *Tartar* *six Pence*, and *Wormwood*, and *Broom* are at *one Shilling* the Ounce, and are of the number of the *Penny Doses*.

Calcin'd Harts-horn and *Ivory*, may be plac'd with those at *one Penny* the Ounce, the latter at *thrice as much*. They make the white *Decoction*, which can be lessen'd in its value, from no other regard, but its *Cheapness*.

The Salts.

Niter purify'd and *sal Prunella*, at *one or two Pence* the Ounce, make the Dose very much below a *Farthing*.

The Salt of *Vitriol* at *nine Pence* the Ounce, makes the Dose about *one Penny*.

Creame of Tartar, at *two Pence* the Ounce, is one of the *Farthing Doses*.

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The *Salt of Lead*, at one *Shilling* the *Ounce*, is in the *Dose* very *Cheap*, being given to eight or ten *Grains*.

The *Tartar Viriolate* is six *Farthings* the *Dram*.

The *Tartar with Steel*, at one *Penny* the *Dram*, serves for three *Doses* or more.

The *Extracts*.

That of the *Bark*, is six *Pence* the *Dose*.

That of *Saffron*, about six *Pence*. Of *Gen-tian*, *Centry*, three *Pence* the *Dram*.

The *Resins*.

Those of *Jalap* and *Scammony*, at nine *Pence* the *Dram*, the sixth part of which may be the *Dose*, but the *Resin of Guaiacum* is cheaper.

The *Preparations of Antimony*.

Bezoar mineral, at nine *Pence* the *Dram*, or two *Pence* the *Dose*.

Diaphoretick Antimony, at two *Pence* the *Dram*, makes three *Doses*.

Emetick Tartar, at one *Penny* the *Dram*, makes 6 or 8 *Doses*.

The *Powders of Mercury*.

Athiops mineral, at two *Pence* the *Dram*, makes five or six *Doses*.
Cin

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Cinnabar at two Pence the *Dram*, makes 4 or 6 *Doses*.

Calomel or *Mercurius dulcis*, at two Pence the *Dram*, make three or four *Doses*.

The *White Precipitate*, and the *Red*, and the *Turbith* of two, three and four Pence the *Dram*, make about eight or ten *Doses*.

The Powders of Steel.

Steel prepar'd with *Vinegar*, or with *Sulphur*, three Pence the *Ounce*, the *Crocus Astringent* or *Aperitive*, three Pence the *Dram*. The *Doses* of all which are not of many *Grains*, or of the Value of one *Farthing*.

The Preparations of *Tin*, *Lead*, *Copper*, are of the vilest Prices.

You may place your selves at the proper distance, and cast your Eyes upon all these Instruments of Life and Death, which are every one able to save, and every one able to destroy. They are cheap enough to be given to the Poor, and in the Hands of an Artist, are able to impoverish the Rich and Wealthy. You may imagine you are with the *Contemplantes* of *Lucian*, the Gazers on and Observers of Mankind. *Mercury* and *Charon* had rais'd many high Mountains upon one another; from the Top of the last, they saw Men at a distance like Ants, and the other smaller Insects, running here and there

there in great Hurry, cheating and stealing from one another, Killing and Destroying under the Masks of Sincerity and Friendship; in other Places Robbing and Murthering in the less brutish and less pernicious Appearances of War. And you may conceive how effectual these little Things are in the Hands of a careless Physician, and ignorant Empirick, by reflecting on the Fate of *Anacreon*. Our Mr. *Cowley* laments the Accident of his Death from a Grape-stone, and observes, that the left Hand of Death can act with it as powerfully, as the right Hand of *Jupiter* can dart his Lightning. That their Power is very great, when they are us'd as the Tools of Fourbery and Pillage, will appear to you, when you reflect on your many Experiences of two or three Penny worth of these, being convertible into so many Pounds or Guineas. 'Tis true, this must be done by Composition and Mixture, in which the Cheap Ingredients are carefully hid. Bnt two of them put together have the force of an Army. The two will perform as much as fifty, or a hundred collected together in one of the very old Medicines, or these, though neglected, of our more Modern Impostors of the last Age, because two or three will effect the great End of procuring the *Guineas*, as well in the Sum Total.

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These Simples and Preparations may be joyn'd and mixt together by any careful Hand, and by some innocent Vehicle rendered pleasant to the Stomack, although no Apothecary be at Hand.

In which case, for general Instruction, we shall give a small Collection of Prescripts, useful in most common Cases, from the late excellent Collection of the very Learned Doctor *Fuller*. The Character of every one of them, is supported by his judicious Comment or Account of their Operations and Vertues. You will excuse the Handful now presented you, being directed to that well-stor'd Magazine of the best Prescriptions of the Modern Practice.

A

A small Collection of
P R E S C R I P T I O N S

Which may be Compounded
by the Family.

The Proportions of the Ingredients are not set down, because that must be regulated according to the Age and Constitution of the Patient. But your Physician will readily acquaint you with it.

A Cephalick Draught.

Water of Black Cherry, of Rue, Peiony Compound, with Tincture of Castor and Spirit of Lavender, make a Haustus to excite and actuate the Spirits. The Expence two Pence.

A Cardiac Haustus.

Baum-water and Barly, Cinnamon and Plague-water, make a Draught to raise the motion of the Blood.

As

An Alexiterial Haustus.

A Milk-water, with Tincture of Saffron, and the Tincture of Contrayerva, to support the Spirits and Blood in malignant Fevers.

An Anti-Febrile Haustus.

Damask Rose-water, Rhenish-wine, Juice of Orange, with Cinnamon-water; to temperate the heat in Inflammations and bilious Fevers. These may be valued at one or two Pence a Piece.

To the same purpose Spring Water boyled, Syrup of Violets, or Wood-Sorrel, with some Drops of Spirit of Sulphur; at a lower Price.

A restringent Haustus.

The Decoction of burnt Harts-horn, Mint-water, Cinnamon-water, Syrup of dry'd Roses, Diacordium, make a Draught to moderate the violence of Diarrheas.

Milk-water, Barley, Cinnamon compound, Gentian and Wormwood, Syrup of Lemons, and Salt of Wormwood, with Liquid Laudanum, to cure violent Vomitings.

A Milk-water, Penny-royal, Hyssop, with Tincture of Liquorice and Saffron, and Oyl
of

of Aniseeds dissolv'd in Sugar, to allay the hot sharp Defluxions. These do not exceed the price of the former.

Red Poppy-water, and the Syrup with Sal Prunellæ, to allay the Thirst and to abate the Pain in Pleurisies, of the lowest price.

Elder-flower-water, Gentian and Earth-worm-water, Tincture of Salt of Tartar, Spirit of Scurvy-grass and Elixir Proprietatis Tartariz'd, to correct the acid Humours of the Stomach.

Sherry, Mirabilis-water, Syrup of Quinces, Oyl of Cloves and Nutmegs, with Venice-Treacle, to strengthen the Stomach in Vomiting and loss of Appetite, the Dose one or two Pence.

A Milk-water, Oxymel of Squills, to cool the heat of the Blood and promote Expectoration.

Juice of Chermes, Syrup of Clove-*July*-Flowers, Oyl of Nutmegs and Cloves, mixt with Sugar, make a Mixture to be taken to one Spoonful to revive in Faintings.

Cinnamon-water, Syrup of Myrtles, Bole Armoniack, Diascordium, Oyl of Cloves and Laudanum, to strengthen the Bowels, compose the Disorders of the Spirits, and by opening the Pores divert the Humours in violent Purgings.

Red Coral powder'd, Salt of Wormwood, and Juice of Lemons, with strong Cinnamon-water, against the most violent Vomiting,

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two or three Spoonfuls is the Dose. The Expencc in these will be about a Penny.

Mixtures.

Water of Lime-Tree-Flower, Syrup of Stechas, Diacodium, Spirit of Sal Armoniack, to repress the violent Disorders of the Spirits, and discuss the Flatulencies in Convulsive Cases.

Tincture of *Asaferida*, of Galbanum, and Castor and Spirit of Sal Armoniack, or Harts-horn, Oyl of Amber; make a Mixture, of which twenty or thirty Drops to be given in the hysterical Disorders.

Oyl of Juniper-berries dissolv'd in the Yolk of an Egg, with Balsamick Syrup, one Spoonful to be given in Colicks, for the Stone or Gravel, to compose the flatulent Convulsions of the Intestines, and cleanse the Kidneys and Ureters.

Oyl of sweet Almonds, Syrup of Althea, Barley-water, Sal Prunellæ, to correct the pungent salt Humours, and give a more free passage to the Urine.

Spirit of Scurvy-grass, of compound Lavender, of Castor, Elixir Proprietatis Tartaris'd, chymical Oyl of Sassafras, Nutmegs, Cloves. Thirty Drops in a proper Wine to attenuate the Blood, give a stronger Motion to the Spirits, and remove the

Ob-

Obstructions of the Nerves. The Dose not above one Penny.

Boles.

Goscon-Powder, Saffron powder'd, Syrup of the Rinds of Oranges, if without Pearl and Bezoar, the price may be two Pence.

Extract of Steel, Balm of Gilead, Conserve of red Roses, to strengthen the Stomach, and make the Blood more florid. The price two Pence.

Rhubarb, Oyl of Cinnamon, Diascordium; the sam'd Medicine in a Diarrhea. This may be valued at four Pence.

Powder of Jalap, *Mercurius dulcis*, Oyl of Anise-Seeds, Lenitive Electuary, the most efficacious Purge, at two or three Pence.

Root of *Virginia* Snakeweed powder'd, Venice Treacle, Oyl of Nutmegs, Liquid Laudanum, the most Alexipharmack Sweetener, at two Pence.

The Conserve of red Roses, of Quinces, of Nutmegs condited, Syrup of Chermēs, Syrup of Coral, Crocus of Steel, to prevent Abortion, at two Pence.

Conserve of red Roses, Diascordium, Bole, Dragons Blood, Pomegranate Flowers, Syrup of dry'd Roses, to the same purpose, at one Penny.

Mr. *Boyles*, of the Seeds of white Poppies, of Henbane; Syrup of red Poppies, and Con-

R 2 serve

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ferve of red Roses, to mollify and increffate the sharp thin Serum in spitting of Blood; two or three of these Boles are one Penny.

Conferve of Rue, Venice-Treacle, Camphire, Oyl of Amber, in the disorder'd Motions of the Spirits, the Dose one Penny.

The Conferve of the Rind of Oranges, Ginger condited, Saffaphras Electuary, the Syrap of Chermes, chymical Oyl of Nutmegs, to warm and corrobate the Stomach, and raise the Motion of the Blood, the Dose one Penny.

Peiony Root powder'd, Cinnabar of Antimony, Nutmeg condited, compound Syrup of Peiony, chymical Oyl of Rosemary or Sage, to confirm and raise the Spirits, the Dose two Pence.

Conferve of Wormwood, Crabs-Eyes, Chalk, Oyl of Mint, Syrap of Quinces, to correct the Crudities of the Stomach, when it Nauseats or Vomits, the Dose one Penny.

Conferve of red Roses, the common, Balsam of Sulphur Terebinthinate or with Anise-seeds; in Catarrhs, when salt and sharp, the Dose one Penny.

Conferve of Rosemary flowers, Ginger condited, Millepedes powder'd, Orris-roots, Hony, to move the thick viscous Phlegm, and promote Expectoration, the Dose one Penny.

Sena powder'd, Creme of Tartar, Pulp of Prunes, Syrup of Roses solutive, the Dose one Penny.

Conserve of Wormwood, Scurvy-grass, Ginger condited, Rust or Steel powder'd, Oyl of Cloves or Sassafras, Syrup of Orange Peel, to raise the Blood in Cachectical Diseases, the Dose one Pennp.

