



Bodleian Libraries

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

This book is part of the collection held by the Bodleian Libraries and scanned by Google, Inc. for the Google Books Library Project.

For more information see:

<http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/dbooks>



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.0 UK: England & Wales (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0) licence.

An AUTHENTIC
NARRATIVE

Of the SUCCESS of

TAR-WATER,

In curing a great NUMBER and

VARIETY of DISTEMPERS;

WITH

REMARKS,

AND

OCCASIONAL PAPERS

Relative to the Subject.

To which are subjoined,

Two LETTERS from the Author of *SIRIS*,

Shewing the *Medicinal Properties of TAR-WATER*,
and the best *Manner of Making it*.

By THOMAS PRIOR, Esq;

To do good, and to communicate, forget not. HEB. xiii. 16.

A NEW EDITION, Complete.

DUBLIN Printed,
LONDON Re-printed,
For W. INNYS, C. HITCH, and M. COOPER, in *Pater-*
noster-Row; and C. DAVIS, in *Holborn*. MDCCLXVI.

[Price One Shilling.]

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

AN injurious Abridgement having been published of this NARRATIVE, the Proprietors have been obliged to print it ENTIRE at as small a Price as possible, in Justice to the Editor, themselves, and the Public. For Abridgers seldom rob without maiming; they violate the Sense of an Author, that they may steal his Property, and make, it seems, a new Species of a Book by castrating it.

* * * As it is earnestly wished, that more Cases were published of The Effects of Tar-water in ENGLAND, whoever will be so compassionate to the Miseries of their Fellow-creatures as to communicate any, are desired to send them with circumstantial Evidence, specifying the Disease, and (as far as may be allowed) the Name of the Patient, the Time when, and the Place where the Cure was performed, to

Mr. INNYS, or } in Pater-noster-row; or
Mr. HITCH }

Mr. DAVIS, against Gray's Inn in Holbourn, (POST PAID.)

To his Excellency PHILIP, Earl of Chesterfield, Lord
Lieutenant General, and General Governor of
IRELAND.

HIGH stations furnish great opportunities of doing good, where there is a head to discern, and a heart to apply. Your excellency is eminent for both. Since your arrival in this kingdom, you have acquired a thorough knowledge of its interests, which you apply to the service of his majesty, and the public; in such a manner, that your administration will be always remembered with gratitude and honour. Your management, so generous of your own, and so frugal of the public treasure, joined with a conduct so open and sincere, without the least tincture or suspicion of private views, leave us at a loss to determine, which to admire most, the true policy, or the probity of our governor.

That benevolent and disinterested spirit, which distinguishes your character, hath emboldened me to address this small treatise to your excellency; which, as it is calculated to promote the public good, coincides so far with your own views, as to seem entitled to some share of your protection and patronage.

I am, with the greatest Respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient,

and most humble Servant,

THOMAS DAVIS

An Alphabetical INDEX

Of the several *Distempers* mentioned in the following NARRATIVE, wherein *Tar-water* hath been found successful.

Note, *The figures refer to the Sections, and not to the Pages.*

A
A GUE. Section 46, 208, 214, 247.
 Asthma, 33, 69, 71, 89, 90, 99, 108, 112, 130, 145, 146, 152, 153, 154, 155, 181, 188, 196, 221.

B
 Barrenness, 241.
 Bilious Fever, 274.
 Bloody-Flux, 102.
 Bloody-urine, 280.
 Blood from the lungs, 83.
 Boils, 95.
 Bruise, 244.

C
 Cancer, 51, 271, 281, 240.
 Canker in the mouth, 98.
 Colic, 29, 62, 134, 135, 144, 204.
 Cold, 151, 287.
 Consumption, 186, 284.
 Contraction of the bowels, 222.
 Costiveness, 96, 238, 239.
 Cramps, 85, 96, 172, 190.
 Coughs, 40, 47, 66, 70, 79, 80, 83, 84, 92, 93, 101, 112, 120, 122, 123, 127, 128, 139, 145, 151, 153, 206, 216, 220, 221, 232, 270.