The Jesuits Powder, Japan Earth, Balsam of Peru, Oyl of Nutmegs, Syrup of red Poppies. In Agues, the Dose two or three Pence.

Conserve of Scurvy-grass, the Pulp of Currants, Arum Powder compounded, Winterane Bark, Oyl of Sassafras, Syrup of Elder. In the cold Scurvy, to invigorate the Blood, and expell its Impurities by Perspiration and Urine.

Conserve of Hips and Wood-sorrel, red Coral powder'd and Ivory, and Harts-horn, Salt of Tartar, Syrup of Coral. In the hot Scurvy, it temperates the Blood, the Dose of these one Penny.

Vomits.

The Emetick Infusion, or Turbith Mineral, or the Emetick Tartar with a Syrup, are each but one Penny the Dose.

Pills.

The Pills of Ruffus, Rudijs, Tartar, and Cochy may be improv'd with Calamel, Resin of Jalap and Scammony, and aromatiz'd with 2 or 3 Drops of a chymical Oyl, at the lowest Expence in the Dose, of one or two Pence.

Fetid Pills, Resin of Jalap, Castor, Salt of Amber, and Oyl of Amber, Spirit of Lavender compounded, to make Revulsions from the Brain in Lethargies, Palsies, &c. The Dose of these may be three Pence.

The Pills of the two Ingredients, with Mercurius dulcis, Laudanum and Diacodium. In Colicks, in the obstinate stoppage of the Intestines, the Dose two Pence.

Gambogia dissolv'd in Vinegar, Oyl of Juniper, Mithridate. In the Dropsie of the Belly, the Dose one Penny.

Bole Armoniack, Dragons blood, red Coral, Amber, Mastich, Crocus of Steel, Oyl of Cinnamon, Turpentine. To cure Fluxes of the Bowels, and give the Blood a more firm Consistence. The Dose two Pence with the Oyl, without it many Doses at that Rate.

Millepedes, Gum Ammoniack, Flowers of Benjamin, Saffron powder'd, with Balsam of Peru, made up into a Mass of Pills with common Balsam of Sulphur to be us'd in

Chro-

Chronical and Scrophulous Coughs. The Dose may be valued at two Pence.

Gum Ammoniack, Aloes, Steel in Rust, or prepar'd with Juice of Lemons, Oyl of Anise seed, Elixir Proprietatis to make up the Mass. They remove the Impurities from the Stomach, and make the Blood more Balsamick and Florid. The Dose at one Penny.

Root of Virginia Snakeweed, Contre-
yerva, Camphire, made into Pills with Di-
ascordium, to be us'd in malignant Fevers.
Many Doses do not cost one Penny.

Crabs Eyes, Sal Prunellæ, Salt of Amber,
Mustard-Seed, Oyl of Anise-Seed with Tur-
pentine, to cleanse the Urinary Passages of
Gravel. The Dose without the Salt of Am-
ber will be a Penny, with it four Pence.

Chamomil Flowers, Diaphoretick Anti-
mony, Salt of Wormwood, Gum Traga-
canth dissolv'd in Chamomil Water to make
Pills of use in many intermitting Fevers.
Many Doses cost not one Penny.

Flowers of Sulphur, Juice of Liquorice,
Sugar-Candy, Balsam of Sulphur; are *Pote-
rius's* Fam'd Pills in sharp and thin Catarrhs.
The Dose not a Farthing.

Savin powder'd, Dittany of Crete, Myrrh,
Galbanum, Gum Ammoniack, Asa Fetida,
with Syrup of Mugwort made into Pills, to
revive the Motion of the Blood, and promote
its Despumation. Many Doses cost not one
Penny.

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Cinamon, Nutmegs powder'd, Cloves, volatile Salt of Sal Armoniack, Oyl of Amber, made with Syrup of Chermes into Pills, to support and raise the Spirits in Faintings. The Dose one Penny.

Purging Potion.

Jalap Root powder'd, Ginger, Creme of Tartar in White-wine with Syrup of Buckthorn, worth two Pence, beside the Wine.

The Purging Syrup of Rhubarb.

Rhubarb powder'd one Ounce, Cinamon, white Tartar each one Dram, infuse them twenty four Hours in half a Pint of Spring Water, strain it and add half a Pound of Sugar, to be gently heated into a Syrup.

The Purging Syrup of Sena.

Sena two Ounces, Anise-seeds and Rhenish Tartar each half an Ounce, Spring Water one Pint. Infuse them twelve Hours, then Boyl it gently, strain it and add one Pound of Sugar to be heated into the Syrup. The Cost of this will be about eight Pence; of the other, as the present Price of Rhubarb.

Balsamick Tincture.

Balm of Gilead, of Capivy, of Tolu and Peru,

Peru, with Spirit of Wine, dissolve them in a moderate Heat. The Dose is thirty Drops in a proper Liquor, to heal the Lungs and the Passages of Urine, when corroded by the Saltness of the Humours.

Juice of Liquorice one Ounce, Cochineal two Scruples, to be digested in a Quart of Canary, to promote the Expectoration of Phlegm. Your Ingredients will cost you six Pence.

Gentian Root four Ounces, a Quart of Canary. The Infusion strengthens the Stomach, and removes Cholical Pains, the Gentian costs four Pence.

Sena three Ounces, Rhubarb one Ounce, Scammony a Dram and half to be Infus'd in two Quarts of Spirit of Wine.

Rhubarb two Ounces to be Infus'd in a Quart of Canary or Spirit of Wine. The two Fam'd Medicines in Cholicks.

Infusions in Wine.

Of Sena two Ounces, Tartar three Drams, White-wine a Quart, with four Ounces of Spirit of Wine. Purging. The Ingredients Pence. 2-2

Two Ounces of Filings of Steel, the Juice of eight Lemons and Oranges; after twenty four Hours Infusion, add two Quarts of White-wine, with half an Ounce of Cinnamon, two Drams of Cloves, one Dram of Mace. For opening Obstructions. The

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The Roots of Elecampane, Turmeric, Sugar and Currants each four Ounces, to be Infus'd in two Quarts of Whitewine. for Jaundice.

Scurvy-grass, Horfe-radish-roots, Winteran Bark, to be Infus'd in Sherry. Alterative.

Of Cloves, Galingal, Cubebs, Mace, Nutmegs, Saffron each one Dram, Cochineal half a Dram, to be Infus'd in three Pints of Canary. *Alexiapharmick.*

An Aromatick bitter Decoction.

The Root of Calamus Aromaticus, Gentian, Galingal, Centry, Wormwood, Chamomil and Stechas Flowers, to be Boyl'd in a Quart of Water.

An Astringent Decoction.

The Bark of Pomegranate, Tormentil and Bristfort Roots, with burnt Hartshorn in Spring-water.

A Cephalick Decoction.

Guaiacum, Sassafras, Peiony Root, Sage dry'd, Marjoram, Betony, Stechas Flowers. The low Prices will be observ'd from the Rates of the Ingredients.

The Scarlet Decoction.

Niter half an Ounce, Cochineal one Scruple. Boil them gently with a little Liquorish in three Pints of Spring Water, to be us'd in Inflammatory Fevers.

The Roots of Grass, Fennel, Parsley, each one Ounce, of *Dandelyon* two Ounces; of Currants one Ounce and an half, to be Boyl'd in a Quart of Water, adding two or three Drams of Sal Prunellæ, to be us'd in Pleurifies and the common Putrid Fevers.

For intermitting Fevers.

Chamomil Flowers two Ounces, Cochineal one Scruple: To be Boyl'd in a Quart of Water, adding two Drams of Salt of Wormwood. These three are of the lowest Value.

The Decoction of the Jesuits Powder.

Two Ounces of it to be Boyl'd in three Pints of Water to a Quart, with three Drams of Balsam of Tolu, and half a Dram of Cochineal. This may cure the Ague at the Expence of two Shillings.

The Decoction for a Looseness.

Boyl two Drams of Diascordium in a Pint of Spring-water, adding one or two Ounces of Cinamon-water, and Diascordium.

The

The Decoction for sharpness of Urine.

Gum Araback three Ounces, Boyl'd in a Quart of Spring-water, adding four Ounces of Syrup of Althea.

A Ptisane.

Pearl Barly, Rafins of the Sun, each two Ounces, Anise-Seeds two Drams, to be boyl'd in three Pints of Spring-water.

The Decoction for Malignant Fevers.

Serpentaria Root six Drams, Cochineal half a Dram, to be boyl'd in a Pint and half of Water, adding Venice-Treacle or Diafcardium.

Temperating Decoctions in Fevers.

Pearl Barly one Ounce, Scorzonera Root two Ounces, Sorrel one Ounce, Wood-Sorrel one handful, in three Pints of Water to two, with Syrup of Lemons and Rasberries.

Tamarinds two Ounces, Raisins of the Sun one Ounce, in three Pints of Water to two.

A Purging Ale.

The Roots of sharp Dock twelve Ounces, Polypody four, Horse-Radish two, Ground-Ivy, Water-Cresses, Brook-lime, Scurvy-grafs, each two Handfuls, Sassafras, Juniper-Berries, Coriander-seeds, Liquorice, each one Ounce, Sena six Ounces, Raisins ston'd half a Pound, for four Gallons.

The Infusion for Children.

Rhubarb slic'd two Drams, Liquorice, Anise-seeds, each two Scruples, twenty Raisins ston'd in a Quart of Ale.

The Emulsion most in use is made of blancht Almonds, Cucumbers and white Poppy-seeds, each half an Ounce, Sugar-Candy one Ounce. To these beaten to a Past, add a Quart of the Decoction of Barly.

Mixtures for a Cough.

The white Trochs and Powder of Haly, with Oyl of sweet Almonds and Syrup of Althea.

Conserve of Red Roses two Ounces, of Hips one Ounce, *Lucatellus's* Balsam three Drams, with Syrup of red Poppies.

Syrup of red Poppies, Linseed Oyl each two Ounces, Oil of Anise-Seeds two Drops, Sugar-Candy three Drams.

Garga-

Gargaisms in Fevers and Quinsies.

Decoction of Barley, Hony of Roses, with Sal Prunellæ, or Spirit of Vitriol, to give a sharpness.

After you have compar'd these three Catalogues of the Materials of Physick; the first of Nature's furnishing; the second of those which are now the Furniture of the Shop; and the third the Decompositions or farther Compounding of some Natural, to be mixt with the Artificial, either to render them more grateful to the Patient, or to comply with the Prepossessions of the People, who are loth to part with the Abuses they complain of. And if you estimate in this Place your Expencc, you will easily, or with the assistance of an Accomptant discover, that, after *Manna*, the dearest Medicine, all others which pretend to exceed the Penny in the Dose, are compriz'd in a small number; because they are us'd in the Dose in the lowest Quantities of five, ten, twenty, or thirty Grains. If *Castor* or *Pearl* shall be five Shillings the Ounce, you will have eight Grains for a Penny; or if as sometimes seven Shillings, yet the Dose shall not amount to above three Pence. If twenty Shillings the Pound, as *Rhubarb* some time since, or *Cochineal*, you will have thirty two Grains
for

for one Penny. You may begin to apprehend, that Bezoar and Pearl, are not better than Crabs Eyes and Coral. You may be inform'd, that Balm of Gilead will not serve you to as good purpose as *Lucatellus's* Balsam, or the finest Turpentine; and that Saffron and Salt of Amber are given in the Dose but to very few Grains. That the Syrup of Chermes will be offensive to the Stomach, if you take many Spoonfuls and repeat it often. You may then afford your regard to all the Flowers, Seeds, Leaves, Barks and Roots, to the Gums, Balsams, Alkali Powders, Earths, which have all distinct and specifick Vertues prepar'd by the natural Chymistry; and discern; that if taken in substance, or cookt into any form, they will be in the Dose as low in their Prices, as their Powers have been rais'd by the Characters of their Cures of the most difficult Diseases. The Chymical Preparations are ready for immediate Use. The Spirits of all the Kinds, the Tinctures, the Oyls, the Salts in the few Drops or Grains are below the least of our Coyn, if you will afford the Vehicle or Liquor to take them in Simple Milk-water, or that of the Fountain, or Wine.

You may reflect on the Surgeons Applications to the various Cases he treats. Does he deny you the service of the most Sovereign and healing Plants, or Gums and Balsams, or Chymical Powders and Tinctures?

Their

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Their Vertues are to pass into you from the Fomentations, Unguents, Plaisters, by the more numerous Passages of the Pores, and the Network of all the Skin. The Circulation receives them, and carries them into every Part. They are apply'd sometimes to the divided Vein, or the wounded Nerve, and join themselves instantly with the Blood and Spirits. The Limbs might renew the old Quarrel against the Stomach, if all the high priz'd Medicines were reserv'd for its use, and they who labour to provide its daily Nourishment, were to be contented with the cheaper and the viler sort. He never Importunes you with the sudden rise of the Value of the Drug, and the Preparations of this or the other Remedy. You never blame or suspect him, that he is sparing in the use of them, when he suffers the Cataplasms or Plaisters to lye on the Tumour, or the Dressings in the Ulcers and Wound, till so many Hours are past.

Not many Years since, the Town had discover'd, that their topping Physicians ply'd all the Patients in all Distempers with one or other of the Five Remedies, the Bark, Steel, Opiates, the Preparations of Mercury, or the Acids. What Success they had, Time and the Grave have prevented the present Enquiry. Your Bills may have outliv'd the Treatment; but of the first you cannot expect

pend more in the day than to the value of Six-pence; of the Steel two Pence; of the Opiates, about one Penny; of the Mercurial to the same Proportion. Nor will the *Acid* Method from the *Acid* Spirits, or White-wine Vinegar, or Cream of *Tartar*, or the neutral Salts exceed the Penny. The charge of the Juice of Citrons, Lemons and Oranges, may be computed by themselves.

You may, being now in Health, and having the perfect use of your Reason, adjust and determine the proportions of Medicines you will be able to bear in Sickness; how many times in a day you will take the thirty Grains, and as many Drops of each respective Galenical or Chymical Preparation, to increase your Heat and Thirst, and restlessness in a burning Fever. What advantage you may receive from the insipid distill'd Waters, or the frequent Doses with them of the hot compound Waters and Spirits. We will allow you frequent Draughts of the cooling and temperating Tisanes and Emulsions, or the strengthening and gently warm Infusions or Decoctions. You shall have your Caudles with the sharp acidulate Wines, or the Canary-Poffet. But if you are to be Heated and Sweated in your natural Temper, You may consider how often you would take the dry Powders, or the restless, volatile Spirits, or the chymical

L Tinctures

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Tinctures, made with the Spirit of Melazes and Mault, of which you can bear only twenty or thirty Drops in the Dose. If you are to cool and extinguish the heat, how many Spoonfuls of the Juice of Citrons, Oranges or Lemons, and how many Drops and how often the Acid Spirits of Niter, Vitriol or Sulphur. If you use the more temperate Quenchers of the Fire of the feverish Blood, the Sal Prunellæ, or the Cream of Tartar. You may consider, if you can expend in these one Penny-worth of either in the four and twenty Hours. You may debate with your self, how often you can use the Drops of Laudanum, or the Spoonfuls of Diascordium.

When you Purge after your Recovery from your Fever, you may resolve, if you will have an Hypnotick at Night; (tho' you are dispos'd to Rest, and are prepar'd to Sleep from the Operation of the Medicine;) that a large part of the Matter secreted in the Bowels by the purgative Medicine, may be kept, and mixt with Blood again, the Lacteals being ready in the Colon to receive it.

We will comply with your Inclination to be frequently sipping your Medicines, if you labour under a general Corruption of the Mass of Blood, and a depravation of its whole Mixture, when it is roapy and viscus, or watry, and dispirited: When it is

Languid

Languid and cannot Ferment, or move its own internal Separations to refine it self, *viz.* In the Cacochymies, Jaundice, Dropsies, or Rheumatisms: You must then live on your Physick, and return to it every Hour; but it must be of the Medicinal Aliments, or Alimentary Medicines, which shall at the same time alter and repair, subdue the Vitiated Parts, and support the natural Crasis, which are all as cheap as your simplest Diet. But, if your mind cannot be easie in the use of any vulgar Remedy, how long will you be able to bear the Acid Spirits or the fixt Salts; the viscid Spirits or the Oily, the volatile Spirits or the volatile Salts, which feeling more violent Symptoms, or having your Disease exchange'd for one more Grievous and Difficult?

If you are inclin'd to resent the Refusal, and think your self worthy of the most pompous Preparations, you may recollect, and baffle your prejudic'd Opinion in their Favour, by observing, that the best Advice and Success of the late Physicians, who have by their honest clandestine Artifices preserv'd you, have exploded that old Amusement and Cheat, and have Destroy'd and Buried those Folio Prescriptions of Electuaries and Syrups, by which the Patients in the modish Usage of the Times were oppress'd and taken off.

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The simple Tinctures of Opium, the Bark only prepar'd by the being Powder'd, the volatile Spirits and the Acid unmixt, the Rhubarb, Aloes, and the vomitive Infusion, the Decoction of the burnt Harts-horn, and the Tinctures of Gentian and other Bitters singly, have made the Publick sensible of the more certain Effects of the natural Preparations. And the more intelligent discover their Doubt and their Fear, that the Efficacy of the Medicines does not depend on the large numbers of the Ingredients. And the Crafty Age has wisely consider'd, that it is impertinent to take any other than the nearest way, and that a good Workman works by the fewest and the plainest Tools. For the People can be bubbled and brought to pay the highest Prices for the little Doses, upon the assurance of Bezoar and Pearl being put into every one of the Boles, and by hearing and reading the astonishing Names and Titles given to all the other Forms. This Method effects the great Design as well as if the Remedy took up one whole day to collect and dress the Ingredients, and the Labour of another in the Composition.

'Tis to *Chymistry* we owe the late Discovery, and to Experience from her Advice, the most compleat and most certain Knowledge of the sure Effects of the more simple Medicines. Nature lays open by Her the Principles

ciples and compounding Parts of all the vegetable and animal and mineral Substances, as she does by Anatomy, the Figures, the Places and the Uses, of all the Organs of the Animal Bodies.

She has, being practis'd by Gentlemen of Honour, and Physicians of Integrity, expos'd the impudent Presumptions, and the fraudulent Exactions of all the Chymical Impostors, hardned by the heat of their Furnaces. She glories in her separations of the Spirits from mineral Salts, and the other from Animals, and in her admirable Preparations of the Metals. But she confesses that the Animal Alkalis are destroy'd by her, when converted into useless Magisteries and Precipitates; and that the Earths when calcin'd are corrupted by her Fires; and that the Vegetables in her Extracts, leave behind the grosser and more earthly Parts; the Spirits, the more active, being forc'd to fly away by her Tortures. She owns that all her fixt Salts are of the same kind, being rob'd of all their specificating Vertues, and that her Oyls are all an exalted and closely united Sulphur, and imbodied Fire, which retain only the hardly distinguishable marks of their native Powers, evident to almost every Sense in the Aromatick Plants. But she values herself by the Service she offers to preserve Health and restore Life by her Tinctures, which being made by the

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various Liquors and Menstruums of natural Water, Wine, the Spirits, (Acid, Volatile, and Vinous) can imbibe and extract all those wonderful Mixtures, which Nature has lodg'd in all the Plants. She commends and applauds the Infusions and Decoctions, the Galenical Tinctures, which she imitates, and improves, to the greater Purposes of the Cures of Diseases.

She takes care not to loose the most Æthereal, or finest Spirits, by the exact Closures of her Vessels, while she rends by the Heat of her Fires, the most compact and stubborn Contextures of the Ingredients. She employs every Liquor in her service; the soft Waters of the Spring or simple Milk-water, the generous Juices of all the Grapes, the Vinegar and the penetrating Acid, or volatile Spirits, or oily Spirits, drawn from her three Kingdoms, the Vegetable, Animal and Mineral. To these all the Vegetables, the Leaves, Flowers, Seeds, all the Gums and Balsams, and the Minerals prepar'd, freely communicate all their Vertues, Cephalick and Cordial, and those which raise or compose the Spirits, and all the Alterers of the Blood in all the various and different manners, and all the Vomitives and Purgatives.

They are prepar'd to pass through the Stomach with the least Offence to it, into the Blood, and by it into the Nerves. The Stomach is instantly heated or cooled, cleans'd

of

of its viscous Flegm, or actuated with the supply of the Digestive temperate Acid, and made able by the Corroboratives to contract itself to squeeze out of her Glands her own Dissolvent.

They convey the Purging Qualities of Rhubarb, Sena, Aloes, Jalap, &c. through the Stomach unmolested, into the Bowels. They deliver to the Blood by the Lacteal Vessels, the healing Balsams of the Plants, by which the Blood is made florid, more firm and consistent and uniform. They send with their rapid Circulation, their Balms to the Lungs and Kidneys, their Penetrative Parts to the Spleen and Liver. The Brain as soon receives the Spicy Aromatick Spirits of the Flowers and Seeds, and by them fortifies and increases its Spirits. They go forward to the Nerves, disperse the Obstructions there, and enter into all the Fibres of Sense and Motion. The Liquor does not alter or vitiate the specifick Contexture of any one Simple. The incomprehensible Varieties are preserv'd entire and undisturb'd by them. The Stomach receives from one the bitter and Spicy, from another the bitter and Balsamick, the bitter and Acrid from a third, and the bitter and Cooling from a fourth. The Feverish Blood is refreshed by one, with a watry Acid, now with a watry Jelly, then with a watry and temperating Sweetness. It has its Power of seperating its impurities supported by the

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astringent Parts of one, and the more rough, and more cementing of another. The Spirits are increas'd by those of one Class, mov'd and irritated by those of another, restrain'd and govern'd by a Third.

These were the Instruments of the successful Practice of Physick, when it had the just Regard to the well-fare of the Patient. They are now thought to give trouble in the Preparation, and to effect the Cure in smaller Quantities, and too soon, and to prevent the great great Design of the projected Profit.