D
 Deafness, 96, 201, 223, 237, 276.
 Dead Ague, 271.
 Decay, 64, 70, 89, 92, 111, 133, 139, 150, 203, 224.
 Diabetes, 236, 279.
 Difficulty of breathing, 112, 120, 124, 133, 152, 159, 224.
 Disorders of women in lying-inn, 278, 290.
 Dizziness, 50, 110, 129, 273.
 Dropsy, 57, 103, 188.
 Dry cough, 105.

E
 Erysipelas, 106, 192.
 Excrescence on the head, 229.

F
 Facies Hippocratica, 99.
 Fever, 96, 101, 121, 127, 161, 210, 213, 214, 233, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256.
 Fits, 234, 285, 302.
 Fluor albus, 115.
 Foul disorder, 202.

G
 Giddiness, 86.
 Gonorrhœa, 112.
 Gout, 85, 88, 107, 109, 129, 134, 135, 156, 157, 214, 215, 216, 218, 231, 232, 257, 258, 285.

Gravel, 29, 87, 110, 134, 223, 232, 283, 286.
 Green sickness, 48.

G
 Hardness of the belly, 157.
 Heaving, 86.
 Head-ach, 96, 232, 242, 273.
 Heart-burn, 98, 172.
 Hectic, 83, 99.
 Hoarseness, 172, 197.
 Hysterics, 94, 97, 147, 283.

I
 Jaundice, 149.
 Ill habit of body, 207.
 Imposthume in the head, 272.
 Incurables, 83, 279.
 Inflammation in the heap, 192.
 ——— in the leg, 180, 275.
 ——— in the lungs, 151, 252.
 Inflammatory disorders, 45, 80.
 Itch, 113, 117, 129.

K
 Kings-evil, 136, 137, 177, 178, 179, 211, 225, 326, 327, 328, 329.

L
 Lameness in the limbs, 191.
 Loathing in the stomach of all sustenance, 73, 86.
 Looseness, 121, 239.
 Looseness of the teeth, 110.
 Loss of the use of the limbs, 78.
 Loss of complexion, 93.
 Lowness of spirits, 46, 84, 110, 129, 149, 150, 228.
 Lumbago, 76.
 Lumps in the head, 228.
 ——— under the jaws, 127.

M
 Megrim, 96, 142, 273.
 Menfes, 290.

N
 Nervous disorders, 62, 87, 94, 115.
 Numbness, or tingling in the legs, 184.

O
 Oppression in the stomach, 64, 79, 176, 291, 232.
 ——— in the chest and heart, 159.

P
 Pains in the arm, 154.
 ——— in the back, 134, 172.
 ——— in the back-bones, 195.
 ——— in the lower parts of the back, 110, 212, 279.
 ——— in the belly and hip, 285.

D I S T E M P E R S *cured by Tar-water*

Pains in the chest and body, 224.
 ——— in the bowels, 104, 135, 147.
 ——— in the inward parts, 203, 212.
 ——— in the legs, 189, 227.
 ——— in the head, 81.
 ——— in the side, 77, 80, 176, 187, 246, 256, 277, 279.
 ——— in the Stomach, 104, 126.
 ——— in the limbs, 73, 144.
Palsy, 29, 160.
Paralytic disorder, 97, 230.
Palpitation of the heart, 62, 77, 81, 94, 96, 131.
Piles, 29, 212.
Peripneumony, 252.
Pleurisy, 101, 309.
Pleuritic disorders, 99, 133, 138, 230.
Prolapsus uteri, 267.

R

Rheumatism, 29, 100, 118, 143, 222, 126.
Rheumatic Pains, 63, 76, 96, 107, 158, 291.
 S
Shortness of breath, 77, 120, 122, 123, 221.
Scald heads, 199.
Sciatica, 107.
Scurff, 185, 235.
Scurvy, and scorbutic disorders, 29, 40, 63, 67, 73, 82, 91, 95, 96, 97, 103, 113, 140, 159, 175, 181, 185, 204, 205, 219, 235.
Small-pox, 42, 52, 127, 209, 259, 260, 288, 289.
St. Antony's fire, 106.
Spitting of blood, 80, 111, 145, 220, 269.
Great spitting, 169, 200.
Spots black, 234.
Sickness in the stomach, 62, 86.
Spasms, 62, 81.
Sores outward running, 235.
Sore leg, 250, 275.
Sore chopped lips and nostrils, 287.
Sore throat, 172, 182, 248.
Sores and swellings in the back of horses, 287.
Sleepiness, 110, 142.
Stiffness in the limbs, 107.
Stiches, 101, 122, 133, 251, 261.
Strangury, 236.
Streightness in the breast, 120, 261.
Stone, 134, 285.
Stupidity, 270.
Sweats, 80, 99.
Sweats in the night, 83, 111, 129, 133.
Swellings in the bowels, &c. 47, 68, 103, 153, 157, 158, 189.
Swellings in the legs, thighs, &c. 206, 221, 229, 256.
Swooning, 283.

T

Tenderness in the feet, 85.
Teeth loose, 98, 110.
Tetter, 245.
Great thirst, 119.

U

Ulcer in the bladder, 93, 279.
Ulcer in the lungs, 99.
Ulcer in the throat, 210.
 ——— in the bowels, 103, 179, 183, 186, 193, 194, 202,

211, 212, 225, 243, 250.
Urinary passage in pain, 280.
Vapours, 228.
Vomiting, 62.

W

A large wen, 208.
Wind in the stomach, 232.
Want of perspiration in the feet, 85.
Want of appetite, 40, 64, 68, 73, 77, 79, 80, 84, 93, 110, 122, 126, 133, 134, 135, 150, 153, 158, 169, 217, 224, 228, 232.
Want of sleep, 73, 80, 120, 122, 133, 134, 135, 217, 224, 228.
Want of complexion, 318.
Tar-water particularly recommended to sea-faring men, 311.
 ——— to hospitals, infirmaries, poor-houses, &c. 312.
 ——— to gentlemen in the country, for the relief of the poor, 313.
 ——— to sedentary persons, 314.
 ——— in new and desperate cases, 315.
 ——— for the murrain among cattle, 332.
The opinion of some foreign physicians, that Tar-water is not inflaming, 317.
The first LETTER from the author of Siris
Gangrene in the blood, Section, 21.
In what distempers Tar-water is successful, 23.
See Second LETTER.
Tar-Water for travellers, how made, 2.
The best Tar, 3.
Tar-water worketh several ways, 6.
Tar-water successful in a desperate fever, 7.
Tar-water a sufficient cordial, 8.
Strong spirits destructive, 9.
Tar-water recommended in the most malignant fevers, 12.
 ——— in dangerous wounds, 13.
Tar good for ulcers, wounds, tumors, and coughs, 14.
Tar-water good for piles, and fistula, heaviness in the head, and drowsiness; for weak, dry, and itching eyes, for the teeth, gums, sore throat, and deafness; and to supply the want of nourishment, 15.
Tar-water successful in many instances in Fevers, 16.
 ——— always gives great spirits, 17.
Inflammatory acute disorders cured by Tar-water, ten times the number of any other. No inflaming, or heating quality in Tar-water, 18.
Tar-water taken for years, without any injury, and with much benefit, 19.
Tar-water sometimes binds, but this is no bad symptom, but a sign of cure; and sometimes removes a costive habit, 20.
A humour dislodged from one part, sometimes produceth an uneasiness in another, this is a symptom of cure, 22.
Salts of Tar-water, have nothing of the fiery or corrosive nature of lixivial salts, 23.
Tar-water may be of use in all ailments by assisting the *Vis Vitæ*, and enabling nature to assimilate or remove all noxious humours, 24.

AN AUTHENTIC

NARRATIVE

Of the SUCCESS of

TAR-WATER.

1. **H**AVING published, in the *Dublin Journal* of July 3, 1744, remarks on an advertisement, and upon certain affidavits mentioned therein, concerning the effects of Tar-water in *Stephens's* hospital, and having promised to communicate to the public, an account of several persons, who have been entirely cured, or greatly relieved by the use of Tar-water only, together with their names, places of abode, and nature of the ailments; I now address myself to the performance of my promise, which hitherto has been delayed by many intervening affairs, and by the length of time that was requisite to obtain full information in a multitude of cases that daily occurred; but this delay hath given me an opportunity of procuring a more particular and exact account of the cases of many patients, and the progress of their relief, which must give more satisfaction, than a short imperfect detail of the effects of Tar-water on the first trials could possibly afford. And finding that new trials and discoveries were made of the virtues of Tar-water in many different distempers, and that some patients, who drank it for one ailment only, yet found surprizing and unexpected relief in other ailments they laboured under; I thought it proper to wait for the full effects of those trials, and to find out if others, in the like cases, had not also received the same benefit; which would be a farther confirmation of the efficacy of Tar-water in such distempers.