The *Simple Waters* were invented by the *Arabians*, except Rose-water, and that of Wormwood, which were probably known to the last Greek Writers. The Vanity of amusing with new Medicines, and the Artifice of converting the cheapest Herbs into dear and costly Remedies, prompted our *Arabians* do out-do one another, by preparing and extolling the Waters drawn from almost all the Plants of the Field. Every one has had its turn to be cry'd up and admir'd, to defraud, and delude, and destroy the Patient. Most of them are now despis'd and rejected. The bitter and restringent and corroborative give no Virtue to the Water. The Acid, and Cooling, the Mucilaginous, and Nourishing, do not produce a Water improv'd with any

any of these Qualities. The Flagrant, and Aromatick, and some of the Acrids, may be distinguisht by the Smell, but not by the Taste of the Waters. But every one of the Herbs and Seeds, will communicate all their Vertues in a Tincture to the great Natural Menstruum, the Spring Water. You will observe one Spoonful of this Tincture, out do the Quart of the Simple Water, in the Smell and Taste and operations of all the Qualities. For the natural texture and mixture of the parts are ruin'd and broken, by the violence of the Fire. A very small part of the burnt Oyl rises with the Phlegm or Water, and makes only an offensive Empyreum, or relish and smatch of the Oyl tainted by the Fire. They are therefore ungrateful to the Palate; but are much more disgust'd by the Stomach. You may judge of the rest, by observing the difference of the Decoctions, or Tinctures of Tea and Coffee, compar'd with the Simple Waters, which the Distillations of them would present you with. If your Stomach would loath distill'd Tea, or distill'd Coffee, which in their Tinctures are grateful and useful, you may make the same conclusion, either in your Thoughts, or upon the Experiment in any one of them. It is an Argument that they are of little Value, or rather useles; that they are not given inwardly, by themselves. Their weakness and insipidness give the greatest disturbance to
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the Stomach, which gratefully receives the Water of Natures providing, being impregnated with the Minerals, they pass through. All the liquid Food in health, and the Gruels, and Panada's and Caudles demonstrate it, which are the support of the Feverish, and the other most dangerous Diseases. They are too Elementary to afford any Nourishment to the Blood, and tho' pretended to be light and spirituous, being rais'd in the Alembick, are vappid paling and heavy, and burthensome to the Stomach. They are us'd to the mean and low Offices of being vehicles to other Medicines, and of making the bulk and largeness of the Dose. You must not deceive your self, that you are recovered after the use of the Simple Waters. The volatile Spirit, or the bitter Tincture, or the Cordial Tincture of Saffron, or the Drops of the Acid Spirits, gave you your Life, which would have had a greater effect, if they had been taken in the Natural Water, as is observ'd every Day in the Hysterical and Hypochondriacal, who are sensibly to themselves and Attendants disturb'd by the flat and oily Simple Waters.

The common People having discover'd that the Simple Waters were good for nothing, the *Arabian* Physicians were forc'd to have recourse to the pretence of bringing great Numbers and Armies to the assistance of the Sick,

Sick, and invent the new Amusement and Cheat of the *Compound Waters*. To this end they emulated one another in the larger Catalogue of Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. to be distill'd together into one Compound Water. They have been outdone by the *Europeans*, who have since chang'd and fashion'd the Artifice by innumerable variations, and often only pretended differences. The Canting Names of the *Heavenly Water*, the *Wonderful*, the *Imperial* were contriv'd to make the Fourbery pass more easily on the deluded Patient. The Wine and other fermented Liquors were us'd to give the Heat and Strength to the Compound Water, when most of the Ingredients, the Styptick, Bitter, Mucilaginous, &c. do not afford any part of those Qualities, which (being made from a mixture of the more gross, with the Earthy parts,) are too heavy to rise to the height of the Alembic. When the Spirits are weak or oppress'd, and the heat of the Blood wants to be repair'd, Cordials are then most necessary and of great effect. But Wine or the Spirit of Wine, improv'd with the volatile Spirits, or the generous Tinctures of the most appropriate Aromatick Simples, revive the Spirits, invigorate the Circulation, without the hurries and confusions observable after the use of the Compound Waters. The Patient begs in a Fever, he may have the cooling Refreshing Tincture of *Roses*, or the
Tisane

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Tisane and Emulsion, or the Astringent, and corroborating Infusions or Decoctions. The inhumane fraudulent Physician or Empirick forces the Trade of Gain, upon the Stomach, which rises against the Waters and offensive Juleps. The Stomach cannot bear at the same time the 30 or 40 Qualities of the different Ingredients, which affect it at once with so many contrary Impressions. The Oyls of each of the Plants, as so many Twins, are acting by their peculiar motions on the Fibres, and the Spirits in the Nerves, and the Humours contain'd in the Stomach. From this confus'd struggle of one Quality with another, the Causes of the Wind, Flatulencies, Belchings, and Convulsive motions of the Stomach, after the drinking of them must be deriv'd. The Patient is willing to take often the Sage Infusions, or the bitter or the white Decoctions; And in them gratefully receives any Spirituous and Cordial Tincture. The healthy Attendant may make the Experiment, and observe the Tumult and Hurry in his Stomach one or more Hours after. The Old and Chilly Nurse may please her self with the Brandy sipping, when she finds the Scent and Taste rising again into the Nose and Mouth. If the frequent use of the Spirit of Wine, or the other Brandyes of Melazes and Mault, is universally own'd to parch the Stomach, shrivel up and parboyl its Fibres, (as the Skin of the Finger
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by scalding Water) and inflame the Blood, and dissipate and wast the Spirits; Shall the Debauchery be less destructive in the Chamber; especially when the burning Oyls of so many Plants are added to heighten this Cordial Malignity, and the Debauch continues almost as many Hours and as many Days, whilst the Patient can live with it.

But it may be imagin'd, That the *Pearl Julep* is not liable to any Objection, which is now the Principal Medicine in all Diseases, and recommended to be often taken, as the greatest and most universal Preserver of Life. It is pretended to be the greatest Cordial, not only in all Fevers, but in all the other Varieties of Diseases. The practising Empirick never fails to put off many Viols of it every Day. It is flowing in a never failing Stream. The Patient begins, proceeds and ends, with the use of the *Pearl Julep*. This in the former Ages of the innocent and faithful Practice of Physick would have been a very cogent and convincing Argument of its great Utility and Vertue. But in ours it only proves, That its a very good Vehicle to carry on the general and universal Amusement and Cheat. The Powers of it are seen, that the People can be perswaded, on one side, to take very freely of it, and, on the other, to part with their Mony very freely for it.

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It is perfidiously given with the hot Compound Waters in Fevers. The Pearl quiets the Ferments of the Stomach, the hot Waters irritate and exasperate, and make their Ebullition more violent. The Pearl raises in the Blood a gentle Heat, and by degrees Expels the morbid Matter by Perspiration and Sweat. The hot Waters inflame the Heat, violently agitate the Blood, and raise sudden and profuse Sweats. The Pearl cures the Heart-burn by imbibing the Acids of the Stomach, and preventing their Pungency on its tender Coats. The hot Waters give a stronger Motion to the Acid Particles, and deterge the natural Mucus, and make the Fibres more sensible of their Corrosiveness.

Pearl, and all the other Alkali-Powders are known by all Physicians, by the too constant Use, to absorb the natural Acid, and destroy the Appetite and Digestion. The Green-Sickness, the Cachexies, and Obstructions are allow'd to be the necessary Consequence, from eating Chalk, Coral, Pearl and all the others of this kind. And, as Chymistry sweetens the Acid Spirits by the Vinous, its certain the hot Waters also in the same manner destroy this natural Menstruum of the Stomach; as they cool the Blood, by expelling more Spirits, than they convey into it. But when the Patient has lost all Appetite and Digestion, the generous Tinctures and Elixirs, the Acidulate Chalybeate Waters,

ters, or those of the Bath, are brought in to repair Health, deprav'd by this pleasant and fashionable Debauch. The Brandy of the Vulgar is despis'd: The Physical and amusing Names of the Compound Waters, supported with the pretious Additions, make the Practice less scandalous and unsuspected, justify'd with the Advice of the Artist, who gains not only great Profit by the constant Vent, but the consequent necessity of the other Courses of Physick. These Circulations of Pearl Juleps and Steel, and the Stomach Mixtures, &c. vitiate and destroy the Circulation of the Blood, will not permit the use of Exercise, and the rules of Diet, and Abstinence, and by making the Chronical Diseases more lasting, promote the Consumption of Juleps, and bring the greatest Scandal on the Art of Physick. Dr. Lower usually cur'd these Chronical Distempers in one Month or two, with his bitter chalybeate Tincture, and some Doses between of opening Pills, which are now kept a foot by the Pearl-Juleps and their Antidotes, till almost a Year runs out, or the Patient recovers by the vigour of his Nature undisturb'd upon having the use of them, or till the Season of the Waters gives a long Respit, and the use of them shall cool, and dilute and break the Coagulations in the Blood and the Viscera, by their Tinctures of the Salts and the other Minerals.

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If the Patient be of the meaner Condition, and cannot pay the high Prices of these white Juleps, (tho' we hope you are satisfy'd, they may be given to the Poor without impoverishing the Donor,) there shall be *Juleps* of the other Colours from the *Syrups*, not pleasing to the Palate in Fevers, but very nauseous and offensive to the Stomach. The Sick are often seen to strive against them with both their Hands, to debate sharply against taking the sweet Dose, and earnestly crave small Beer or the grateful Tinctures. Nature opposes these *Syrups*, from the Abhorrence it has to the large Quantity of Sugar they contain, when she remembers the ill Impressions from it, when frequently us'd in Health.

That Sugar is upon many accounts injurious to Health, the common Observation demonstrates from the bad Effects it produces, if Children are indulg'd the too liberal Use of it. It is in substance greasie and slimy, when dissolv'd in Liquors it ferments them very soon and very much, and disposes them to the last Corruption, to turn into Vinegar. It is generally own'd, that it perverts in a little time the Appetite and Digestion, that thence it gives Paleness to the Face; and by the Corruption of the Blood, Rottensness to the Teeth, and a putrid Scent to the Broath, that it ferments in the Stomach and Bowels, raises Flatulencies, and colliquative Diarrheas. That
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the Hysterical and Hypochondriacal cannot bear almost any Medicine made with it, is evident, because the Juleps sweetned with Sugar fill the Stomach with Wind, and afterwards cause the languishing and Nauseous Vomitings. It may be allow'd by its sliminess to correct the sharpness of the thin Catarrhs, and cover the Parts from being irritated by them, and that the Passages of Urine in the Stone and Gravel may be made more slippery and less sensible of Pain: Altho' there are other Remedies which defend and heal the Lungs, and cleanse and cure the Kidneys and urinary Passages to better purpose, without the depravation of the Blood by the great Quantities of Sugar. But, if its use be much insisted on, the Consumptive and the Hectical suffer grievously, from its corrosive and fermentative Qualities. The Appetite subverted, the feebleness of the Spirits, the scorbutical Impressions on the whole Mass of Blood, and the sinking Loosnesses justify the Opinion of a late very Learned Physician, that, *Væ Tabiis qui ad saccharata damnantur*. That its sweetness cannot fail of the most bitter effects in Consumptive Persons, when the Blood made foul, shall more and more obstruct the Viscera, and increate the Apostemes and Abscesses of the Glands of the Lungs and Mesentery. It ought therefore to be expell'd the Practice of Physick and the Composition of Medicines, unless when its

ill Effects are overbalanc'd by its usefulness to preserve a few Vegetables, which are Succulent and Green only one or two Months. For this reason it makes the Conserves of Leaves and Flowers, and Candies the Aromatick Seeds, and Preserves the Juices and Decoctions of Plants in the Simple and Compound Syrups. Its true Sugar is styl'd the Physicians Salt, by which he preserves the perishable Herbs, as Flesh and Fish are kept from Corruption by the common Salt, and Fruits by the Pickles of Vinegar and Salt. But as Brine and the Pickles at last eat out the Goodness, or, as the Chymists phrase it, pervade and depress the nutritive Parts: The Sugar destroys in a little time the Qualities of the tender and less operative Simples. We allow that the stronger, as the Bitter, Astringent, Aromatick and Acid, retain their Vertues, especially in the more close consistence of the Conserves, which are made without Fire, as Wormwood, Scurvygrass, Rue, &c. But in the Syrups made with the heat of Fire, the Qualities are either evaporated and wasted by it, or quickly overpower'd by the fermenting, and sour, and corrosive Sugar. Most of the Condites have little vertue of the Plants in them. The Qualities of the stronger are much diminish'd in the making. The purgative Syrups from the Flowers lose their Operation after some Months. The Cordial Conserves and Syrups have very little

the Taste or Smell, to distinguish the Plants they were made of. The restraining and corroborative Conserves and Syrups are laxative and purging, from the great Quantity of the Sugar, disproportionate to the Weakness or expiring Power of the Plant. But the dry'd Herbs, Aromatic, Cordial, Astringent, &c. and Sena and Rhubarb give at all times their Vertues entire to a Tincture, in a close Vessel, in a Liquor proper to the respective Ends. There is no other Reason to be assign'd, why the Boles and Juleps are made with the Conserves and Syrups: But that they make a large Part of the Furniture of the Shop, and that the Confederate Physician cannot better oblige his Patron, than by putting off to every Patient Remedies of the lowest Value, for the Profit your Bills will inform you.