2. Many, on the general invitation given in the Journal above-mentioned, several others, on particular application, very freely communicated their ailments and reliefs for the good of mankind. Some, who had received benefit by Tar-water on the first drinking of it, chose to postpone sending their accounts, till they had received the full benefit they expected by a longer use of it. Some, especially of the female sex, communicated their cases, and the benefit they received, yet were unwilling to have their names mentioned in public. Some cases required a long use of Tar-water, before any judgment could be formed of the efficacy of it, and before a cure could be effected. It was also suggested by some, who decried the use of Tar-water, that whatever seeming benefit some might have received on their first drinking of it, yet that towards the fall of the leaf, or the winter following, they would feel fatal consequences from it, insinuating, at the same time, that it was dangerous to drink it in the dog days, or in cold weather, by which means several were prevailed upon to lay aside the drinking of it for some months; but finding no such consequences, they have since resumed the drinking of it with great advantage.

3. For these, and many other reasons, the publication of the effects of Tar-water has been so long deferr'd; but now that we find many thousands have drank Tar-water, and great numbers have received benefit thereby; since time, experience, and many tri-

als (the surest guides in cases of this nature) have established the credit and use of this medicine, it would be a prejudice to the public, and an injury to mankind, to defer any longer the publication of the many unexpected and surprizing cures effected by Tar-water. And as particular instances and facts, within the knowledge and observation of every one, make stronger impressions than general assertions and reasonings can do; it is with great satisfaction I can inform the public, that I am furnished with a great number of authentic accounts of the effects of Tar-water (more perhaps than ever happened in the case of any other medicine in a so short time) and that chiefly from the patients themselves, most of them men of character and integrity, who, besides the pleasure of recounting the benefits they received, had no other view in communicating their cases, but to promote the good of others, and particularly of those, who might have the misfortune of labouring under the same disorders.

4. Having no other view in publishing this *Narrative*, but to promote the same good intentions, I can assure the public, that I have, with the greatest candor and impartiality, laid before them the facts and cases as they were communicated to me; for which purpose I beg leave to publish the letters of particular Gentlemen, who have been so good as to give a detail of their own disorders, or of those of their neighbours and acquaintance, and of the benefit they received; the originals of which may be viewed in my hands, and, I hope, those gentlemen will excuse the liberty I have taken in publishing their letters, which, as they were designed for the good of mankind, so I do not, in the least, doubt, but that they were communicated with the same beneficent intentions; and as they come from gentlemen of character and worth, they will not fail to be much regarded, make the following *Narrative* more authentic, and be the means of procuring the good of thousands.

5. From some, I had the accounts of their cases from their own mouths; and any one, who will give himself the trouble of enquiring, may be satisfied of the truth thereof from the persons themselves, whose names are herein mentioned. Some Gentlemen in the country hearing of the success of Tar-water among their neighbours, made a strict enquiry, and were pleased to send me accounts of several relieved thereby. I have also taken notice of the cases of several persons, without mentioning their names, in compliance with their desires not to have their names published; but if any should be desirous to know who the persons are, whose names are omitted, I shall be ready, for their private satisfaction, to let them know so much.

6. At first many cases occurred, of persons troubled with colds, coughs, difficulty of breathing, want of rest and appetite, which were soon removed by the use of Tar-water; but as it may be thought, that these ailments might be removed by exercise, air, proper diet, or other medicines, without being beholden to Tar-water, I have omitted most of those cases, tho' the quickness and ease with which they were relieved, and the number of the cures must greatly recommend the use of this medicine. Those cases were thought too slight to lay any stress upon: But the instances produced in this *Narrative*, are, for the most part, cases of the most grievous and dangerous distempers, acute and chronical; such as the gout, king's evil, inveterate scurvies, and ulcers, confirmed asthmas, and coughs, fevers, pleurifies, rheumatisms, and colics, &c. which rarely give way to any medicines; those in common use having generally failed in the instances herein mentioned; but they all, in a great measure, yielded to the power and efficacy of Tar-water, as will appear by the subsequent *Narrative*.

7. But, in order to lay the whole in a fair light before the reader, I shall beg leave by way of introduction, to republish the *affidavit*, and my *remarks* thereon.

thereon, which gave the first occasion of writing on this subject, together with some observations, published in *England*, relating to that *affidavit*, and shall then proceed to give an ample account of the effects of Tar-water, according to promise.

8. The said *remarks* were as follow: *Remarks on a late advertisement, and upon certain affidavits mentioned therein, concerning the effects of Tar-water in Stephens's hospital.*

9. The *advertisement* was published in the *Dublin Journal* of June 2, 1744, in the following words, *viz.* "We are very well informed, that many voluntary *affidavits* have been made before Alderman *Walker*, of the unsuccessful use of Tar-water in Dr. *Stephens's* hospital, by numbers of patients in that house, setting forth, that after a long series of using Tar-water in the most strict and regular manner, none found themselves in any wise better, but many of them much worse; and that these *affidavits* are in the hands of the visitors of the hospital, and may, at any time, be viewed by the curious in this matter."

10. Being surpris'd to hear, that, in *Stephens's* hospital alone, none found themselves any way better, and many of them worse by the use of Tar-water, when, at the same time, great numbers both in town and country had received great benefit thereby; and being fully persuaded, by the surprizing benefits which many of my acquaintance have received, and daily do receive by Tar-water, that it is a useful and most safe medicine; my regard to truth and the good of mankind induced me to make an enquiry into the contents of these *affidavits*, on which so much stress has been laid in the *advertisement*.

11. I accordingly address'd myself to the visiting physician of the hospital, who shew'd me the original *affidavits*, and gave me leave to take copies of them, and at the same time declared, that the said *advertisement* was published without his knowledge.

12. That the public may be better

able to judge of the force of those affidavits, and the truth of the advertisement, I shall here publish one of them which may serve for the rest, all of them being written in the same form and words, except an addition to 3 of them, which I shall also take notice of. The affidavit I shall mention, is in the following words:

County of the } *Sylvester Dowdal*,
City of Dublin } one of the patients in
Stephens's hospital, came this day before me, and made oath, that he constantly drank the Tar-water by the directions of Dr. *Dehunte*, for about nine weeks, and deposed that he hath not found any benefit thereby.

Sworn before me His
May 25, 1744. *Syl O Dowdal*
William Walker. mark.

13. The doctor informed me, that the said *Dowdal* had an imposthume in his stomach, and mentioned the disease which the others laboured under, and said the patients began to drink the water on *March* 26, and that some, who were ordered to drink the water, neglected so to do.

14. There were but 6 affidavits in all, the depositions of the remaining 5, which were taken at the same time, are to the following purpose:

15. "*James Martin* in a high degree of Leprosy, swears he drank Tar-water near six weeks without any benefit.

16. "*Bartholomew Hughes*, in an asthma and consumption of the lungs, drank Tar-water 7 weeks without any benefit as to his shortness of breath, which was his principal disorder.

17. "*Mary Malone*, for the itch drank the Tar-water 5 weeks without any benefit; but being put into another course for 3 weeks, finds herself much better.

18. "*Patrick Shagbunffy*, for an inveterate itch, drank Tar-water 6 weeks, found no benefit, but found himself much worse; but being put into another course, finds himself much better.

19. *MA.* — in the foul Disease, drank Tar-water 6 weeks without any

benefit, but found herself much worse; but being put into another course, finds herself much better."

20. This is the substance of the affidavits, whereof 4 were made by persons that could not write their names.

21. When Tar-water first began to obtain some vogue, it was expected, that the learned would have left it to its own fate, as was done in the case of quicksilver, and *Ward's* pill; and indeed one would have thought, that an opposition to a medicine of this nature, must have been either needless or criminal; if the medicine be bad, it will die away of itself; if good, it is plainly unwarrantable to oppose it. How far this opposition, coming from a quarter that may possibly be suspected of having some interest in the matter, can be reconciled with the rules of prudence, is submitted to the public consideration. The doctor, who is known to be a man of worth and skill in his profession, acted very properly, and with good intention, in prescribing this water, to be taken, even in the worst cases, in the hospital; and I hear he has prescribed it to others, out of the hospital, with success; but the use that others have made of what he had done, without his knowledge, gives room for making the following *remarks*.