You may possibly fear, that these Juleps with the hot oyle Waters of so large a number of Ingredients, may volatilize the Spirits too much, and make the Motion of the Blood too rapid. But our Artists have a Method to damp them again, and as it were clip their Wings, and check the Activity, they had from the Cordials. This is done by breaking their strength by loathsome Boles, by the Tortures of many Blisters, by driving away the *morning Sleeps*, and by the deadly declarations of *Malignity*, the fatal Prognosticks of great Danger or Death. The

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Practice may be compar'd with that of *Daniel*, who seeth'd Pitch, Fat and Hair, and made Lumps, and put them in the Dragons Mouth, and so the Dragon burst in sunder. The Fat was working one way, and the Pitch and the Hair effectually stopt its Operation, and held it from being ever carried off.

Boles are very proper to abate the vigour of the Spirits for two Reasons. *First*, Because they are a fulsome and hated Medicine, which haunts us in all our Distempers. The true End of using that Form is, That whatever is Bitter or Ill-scented, or any way ungrateful, may be at once swallow'd, being cover'd by a large Quantity of Conserve or Confection.

But for the sake of Profit, the most acceptable Remedies, the Goa-stone, Gascons-Powder, the Aromatick-Powders, and the Coolers pleasing to the Palate, are also wrapt up in a great deal of the oversweet and luscious Conserves. Suppose the Patients Mouth is parcht and dry, and the Tongue chap't and rough, and the Throat almost clos'd up with viscous Slime and Thrush, and has only passage for a Powder in a Spoonful of Liquor, the Bole is forc'd upon him to dissolve, if he can; tho' the Stomach rises strongly against the ungrateful Pellet. But there may be a *Hauftus* or *Draught* ready to wash it down. This consideration makes the other Reason of the Boles damping the Spirits: That they

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are taken every three or four Hours at a very high Price with the additional Expence of the *Draught* to drink after it. Ninety in the Hundred of the Boles, the most Cordial and Alexiterial, are worth about one Penny a Piece, the other from that to six Pence. The *Draught* may be two Pence. Every Bole to be paid for at half a Crown, and the Liquor at two Shillings, will indeed trouble the Spirits, when they reflect that both together, in a Mixture easy to take, may be had at two or three Pence.

If the Patient is sleepy or Lethargick with a thick roapy Blood: If there is a very great quantity of Water or Serum, and this by a Catarrh rejected upon any particular Part: If a vapour offending the Nerves, or an acrid collection of Humours lodg'd in any part, causing the Rheumatical Pains, it is allow'd by the consent of all rational Physicians, that the application of *Blisters* is necessary. But if the Spirits are wakeful, and restless, and violently mov'd by the Inflammation of the Blood in a Fever, in a Constitution Lean and Dry, and Emaciated, or Hot and Sanguine, it's against common Sense to add the sharp irritating Spirits of the *Cantharides*, which shall in these Cases give the Torment of the Strangury, and by it and the Pains in drawing, prevent Sleep, the most natural Composer of the Disorders of the Spirits, and in which the Blood most

effectually separates its Impurities. 'Tis the Observation of a late Writer, that in this sort of delirious Fever, from a sharp inflammatory Blood, every one who had Blisters applied, had his Tongue made dry, and the Delirium increas'd; to which Convulsions succeeded, till the Spirits had lost their Motion, and till the Patient dy'd. You may make your Observation, if the leaping of the Tendons shall not rise more strongly upon every pair of Blisters; and when that Symptom continues, more are laid on, till the just number is fill'd up. The chief Reason in these Cases is, That they make the Cure more observ'd, by the more Torment is given; and that it has been made fashionable from the opportunities they give of more frequent Attendance.

After the disturbance during the Night by Blisters, succeeds the *importunate early Visit in the Morning*. It's strange the People have suffer'd themselves to be deluded by the officious pretence of greater Care, by this hasty Intrusion. There is no one acquainted with sickness, but observes, that in the most common Fevers, Catarrhs, &c. The Disease has its Paroxysms in the Night. The Patient is restless, unquiet, often delirious, till the approach of the Morning. At that time the fermentation abates, the Spirits are more sedate, the Pores are more open, there is a disposition to sweat, the Patient is more easy, lies
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more compos'd, Slumbers, and has by degrees more or less Sleep, the natural restorer of the weakned Spirits, and Allayer of the turbulent and unquiet. The Blood moves more sedately, the Pulse is more regular and more firm, and the Secretions by Sweat and Urine are more plentifully made. The common People express their Observations of Sleep coming on in the Morning after the Patient has been tired and spent, as they word it, in the Feverish fit of the preeeeding Night. Nothing prevents the Delirium, and Convulsive motions consequent to it more, than the Morning Rest. After that time is over, the Tide of the Humours begins to move, and brings the fermentation and inquietude of the next Night. Can the value of so many Hours Sleep, during seven, or ten, or fourteen days, be easily made, or the detriment to the Languishing Patient be estimatd, being depriv'd of the greatest Restorative every day of his Sickness? You may imagine how your Spirits and your Blood will be affected, after having been kept awake with *Perseus*, who was not able to survive it. The unthinking People please themselves with the pernicious diligence of this careful Visitant, who drives away the inclination to sleep, which shall return no more, till he comes again to disturb it the next Morning.

The last Counterbalace to the Cordials,

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which moderates and retards the briskness of the Spirits, is the *fatal Prognostick* or Judgment given in the slightest Indispositions, that the Case is malignant, and that they can hardly expect the sick will outlive the next day. You are acquainted with the manner the Tyrant treated his Enemy, with the naked Sword hung by an Hair over his Head, with the most delicious Meats and Fruits, and Wine before him: And need not be inform'd that Hope is the most Sovereign Balsam of Life, and the best Cordial in all Distempers both of Body and Mind; that Fear and Anxieties, and Despair, are the worst Accidents that can attend any Diseases, and make them often Mortal, which would have pass'd off of themselves. The Impiety of this Usage is to be detested. Especially when it often happens that they find Health restor'd the next day by natural Sleep, or an Evacuation, which overcomes the easy Distemper, and baffle the trading and gainful Prognostick of great Danger.

We are sensible how uneasy you are to part with your beloved *Cordial distill'd Waters*, by which, as in the Watch, the Spring is wound up higher, and the Wheels put into a more nimble Motion. But if the Simple Waters are Pleasant, why do not the Ladies entertain their Visitants with them, in the place of the Infusion or Tincture of the re-
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ving Aromatick smell, and the Stomachick Bitter of the Tea Leaves, in our common, but in Sickness despis'd natural Spring Water? Why do not the Gentlemen pass their time with the Compound Waters, instead of Spirit of Wine, and Juice of Lemons, and Water, as they do in Punch, the agreeable reception in the Visits at Land, as well as at Sea? The Spirit of Wine un-compounded, is the greatest Cordial in Faintings, and the Pains from the flatulent Cholicks, which Art has ever brought into use. It moves when pure like the Rays of the Sun, and joins itself with all the Spirits, it encounters the vitious Humours by its force, not encumbered or clog'd or disturb'd by the addition of the strong or Fetid, or Turbulent Empyreumatical Oyls. You may unite one Confederate of a Flower, Leaf, Seed, in a Tincture, if the Spirits alone. or the Stomach, or the Bowels demand your particular regard.

But we must importune you for your own advantage in the preservation of your Health and Life, and of your Relations and Friends, and your Posterity, to give your selves the Trouble, to apprehend and retain the Reasons, why these distill'd Compound Waters are Pernicious and Destructive in Fevers, altho' it be the universal Practice, in all the various Kinds of them, to press the Patient to the frequent use of the Cordial Juleps. As thus,
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It is most certain, that all Fevers are fatal, if the morbifick Matter (either from the Corruption of the Chyle, or stopping of the Pores, or the impressions from corrupted Air, or Infections,) shall not be separated from the Mass of the Blood by its internal Motion, and shall not afterwards be secreted and discharged.

There are many Ways, by which this Diseases'd Matter is thrown off from the Blood.

The first is Transpiration or Perspiration by the Pores in an insensible Vapour. This is so great, that it much exceeds all the other Evacuations. When the Blood is fermenting with the Humours, which are injurious to it, and labours vigorously to purify it self, it moves the more thin, and subtile parts plentifully to the Pores in all the sorts of Fevers. One of the Alexipharmick Plants infus'd in a Tincture, will increase its Power to expell by the Pores more strongly, and continue that motion in a constant Stream of the Airy Evaporation to the Skin. But as you warm your selves by the steady heat of the Fire, the hot Compound Brandy Waters, give a more violent Heat, like the Flashes of Powder, or the Rays of the Sun, contracted in the Burning Glass. The sudden effects are violent, but the heat passing off in a little time, does not regularly separate the Humours, but leaves the Patient dispirited, if the Recruits be not often made.

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Secondly, It is most certain, that in the vehement motions of the Blood, there is no Separation or Secretion perform'd. Which is prov'd from the parcht Mouth, and the burnt Tongue, and the dry Skin in the burning Fevers. In this Case the hot Waters improve that violent motion, and prevent the concoction or separation of the Humours in the Blood. But the Barley Waters, and the acidulate Tinctures, by allaying and moderating that vehement motion of the Blood, dispose it and make it capable to form its separations. These therefore from their salutary effects do rather merit the Title of the most useful Cordials. You may observe this Case debated and concluded in the late most useful Treatise of the judicious Dr. *Paxton*,

Thirdly, The distill'd Compound Waters often force the Patient into a Sweat. But Sweating is not one of the natural and usual Secretions. Many Animals do not sweat. Men in the most perfect Health perspire freely, but are not observ'd to sweat. This Evacuation is made by the strong Motions of the Body with heat, or by the warmth of the Bed, or proceeds from the laxity and weakness of the Fibres of the Pores in faintness, or the Repletion of the Blood with too large a Quantity of its Watry Parts. In the Small Pox, Measles, Scarlet Fevers and many others, there are no natural sweats. If therefore the Secretion is made by Perspiration,

tion, to what purpose shall the Blood be more agitated and more violently mov'd by the hot Waters, to produce a sweat, which distracts and diverts the other, both more natural and more beneficial. It is the observation of *Sanctorius*, that the Body perspires least, when it sweats most freely; for the one is from all the apertures of all the Parts, the other only from the Channel of the Cuticular Glands. But Sweats are in the Eye and Observations of the People, who desire to see what they cannot understand: The other is consider'd only by the Physician. 'Tis allow'd, That Sweat succeeds naturally at the end of the Paroxysm of an Ague, and after the Crisis of the Fevers, the hot Julep therefore may be deferr'd till that time, if a better sudorifick Tincture cannot be had from the Plants, infus'd or decocted in a Tincture.

Fourthly, If the Blood moves rapidly, and fills the Arteries and Veins; and the turgid extension prevents their Power of contracting to push forward the Circulation, and there are no signs of the separations being duly perform'd: Bleeding is then most necessary, to cool and temperate the heat, and make the Circular passage more free and open. But will you then give the hot Compound Waters, to fill with their irritative Spirits and ferment the Mass of Blood to a greater fullness, and undo the next Moment by the heat.

heating Julep the good effects of the Bleeding?

Fifthly, The sediment and the Saltness of the Urine, demonstrate how large a Proportion of the impurities of the Blood is dismiss through the Kidneys. A Diuretick Tincture will more and more dispose it to this Evacuation. The hot Juleps put a stop to it, by turning the Stream by sweats, which are then, if Nature affects the other way; not useful but injurious, and the Course of Urine checkt by the Juleps shall probably never be recovered again by any Art of Medicine.