22. It is said in the *advertisement*, that many voluntary *affidavits* have been made by numbers of patients in the hospital, setting forth, that "after a long series of using Tar-water, in the most strict and regular manner, none found themselves in any wise better, but many of them much worse." Now upon comparing the *advertisement* with the *affidavits*, we can find no words in the latter to support those assertions; not a word of a *long series*, or *the most strong and regular manner*, or that *none received benefit*; and it was impossible that any one patient could safely swear that none in the house received the least benefit, whatever he might have said of his own case: And by the words mentioned in the *advertisement*, that many voluntary *affidavits* have been made by

numbers of patients in that house, one might have expected to have met with a numerous train of such *affidavits*; but behold, they are dwindled to 6 only; by which it appears, that the *advertisement* doth no way tally with the *affidavits*, nor can be supported or warranted by them. Six of the most desperate cases in the whole hospital, were culled out for the *affidavits*, and these made the only tests of the virtues of Tar-water, upon so short a trial as 5 or 6 weeks; altho' the distempers were inveterate, and chronical, and plainly required a length of time, to effect a cure. Did ever any prudent man try the force of a medicine at first in desperate cases only? what medicine in the world could stand, if a few instances of its unsuccessfulness were sufficient to destroy its credit? or what would become of the practice, or credit of physicians, if instances of their failing to cure, by the medicines they prescribe, should be urged against their medicines or practice? were not several of the said patients in the hospital without relief many months before they drank Tar-water?

23. It does not appear by the *affidavits*, that justice was done to Tar-water in quantity, in time, in accompanying it with any outward wash of Tar-water, as was proper in the case of outward sores, or in acknowledging that it concurred in the cure of the itch; in which last case Tar-water, by driving the venom from the blood to the surface will increase the sores for a time, and make ignorant patients think themselves worse. And probably this very thing facilitated and proved the main part of the cure; for as soon as they were anointed with brimstone, they found themselves better; and it is not probable they would have been kept in the hospital, so long before they drank Tar-water, if a bare outward anointing could have cured them. The conduct of the *advertisers* doth not appear to be very fair. In order to discourage the use of Tar-water, they say that none of the patients in the hospital received any benefit by Tar-water, though they produce affidavits of but

6 of them, and those in desperate cases; but they take not the least notice at the same time of any persons, who received any benefit by it: in this point they are intirely silent. I appeal to the public, if this be fair and equal dealing; but we shall take care to supply that defect: they themselves know, and the whole city can testify, the many instances of persons of all ranks, who have received the greatest benefit by Tar-water, and this in a great variety of cases.

24. In proof whereof, for the good of mankind, and for the sake of truth, we shall publish a list of those within our knowledge, who have been either entirely cured, or greatly relieved by the use of Tar-water alone, with the places of their abode, and in what ailments they received benefit; that every other person, who may have the same sort of ailment, may know what persons to apply to, and be informed of the particulars of their cure, and thereby may have an opportunity of obtaining the like relief themselves; and in order to make the list as complete as possible, it is earnestly desired, that they who have received benefit by Tar-water, would be so good and humane, as to send their names and places of abode, to *Thomas Prior, Esq;* at his house in *Bolton-Street*; and at the same time it is also desired, that they who have received any harm by Tar-water (if any such there be) would be so good to send their names, and places of abode, in like manner; and we have the greatest hopes of being gratified in this particular, as we have no other view or intention in this affair, but, on the one hand, to do all the good in our power, and on the other, to guard against all the evils that may possibly happen, and so do equal justice to the public.

25. By what we have already experienced, and daily do experience, of the good effects of Tar-water, we have great reason to be persuaded, and greater still to rejoice, that the world is blest with a medicine, so efficacious as seldom to fail of success, so general as to relieve in most diseases, so safe as never to be attended with danger, and yet

so cheap, as to be in the power of the poorest person to purchase, and we hope in God, that every day's experience will, more and more, confirm us in this persuasion.

26. The aforesaid advertisement from *Stephens's* hospital, being publish'd in the *English* news-papers, moved a gentleman, in the *North of England*, to send a letter to the publishers of the *Newcastle Journal*, which they printed in their Journal, with a preface, and was after re-printed in the *Dublin Journal* on *August 21*, in the words following:

27. "There appears so benevolent a design in the following letter, that, should we delay the publication of it, we might be accused, not only of ingratitude to the ingenious author, but of injustice to the public."

To the publishers of the Newcastle Journal.

28. GENTLEMEN, I was moved with no little indignation and concern, at reading a fly inveterate paragraph against Tar-water, in a late *Newcastle Courant*, published, it seems, originally for an article of news in the papers of *Dublin*: but what quarter it should come from there, together with the purposes intended it should answer, are plain enough to be guessed at: to obviate, therefore, as much as in me lies, the ill effects of so malevolent a design, I think myself indispensably obliged as well by the ties of justice and gratitude to the excellent writer upon the extensive virtues of Tar-water, and discoverer of its powerful effects, as by those of charity and benevolence to my fellow creatures and sufferers, to make known to the public, through the means of your paper, the inestimable benefits that have accrued to me, and mine, from the use of it.

29. I had long laboured under these following complicated distempers, *viz. palsy, colic, rheumatism, gravel, and piles*; in all which cases I found surprising relief from Tar-water, and that in considerably less time than a month from beginning to drink it. And it has

has worked still greater effects upon my wife, who was infested to the highest degree, with that *English* plague, the *scurvy*, together with a large train of disorders, naturally incident to such a height of it; from which, by the same means, and in the same compass of time, she is recovered in such a manner, as amazes all who were acquainted with her condition; and for the time it has been effected in, both she and myself are restored to health, in a degree infinitely beyond our most sanguine expectations; the truth whereof I am ready to attest to any one who shall require it of me. Moreover, I have been a witness of its extraordinary salutary effects in some of my acquaintance, to a degree little short of our own. So happy an experience, therefore, both in myself and others, of its wonderful operation and force, leaves me not the least room to doubt that Tar-water is the most sovereign, and extensive remedy and cure for diseases in general; safest to be taken, as well as the easiest in the operation, that ever was found out in the whole *materia medica*; and as such, may be recommended to the world, notwithstanding the sinister paragraph above mentioned. And, if it is not an absurdity to suppose such a thing in nature as a panacea, nothing surely ever bid so fair as this for that character before. In my thus praising Tar-water, I think I cannot be suspected of being actuated by any other interest than the general welfare and happiness of the human species, willing them to share and enjoy the precious effects of it equally with myself. I purposely forbore, Gentlemen, troubling you with this sooner, because I would first be well warranted in my own mind for whatever I had to say upon the subject, that I might not, in the least, invade the bounds of truth, which in all cases, and especially in so delicate an affair as this, every one ought to be very cautious of.

30. I shall conclude with the good Bishop's own words (selected from his admirable treatise of *Siris*, for the generous disinterested present whereof,

together, with the invaluable services likely to result therefrom, the world will for ever remain the debtor) *viz.*

“Men may censure and object as they please, but I appeal to time and experiment. Effects misimputed, cases wrong told, circumstances overlooked, perhaps too, prejudices and partialities against truth, may for a time prevail and keep her at the bottom of her well: from whence, nevertheless, she emergeth sooner or later, and strikes the eyes of all; who do not keep them shut.” I am, *Gentlemen, yours, &c.*

N. B. If the genuineness of the above letter should be doubted, or any one desire further information concerning it, the author, who lives in the county of *Durham*, has authorized us to satisfy any person, upon application to the printer of this paper.

31. This instance shews that many different ailments in the same person, and a complication of distempers, may be all cured at the same time by the same medicine.

32. *William Ward* of *Cockerton* near *Darlington* in the county of *Durham*, Esq; having seen the aforesaid advertisement and remarks in the *Newcastle Journal*, was pleased to communicate his case and relief in several letters, according to the progress of his cure. And his case being very singular and worth taking notice of, I take this opportunity of publishing extracts of his letters in his own words, which are as follow:

From his letter, dated June 8, 1744.

33. “I began to drink Tar-water for an *asthma* this day fortnight, and take it night and morning a glass, whereof three make a pint. I find it opens my body gently, about 2 stools a day; but I have had my fit as often and violently as before. I am not so weak as to think I was to have found a perceptible benefit in so short a space, but shall still continue it; I have had my *asthma* upwards of 12 years, but not so violent as at present, and for 7 years last; in which time I have not been

been in bed, or at most, not above 3 or 4 hours, once in a year, when I have flattered myself with being tolerably well; and then, as soon as I awaked, I found by the head of the bed, I was quite loaden, as I thought, with phlegm, though a dry asthma; so that I was obliged to get up and have recourse to a pipe of tobacco, which I use all the time I am ill, for I have no ease when I do not smoak. I am seldom without a fit above 3 or 4 days, and continue as long in it, and as soon as rain comes I am easy; I have it also against the least change of weather.