Sixthly, Pleurisies, Peripneumonies and all other Fevers with Catarrhs, and some other putrid Fevers towards their Crisis, discharge very freely by Expectoration. The lubricating and soft Decoctions forward the dismissal of the morbid Matter that way. The hot Cordial Waters dry the Humour, make it more viscous, and by its Clamminess choak the Glands of the Lungs, with the most observable detriment to the Patient.

Seventhly, Fevers from the Corruption of the Food in the Stomach, from the putrify'd Wormy Matter in the Bowels indicate and require gentle purging. This Discharge is often made by Nature it self in a salutary Diarrhea. Most of the putrid Fevers, are in their Progress abated and cur'd by a Natural Loosness. You will give us your Consent, when you consider that the Spleen and Liver
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are secretory Organs by the Intestines, which are larger than all the Glands of the Skin, and all the others of the whole Body put together, especially if you add to them, the Glands open to the Stomach, and all the Channel of the Bowels. The rancid Coagulations and the adust Salts separated in the Liver and Spleen, are plentifully evacuated by the bilious fermenting Stools. The Delirium and Frenzy, after the heat is temper'd by the Acids, or Emulsions, or Decoctions, cannot any way be more safely compos'd and remov'd, than by the natural and artificial Revulsions by a lenitive Medicine or by Glysters. The other Treatment exasperates and drives the Matter into the Brain, the Nerves and the Muscles, and makes the leapings of the Tendons, or the Convulsions of the Muscles. You will believe the great *Fernelius*, *Una Alvi spontanea solutio atq; perturbatio continuam Febrem tuto ac perfecte judicat*. I depend, says he, in a continual Fever more on the Secretions by the Bowels, than all the other visible ones; nor can think my Patient safe, till Nature has by Stools dismiss the most corrupted Part of the Disease. This is the concurrent Judgment of the best both Antient and Modern, both Writers and Practitioners in Physick. What then can you expect from the high distill'd Compound Waters in the Julaps, and the binding Alexiterial Boles, but to have the Blood heated and dry'd, and its
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Coagulations stagnated in the Skin, in Rashes or in Spots, because no part of the vitious Humours has been rejected from the Liver and Spleen, and the great length of the Intestines.

Lastly, If a Fever, being more putrid in a surfeited Cacochymous Habit of Body, cannot be overcome in less time than the small Pox, or by Natures slower Secretions of a much longer time, than we dare mention to you, for fear of raising in you some sort of Suspicions: Will you begin and go on with the spirituous Juleps and Boles, invade the Seasons of Nourishment, and neglect the use of Tinctures to fortify and strengthen its Tone and Crasis; which give the Blood the truest Cordial, the Ability to work out its slow Despumations. Very many Physicians concur in the Method of curing the *Febres lenta*, the protracted Fevers, by a Method directly opposite to your Alexiphamacal Boles and Juleps.

In all these Fevers the natural Powers are the principal Agents in the Cure. The Surgeon cannot cure the slightest Cut of the Finger, much less an Ulcer or a Gangrene, unless Nature co-operates with his Applications. In the most common and usual Fevers, the Blood is digesting and expelling the Matter, which disturbs it, by the customary Channels of the Secretions, which are always open to her daily putting off the Superfluities of the Nourishment: The
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greatest part of these Distempers are safe. The vehemence of the Symptoms in these proceeds from the Strength and Vigour, by which Nature attacks and drives her Enemy from her. The honest Physician gives the Patient the Cordial Intelligence of *the Goodness of his Constitution, the weakness of the Disease, and the certainty of his Recovery*, and forwards the Dismission of the Humours, the ways they are then mov'd by Nature, with one or two Medicines. On the contrary, This is the Scene, in which the crafty Physician Copies after the Mountebank, denounces the *most terrible and fatal Prospect*, and makes his Spectators admire his Process, and his only Skill, if they will believe him, to make such a Distemper fly before him. The fraudulent Empirick looses no time in so favourable a Conjunction. There's no Danger, and the Patient is willing and able to take all the Boles and Juleps. They shall be Warm and high Tasted, that the Attendants shall warrant their goodness from the appearance of the Leaf-Gold, and the comfortable Biting and Heat on the Tongue. These Diseases may be term'd the stated Markets and Fairs for the vending of large Parcels of Medicines, as *Christmas* is the Season for Paying for them, at so much time of Credit allow'd after the spending of them. From these easie Victories the Boles and Juleps have their Triumphs and their Titles of Honour, as well as the Physicians and unlicen'd Practicers, who
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bring them into the Field. Health returns, after the uninterrupted use of them many Days together, because, (tho' all Medicines act with more or less Violence,) they had not Power to divert Nature her self from the Conquest of the Disease, nor in that conflict were able to disturb her, unless they had, in the weaker Constitutions, the disproportionate Qualities and Malignity of Poysons. The Apothecary has one or two Guineas by the Day for his Fees, in the profit of all the Doses, at the Prices you are not unacquainted with, The success from the soundness of the Constitution and the weakness of the Distemper, give him the Applause and the Title. But you have the needless and loathsome Trouble of the many Medicines, and the needless and ungrateful Expende of so many Pounds in the stead of so many Shillings, if you paid the Rates, which Nature or the Shop has fixt upon them. These are the agreeable and the pleasant Atchivements, which in the private Conversations are the Entertainment of our modern licens'd and unlicens'd Actors in these Comedies, as the Feats in the more publick or private Practice divert the Robbers of the Road, or the Streets, when they recount to one another the Values of their Purchases.

When the strength of Nature and Force of the Disease assaulting it shall be equal,
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our Criminals by the Number and the Qualities of the Medicines, cannot fail very often to destroy Life, while the project chiefly their Gain and Profit by the Sale, because you will make no other Allowance or Compensation to preserve your selves by paying the visits and attendance separately. When therefore the Blood is evaporated and wasted, and mixes in it self more and more the offending Humour by being inflam'd by the modish Juleps; if they stop any one of the Passages by which the venemous Matter would have been rejected, or if the Appetite and Digestion shall be deprav'd by the numbers and loathed Forms, or extreme Heat of the Remedies, and the natural Vigour sensibly sink and decline, who can doubt but the Medicines join with the Fever, and are, if not the Principals, at least Accessaries in the Death of the Patient? It is now the publick Voice, that the greatest Numbers in the difficult Distempers are destroy'd by Physick. This will appear to be a very just Censure of the present Practice, if you consider how the Children are treated with the inflaming Spirits of the Compound Waters. Their Blood and their Pulse are thrown into the most violent Motions and Confusions by the use of Wine or the fiery Spirits, drawn from the fermented Liquors. Their Brain is soft and moist, and their Spirits sensible of the least irration and disturbance.

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The Philosopher in *Plutarch* made the Remark from frequent Observations, that the Petulant Boy had a Father, who was often Drunk, Nothing can more offend in that tender Age, than the use of the Juleps, which are able to warm the Winter of declining Life. the first Dose of them very often throws them into Stupors or Convulsions. Dr: *Harris* the Author of the incomparable Discourse of the Diseases of Children, reports his Information from a Minister. of a large Parish near *London*, That the Native and Nurse Children, very numerous from the City, were in three Years all kill'd by the distill'd Spirits, convey'd into them by the Milk they suckt, only three excepted, who were nourisht by natural Milk. You may note the Numbers of the young Children destroy'd in the Out-Parishes, who are Cordial'd from one Sympton to another by Juleps and Boles of the old Cast-off Modes, but of equal-Vertues with the more dignify'd by Titles, which are prescrib'd to the Heirs of Honours and Estates. You may reflect how many Histories you have met with of Recoveries from the obstinate Instinct of the Older, or the fortunate Frowardness of the Younger, by which Both refus'd the inflaming Medicines and have thereby been preserv'd: and of the more cogent Instances of the Symptoms abating, when the side Board has been

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less burthen'd by the succeeding Physicians of the other Practice.

If you will allow the assurance you are not offended with, when the Watch-Maker declares, that straitning the Spring will break it, and the fall of the ruder Hand will bend the Wheels of the Machine; We may adventure to assert, That the most dangerous Fevers are made fatal by one Error. *Exitiales Morbi nec levissimum Errorum ferunt.* The Physician must carefully observe the Methods, which Nature takes to preserve it self, and which the Disease uses to destroy the almost incomprehensible Mechanism of Life; he must by his Morning and Evening Visits compare the Progresses made by one and the other, and seize the first opportunities to interpose his Assistance to support the Separations, and direct or hasten the Secretions. The Master of the Ship is oblig'd to the nicest Care, when the Storm and the Waves shall take the advantage of the least Error in his Orders. So in Physick the Medicines, if too strongly Acid and Cooling, will fix and stagnate the Blood; if too Hot shall rarifie it into the profuse and colligative Sweats, and by them dissipate and wast the Spirits, or shall force the Venome into the Brain and Nerves, and form the Symptoms of Delirium, or Lethargy, or Convulsions? The *Jesuits Powder* will safely bind the Blood, and make it retain the milder irritative Matter of Agues, which re-
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turn to Health after every Fit: But it certainly makes the malignant Fevers deadly, when it has lockt up in the Blood the Pestilential Mixture. How often has one Dose of an *Opiate* stopt the Respiration, by the thickness and viscidness of the Phlegm, not to be mov'd or discharg'd by the Labours of all the Muscles of the Breast. The Catarrh will be turn'd into a Flood by the *Salts*, and overflow and drown all the Passages of the Breath. The *Loosness* suddenly checkt throws the Matter before separated, and therefore more furious, into the Blood, by the lacteal Veins. The *Sugar* of the *Boles* often repeated may prove purgative, and draw back the separated Matter from the Secretions of one or all the other salutary Evacuations. These are the secret Relapses, which are hid under the Covert of the Disease, which when made more violent, suddenly destroys Life, and breaks the Reputation of the most useful Medicines, when their quicker Vent is urg'd by the luxurious Treatment of the most dreaded Distempers.

In these very dangerous Cases the first Resolve is, to send for the Apothecary or his Partner, or his Apprentice. But if the striking and repeating Gold watch, which with its various Motions shews the Course of the Sun and Moon, and the Tides, &c. be of too great value to be put into the Hands of

an under Workman. will you Trust your Body, a Machine of infinitely more curious Structure, to the hands of an ignorant Pretender? You may happen to think of calling in a Physician, and you may remember to have heard from some of the Faculty, that the *English* are the best Physicians in *Europe*. But, as the Merchant Knows, that the finest Goods are damag'd by Storms or the leaking of the Ship, and as the most generous Fruits degenerate into Wildness and Sowness, for want of Culture and from the Poorness of the Soil: So Many Accidents have concurr'd to debauch and vitiate this Profession, and corrupt it into Quackery and Charlatanism. The inadvertency of the Age to avoid a greater Expence, has employ'd the Apothecaries in all Distempers, who can make no Observations or Improvements and the Physician can make none, when he is call'd in because he comes after many injurious Remedies. The study therefore of the Art has been neglected, and the Reputation of Skill hath been pretended to by the Enquiries after Trifles and Imperinencies, or by the Apothecaries Assuming all the Knowledge of Diseases, and Success in Cures to themselves alone. The others have been forc'd to enter into Combinations and Confederacies with these Empiricks, to promote the Amusements and Frauds of many pretended high priz'd Medicines, to merit their zealous Recommendation to all their
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Customers. This begins to be every Day more and more suspected by the Sick and Attendants, when their Teeth are set on Edge, and they are soon loath'd with too much Physick, and the Event fails the Expectation rais'd by the presumptuous Assurances from the rich Bezoardick compositions.

The Art of Physick is then understood, when the Artist has comprehended in the Words of my Lord Bacon, *Quid natura faciat aut ferat*. He must first know all the manners of Natures working in Health, and in Sickness, how she endeavours to recover her natural State. He must then inform himself of all the Instruments of Medicine, the force of Diet, Abstinence, Exercise, &c. and whatever has any Efficacy to lessen, or divert, or raise the natural Motions. All the Descriptions of Life and Health, and how they are differently affected by Diseases and the various Arts, by which they are suddenly or by long Sieges overcome, are to be learnt from *Hippocrates*, and in him from the very numerous Writers before him, and all the other Physicians, who have since imitated these great Examples by the most diligent Pursuits, to attain the Knowledge of Diseases and their Cures which they have by their writings bestow'd on Mankind. The Navigator must be furnisht with the Charts of all the Coasts, their Depths and their Soundings, and with the Knowledge of the Winds and Tides of every

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Shoar. These Informations are given him by the Industry of those, who have been employ'd in making the Maps and Draughts of all the Parts of the greater World. In our Microcosm, the Epitome of the greater, *Quæ Regio non est magni plena Laboris?* How much is to be known, to judge of the uses of all the Parts of the Body and their Positions, the Actions and Passions of all the Humours and Spirits, how they move from Infancy to old Age, and are acted on from Changes within, or Impressions from abroad, what Diseases are only Symptoms of others, if dangerous or safe, whether Chronical or Acute, and whether they are Fatal from the least Neglect, or are Mortal from the hasty pretences to Relief? You have heard this most difficult and most useful Science ridicul'd, as the most Easie or the most Impertinent. The *Ars longissima*, which is not to be learnt, but by long Observations of the Diseases in the Books and in the Patients, presum'd to be instantly acquir'd in good Company over the Bottle, and the most difficult Cases to be presently resolv'd by an affected Meditation. You have been inform'd that many Physicians and Surgeons have remarkt in the Consultations with surprize, the most profound Ignorance of the Places and Uses of all the Viscera. That the very Titles of the most study'd Authors, and the Names and Descriptions of the most common Distempers, have been either never
Learnt

Learnt or at last Forgotten. If you will allow, that Mankind is deceiv'd and pleas'd by the Tricks of Leger-de-main, you will apprehend the usefulness of Impudence in the Mountebank, to captivate the Mob about the Stage, He tells them with an Air of the greatest Assurance, that He is the only Physician of the Age, that all even the slightest Disorders, which Nature dismisses by her own Strength, are the Miracles of his Art, and that the Catastrophe would have been deadly in the Hands of any other but himself. You have seen the meditated neglect of very many Patients, as fatal as Poyson; and you have heard of the grand Directions of an Issue, Seton, or the Asses Milk, when the Patient could not out-live the Day. But, as *England* is the Receptacle of all the cast-off Empiricks of our Neighbour Countries, who make their Fortunes alone by the dint of their own Lies and Forgeries: It would be the last reproach, if the Natives with the advantage of Education, should not with as good Grace and Success represent all the *English* Physicians, especially those of the Dispensary, as Scoundrels, if compar'd to themselves. Tho' they have scamper'd up and down to get a readiness in the Prattle of Politicks, but have lost the opportunities of learning either Anatomy or the chymical Philosophy, and never dissected one healthy or morbid Body, or saw one process of the
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Preparations of Medicines: Tho' they could never beat or mould their inventive Brains to the severe Studies of Diseases, and their Consequences, or the Methods and Remedies for their Cure: They have been reported and fainted as the adopted Heirs of *Apollo*, the Inventor of Medicine. The pretended Apothecaries by their Panegyricks spoke to you, or brought you by other Hands, extoll them only as the most able Physicians, who will obligingly justifie their Practice and raise their Skill equal to their own, and bring in the Profit of one Hundred and Fifty, or, as lately, *three Hundred and Thirty Pounds*, in one single Case. They introduce to you, before all others the Scum and Lees of the College, brought in, when the Charter was demanded, and Forty were to be added, many of them without Examination. 'Tis by them, that the Young are character'd as Cautious and Experienc'd as the Old, and these as Sprightly and quick of Apprehension as the other: That the Sober and the Heated are of the same Temperature; that the Witty and Noisy and the Silent and Dull, are of equal Value to treat Distempers of any sort: That tho' they have been as the *Greek* Physicians from *Rome*, expell'd and fly hither for Refuge, they merit the most profitable and most honourable Advancements. Tho' you know, you cannot judge of the growth of a Shoot of a Wall-Tree, but by remembering exactly, how you last left it and observing nicely

nicely it's present Condition, yet in the great Concern of your Health, You are made to believe, that the Readers and Makers of Verses in the Coaches, are the most useful Observers of the Progresses and Events of the Diseases, which They had consider'd in great hurry, and with the Entertainment of the Company with News, and with affected Speeches to gratifie the listning Attendance. You are perswaded to imagine that Diseases may be shot flying, that the Mark may be better hit by those, who cannot hold themselves still and are always in Motion. It has been the wonder of the more observing, that the vogue'd Physicians do not answer any one of the Characters of the formerly, or lately valued Practicers, in their Learning, Deportment or Fidelity to their Patients. They are forc'd to Manufacture themselves to the demand of the Mode and Fashion, and the Benefit of those, who make their advantage by them. They are not *sui juris*, when they have listed themselves into the Service. The Ambitious, the Extravagant and the Hungry come in freely. They must obey all the Orders, for fear of being Cashier'd: and if they refuse no piece of Service, they shall be prefer'd into the higher Posts, and have the Pleasure of insulting their Comrades.

You may resolve, as very many Families have of late Years, not to expose your Health to the Physicians convicted of Fraud
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and Confederacy, but may content your selves with the Advice of the Apothecary, who has seen the ways of Practice, or appear'd to Consult with the Physician. But he never informs him with the Reasons of his Advice, or the Design of the most rely'd on Medicine. He cannot in Fevers comprehend the various Tempers of Heat, the different Beatings of the Pulse, the Progresses to other Symptoms, from the many Observations of the Colours of the Face, the Tongue, the Eye, the Skin, the Urine, &c.

You may please your selves, when you see the Prescription deliver'd to be sent to the Shop, altho' therein the Honest Physician has been forc'd to comply with the Customs of the Time, and the Prepossessions of the People, and to appoint several of the Medicines in common Use. He knows the most apposite and efficacious will be hid in the herd, and the Operation shall be observ'd only by himself, in the privately noted Change of the Symptoms. This may appear too Criminal to be otherwise defended, but by the Practice of all other Professions, which will not lay open their Mysteries, or divulge the Secrets of their Arts. The Painter does not inform the Grinder of his Colours, how he mixes them and lays them on the Canvas. To what other cause can you Assign the Blending and Mixing and Shifting of Medicines, instead of the more Simple and Natural?

ral? You are not acquainted with any one, who has so little Regard to his Interest, to deliver the Writings of his Estate, by which the Rents may be diverted from him, in the present and the subsequent Payments. You will Acquiesce in the Truth of the Fact, when you reflect on all the vitious and useless Medicines of the common Practice, and on the neglect of forming a new Dispensatory from the many Reformatations of the publick Receipt-Books in all Parts of *Europe*, and from the late great Improvements of Remedies by the most eminent Writers. But, if the Physician should impart to your Apothecary the use of any one excellent Purging or alterative Specifick, and assure him or demonstrate to him by the success, that it will in a little time Cure that Disease, what Service could you reap from it? Because one Specifick will not satisfie him for his Visits and Attendance, when you make him his only Reward in the Payment of the Bill.

If then the Medicines are cheap from Nature and in the Shop: If you are perswaded, that in a Bill of one Hundred Pounds, you pay Ninety more than the Shop Prices: If ill Medicines are retain'd in use (in complement to the Shop) and are given in Quantities collusive and fraudulent in the more easie Distempers, and fatal in the more difficult: If the Confederacy has put on you the worst Physicians, who have no other distinguishing Merit

Merit, but the writing much of the old Trash themselves, and justifying the pretended Apothecary in that Practice; Can you form to your selves the blackness of this treacherous and perfidious Treatment of the Sick by the Medical Heroes of the Age?

You will conclude, that this violent Disease of the Practice of Physick, spreading it self into all Parts of the Nation, requires a speedy and effectual Remedy.

But it is not in your Power to propose any other, but that one, so often hinted to you; that every private Family must take care, that no Physician or any other Practicer, shall be permitted to make himself the Reward of his Advice, from the Numbers and Prices of the Medicines. You cannot object, that the great Physicians of the Town have no Profit in the Medicaments prescrib'd, when you reflect, that they are forc'd upon you by many Artificers, too numerous to be here recounted, for that very purpose, and shall be laid aside and cry'd down, if they alter the consumptive Methods of Writing.

The *Dispensary* is only a Comment on that most useful Proposition. The Subscribers to it are that part of the College, which never bow'd the Knee to *Baal*, or could be debauch't from their Duty to the Publick and their Profession, to justify the Empericks Practice,

Practice, with the Zeal necessary to make the Patient consult him in all subsequent Illnesses, or prescribe the exorbitant numbers of Medicines in the little Doses, to merit the next opportunity of giving the Compositions the quickest Vent. They have concluded, that there is this only Method to preserve the Lives of the People, and prevent the Infamy of the Faculty. And they are in this at least, infallible, that the growing numbers of the Apothecaries here and in all Parts of the Kingdom cannot be prevented, and that the Legions of the other Pretenders to practice (who fall in with this gainful and destructive Trade of Treating all Diseases, with as many Cordial Boles and Draughts of Juleps, as they can put off) cannot by any other method be checkt from running into an endless Increase, but by laying before the People the low Prices of the best Medicines, and the just Proportions requir'd in every Distemper, both which are to be observ'd from their Practice.

• If therefore the view of this promis'd Land will please you in Prospect, You may consider that the Poor will have the Remedies given by You or Us, or paid for by themselves, the most Sovereign, and the best prepar'd. They will not dread being ruin'd, while Sick, or find themselves undone, when recover'd; when they are to pay so many Pounds instead of so many Shillings, or in
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the place of nothing in the first proposal. Your Charity to your Servants in their Sick-ness will be light and pleasing to you. And You will not have the Regret, when you observe their Calamitous condition, at parting with them upon the Approaches of the common Infirmities. They will be able to preserve the Hire and reward of their Labour and Life, spent in the duties of their Places. The Apprentices will not by the lately invented Articles be thrown on the Care of their Parents at great Distances. The Children will have remedies equal to their Years, and their Strength. You will have the sincere Instructions in your Sickness, and will not regret the excessive Payments, and reflect that Nature oppress'd Nauseates all the Amusements and Luxury of Health. You will then have the liberty allowed you of choosing for your selves the more Honest and Skilful Physicians, and will have the Pleasure to look back on the Dangers you have outliv'd and escap'd. You will then conclude, that the Reformation of the Corrupt Practice of Physick, by the Dispensary, is the first and the greatest of this Age, and will value the first Subscribers to it, as the Patrons of your Health, and, in the other respects, your most munificent Benefactors.

The Contests between the Faculty and the Employment subservient to it, in conjunction with the other Physicians, who are now under
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its Power and Government, which are now fermenting, and moving violently, as the contrary humours of the Body in Diseases, will be compos'd and quieted, and both will be reduc'd to the natural and healthy Temper.

Your Apothecary, when the number shall be proportionate to the occasions of the Town, will employ his time in preparing the Compositions, and mixing the Ingredients appointed in the Prescript with the justest Care. Custom will settle and make Known the Payments for the Remedies deliver'd at the reasonable Prices, now demanded in the Shop. The difficulty will be taken off of persuading the Patient, that Six-pence cannot be abated, when it shall be sensibly understood, that the Bills are ninety *per Cent.* above the Shop-prices. It will come into practice to distinguish the Fee for the Attendances from the Known rates of the Doses, or it will be requir'd by the Customer for his more exact Information. This was fairly stated as a Precedent in this Case by an Apothecary the other day: Who made a reasonable demand of five Shillings for Two Penny Boles of Venice Treacle, as he rated it in the Note, because he was oblig'd to bring them himself. The People will fall into the usage of observing, which of the Doses were attended by the Apothecaries Trouble, and which were brought by one of the Family.

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The Young Apothecary will excuse himself from advising in a Distemper he never saw before, and the more Antient in one he never understood. They will be pleas'd too, when the insipidness of most of the Simple Waters, and the hurtful Qualities of the Compound hot Waters, shall be understood, to have the Shop clear'd of them, which now make it appear, like that of the Sellers of Strong Waters. It will be contracted into a narrower compass, and consequently smaller Rent, when of the Syrups and Conserves there will be only 3 or 4 of each: And the Compound Powders need not be kept prepar'd: Because the Simple being ready, or instantly prepar'd, may be put together for the particular Service of the Patient design'd by the Physician. They will excuse themselves the trouble of giving the Glysters, because the Men may be serv'd by the Nurses: And because *the common Pipe*, (as Dr. Guybert advises his Country-men,) *may convey the Infection of the greater or smaller Pox, or of an Ulcer or malignant Fever.* They will inform the People, that the Blister often dresses it self, when the Plaister takes off the Skin, and leaves only wiping and applying the Melilote to be done. They will find it their greatest Interest to be serv'd by hired Servants, to prevent an Increase, which will destroy the reputation and advantage of that, as of all other, tho' the most useful Trades.

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The Patient will have the satisfaction, that his Physick will be carefully made by the Apothecary, to whom the Dispensary Physicians will send the Prescript, when they are not apprehensive, that the small number of Doses shall be condemn'd or ridicul'd: And that their opinion of the Distemper may be contradicted and the Patient affrighted, by the unfortunate chance of the Apothecaries not falling into the very same Sentiment and Judgment of the Case. It will pleasure the Family, that there is Physick enough order'd, and in most Distempers within the expence of one Shilling for the Day. They will soon distinguish, that the most valuable Medicines are the cheapest, and that fewer Shillings of them, than Guineas in the Bill, will effect every operation, which Nature can want or can bear. They will be contented to wait the just time, in which Nature can ripen the Disease without the dread of the load of Medicines, or the apprehensions of the future payment. The People will apply in time for advice and prevent the sudden Death by the frequent Appoplexies, less fear'd, than the oppression from the more cruel treatment of the great Repletions by Physick, and the large evacuation of their Money. This during the War, will give very great Relief to the meaner and the middle Estates. The Patient will have the more assur'd Hope and Confidence of Cure, when the Physician will take the whole

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care on himself, and make the necessary Visits in the Evening, when the danger in all acute Fevers is impending. For it is impossible to appoint a Medicine in the Morning, which may not be destructive in the Night, upon the sudden changes of the motions of the Disease, which then discovers it self, but could not be foreseen in the Calm during the Morning Observations. He will see, that his Physician continues sober thro' the Day, and is not heating himself or his Friends into extravagant and foolish Characters of his wondrous Abilities above all the rest of the Faculty. The Physician will be present as often as the dangerous uneasinesses demand his Visits, and not send his Prescription from the Bottle, when the Apothecary comes to assure him, the Patient is very ill, and wants a sleepy Portion or two in the Night Season, or some other Medicaments to pass the time, till the Morning. The Sick Person may be lookt on by all his Relations: If that be too much wanted: And if they need perpetual Prattle in the Chamber, they may have the most talkative of their Acquaintance frequently with them.

The Physician may reasonably propose to you, that you will present him with the greater Fee, when he, in many Fevers, advises nothing but Rest, composure of the Thought and Abstinence [and probably one Medicine with an assurance of your Health to return

return the next Morning. That the Fee shall be diminisht from the length of the Bill: It being just to think, that one good Tincture or Composition of a Mixture carefully adjusted to the Patients Case, may assist the Patient to better purpose, than many Remedies which may contradict one another, and seem to be huddled together with much writing and little thought.

He may propose, that since they speak the same common Language, they may adjust the necessary Visits, as the Difficulty or the Easiness of the Case will diversify the Affair. That the Patient, as in the former Practice, (when the Physicians were Skilful and the People more Easy, will consult, with less Expence, the Physician at his house. He may preserve his Life,) by reviving this into a Custom, when his Disease shall be extremely dangerous. When there shall be time, as formerly, to give to every difficult Diltemper an Hour to hear all the Reports, and to observe every appearance of moment, and to have time to consider, before he orders the Medicines, which will have a necessary effect to save or to destroy Life.

The Physician may demand of his Patient that he will procure for him all the Poor he can, to be advis'd *gratis*, in which the Servants were and are now comprehended: because the Profession cannot understand their Books, or acquire the valuable Knowledge
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of Distempers, without frequent observations of their Nature and Course, and the repeated experiences of the Vertues of the Medicines: And because He may otherwise be the first of the new Fever, and find his Physician under a surprize, or suffer from his Error, if he does not distinguish, that the Fever is of the newly Epidemical Constitution.

The Poor will be visited with the greatest Care, because there will be no Reflection on the frequent Visits or the Simple Medicines; when there is no Interest but in the speediest Recovery. And the true Practice of assisting Nature by the most natural means, without Artifice and Intrigue, will by it sooner return to its former value and regard. It need not be added, that the Nobility and the Princes have the greatest concern and Interest in the Establishment of the old Mode, because they must yield to the force of the Disease, if the Physician has not discover'd the approaches through the Cottage and the meaner Houses to the Palace.

If the Apothecary will not content himself with the present License of Keeping the Shop, but with the neglect of his Duty, in making the Medicines, and Compounding the Doses, undertake Diseases he knows not, and give almost only hot inflaming Cordials &c. in all Distempers, whose Vertues and fatal Effects from the ill application he does

not understand, and put off his Wares *Malo Animo*, chiefly from the Desire of Lucre, while he doubts the dreaded Event in all the opportunities of making Gain to himself, and will persist to debauch the Profession to contrive his Interest by the vast Expence and frequently the loss of the Patients Life; The Physicians will be oblig'd to revive the Antient Practice of Physick, supported by the Commission given to them by *Hippocrates*, and the value of Health and Life; by which they are required as the *Roman Consuls* by the People in Cases of Imminent Danger, *ut Caveant, ne quid Republica detrimenti capiat*. The Physicians will appoint the Families to furnish themselves from the Dispensaries, or their Druggist which was the former Practice, and is at this time in all the Houses of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country) with the most us'd Cordials, Purgatives, &c. and instruct them in the most prudent and cautious applications of them, in the casual Sickneses of themselves, their Children, Servants and the Poor near them. The Families will be desir'd to prepare in their own cleaner Vessels, and with their Fingers not tainted, with any other dangerous Medicines, the Drugs into Infusions Decoctions, and Tinctures, whose uses return as often, as the Alimentary Medicines, almost in all Distempers. The Physicians will imitate the greatest Men of Antiquity

tiquity and the latter Ages, and direct their Servants to form the Preparations they most value and depend on to be deliver'd to their Patients. The House will then mix the Julep for one Shilling, instead of eight every day in the long Courses: And weigh out the Boles from the Electuary of one or two Shillings, by which two or three Guineas will be preserv'd: to omit the consequence of their dividing the Powders. The Physician will very often from the Domestick Store-houses of eight or ten Remedies, make himself the Mixture, which will effect the Cure of many incidental Disorders, and prevent the loss of time while it is expected from another House.

This seems necessary to be exacted by the Government, and by all the Families, (who can penetrate into the common practice, (from the Faculty, which has almost forfeited their Protection and regard; having amus'd the People with Medicines they despise in their private Conversations; And having injur'd and defrauded their Patients, by refusing to appoint the Remedies of the late Inventions or Improvements. They were afraid, that their promiscuous use in the practice of the illiterate Pretenders, might on one hand destroy the Life of the Patient, and on the other the Interest of the Physician. The wonderful Powers of the Simples, which have been almost lost in the senseless, but profitable

table and amusing Mixtures of great numbers together, demand this Examination of their Qualities and Vertues from the Hands of every Physician. Besides, there is the most Cogent Argument of his own Interest, not to communicate to the daring Ignorance of the Empirick his Secret, which will instantly become Infamous in his bold and hazardous Application to any kind of Distemper. The digestive Furnace and his Books will mutually assist one the other. He will have the Pleasure and the Patient his Health, when the single Plant in Tincture shall, in the various Sympathies, and Antipathies, discover, that it was made to remove that Symptome, or that Disease, in that Age or Constitution,

It will appear necessary, that the Students in the School of Physick shall be carefully instructed, which are the Authors, who have writ with the greatest Sincerity. They ought to be advis'd that the *Hypotheses* which pretend to explain all the Modes of Natures Actions, which are above all our Senses and Understanding, are amusing Romances, and pass away like a Tale, that is told: That Nature must be consider'd, as she always has and will ever act in the forming and removing all our Diseases: That Anatomy and Chymistry be throughly consider'd, and that the Qualities of every Simple in use be nicely examined and experimented by the proper Tryals, as well as

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the Modes of making up the Compound Medicines, *Diis te minorem quod geris, imperas.* When the Physician shall perfectly know the Temper and Uses of his Instruments, his Cures will be more certain and better observed, and the misfortunes from his Applications more seldom suspected. *Non magna loquimur, sed vivimus.* The Faculty will not be forc'd to bubble the People by impudent and false Pretences, to cover their Ignorance in the necessary Parts of the Profession, and set themselves off to the Publick with the Tinsel and Varnish of Banter and Eloquence and Grimace, but will wait, till the *Ars muta*, as *Virgil* calls it, shall be magnified by the Voice and Oratory of the Patients recover'd and preserv'd.

When you shall discern the Ability and Sincerity of your Physician, who has no other Design but to preserve your Health and Life, you will detest the *Wolfenbuttes* of our Art, who betray both the Patient and the Honour of the Profession, to the Enemies of both.

But if your Physician cannot be present at the first Seizure of your Disease, you may want the Advice, which was given by the *Schola Salernitana* to one of the Kings of England, *Si Tibi deficient Medici, &c.*

“When you shall be surpriz'd by Sickness,
“in the absence of your Physician, trust to
“your

“ your own Constitution, which will endeavour to preserve it self, and will certainly effect it in most of the common Disorders, but with ill Medicines these will become Dangerous and will be made every day more malignant. Take the Council of your most observing and experienc'd Friend, who has no Byas to divert him from the only care of your Health; but avoid the Empirick, who will, instead of procuring the Ease of your Thoughts, and Repose, and Prescribing the Rules of your Dyet, and permitting Nature to subdue the Disease; Affright you with the greatest Danger, disturb and fill you or the Chamber or both, with the inflaming and pernicious Cordials the Boles and Draughts, till he has cur'd *his own Distemper*, by the Number of Articles he shall enter into the Bill.

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" your own Constitution, which will certainly
 " your to preserve it safe, and will certainly
 " effect it in spite of the cunning Distillers,
 " but with ill Medicines, these will become
 " Dangerous and will be made every day
 " more malignant. Take the Council of
 " your most observing and experienced Friends,
 " who has no Bias to divert him from the only
 " care of your Health; but avoid the Empiric
 " tick, who will, instead of preserving the Rules
 " of your Thoughts, and Rest, and permit-
 " ting the Rules of your Diet, and permit-
 " ting Nature to subdue the Disease; Allright
 " you with the greatest Danger, disturb and
 " All you or the Chamber or both, with the in-
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