My father has it, and my grandmother died of it; so that I have less hopes of a cure, as it seems to be hereditary. I have tried many of the most eminent physicians in *England*, but never found benefit. I have had issues in my shoulders, and at present one under each breast, but cannot say I reap any advantage. The medicines I have taken are innumerable."

From his letter, dated July 27, 1744.

34. "I now relate to you the success I have met with from the Tar-water. The first month I took it, my fits were as violent and frequent as usual. The second month I had not one fit, but one night, which was very easy; and I believe I might have continued to have found daily benefit, if I had not been obliged to attend at the assizes; where I have received a most violent cold, which has brought on both my asthma and a cough: so that at present I am very ill, but am taking all the care I can now to recover myself; for I found so much pleasure in that month's ease, that no temptation can induce me to swerve from rules. I can't so much as lye back in an easy chair; for I have a table set by the side of my chair, with pillows on it, so I lay my arm on them, and my head on my arm; and if I am very ill, can't even rest that way, so that no bed can be contrived for me to rest on yet; and though I say above, that I had not a fit for a month, yet if I lay back in my chair then, it made me uneasy in two mi-

nutes: I drank Tar water frequently in the day, but not a quarter of a pint at a time, for I find it agrees better with my stomach, than drinking a larger quantity; and in the day, I may take such a quantity 5 or 6 times, as agrees with me. I must beg to take notice of one very great effect it has had on me (which I hope is a good symptom:)

35. Before I drank the Tar-water, my feet were always as cold as ice, so that I had not the least perspiration in them; for if I had not washed them for a year, they were as clean and dry as the back of my hand: but now, in the last month, I was so easy I found my feet sweat very copiously, and found, in wearing a pair of new stockings only a week, that all the soles were worn and mouldred away; and what was left was very red, as if I had burnt them.

36. I beg pardon for dwelling so long upon this particular, as it was so surprising; and my apothecary telling me, when I related it to him, that he was sure I should be cured by drinking the Tar-water, as it had this effect; for it was what he and all my physicians had drove at, to make me have a perspiration in my feet, which was never in their power to get, not even by sitting with my feet in warm water."

Extract from his letter of Sept. 18, 1744.

37. "As to my present state of health, I have the pleasure to tell you, I was in bed the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 15th instant at night; I went to bed about 8 a clock, and lay until 7 the next morning, as well as ever I was in my life: and found, when I awaked, I was lying on my back; and am quite another man."

Extract from his letter of Jan. 16, 1744.

38. "I find the least cold does me harm, and therefore keep close to my house, which is no inconveniency to me, since I am all air and vivacity, which before was a meer state of hebetude. I was obliged to go on *November 4* last into *Northumberland*, when it was very cold with snow: and as the roads

roads would not admit of wheels, I was compelled to go on horse-back; and when I had rode a mile easily (for it is only since I took Tar-water I could ride above a mile on horse-back) I found I was able to go faster, and put on so fast, that I observed by my watch, that I rode at the rate of 6 miles an hour. My journey was 36 miles, which I completed between the hours of 10 in the morning, and 4 in the afternoon, without drawing bridle; I rested one day, and came home on *November 6*, in the same time.

This I declare upon my honour to be fact, and which was as great a surprize to myself as others."

39. So extraordinary a case as this, and so well vouched by the patient himself, gives us reason to believe, that any asthma whatsoever may be cured by a course of Tar-water, and at the same time shews, that people ought to wait for the effect of this medicine, and not lay it aside on a short tryal; tho' it is very probable, as will appear by other instances, that, if *Mr. Ward* had drank a greater quantity of Tar-water at first, and avoided catching cold, he would have been much sooner relieved.

As I had a few more cases, and printed accounts from *England*, which shew the power and efficacy of Tar-water in a high degree, I shall beg leave to introduce them in this part of the narrative, before I mention *Irish* cases. The singularity of the cases will, I doubt not, justify my exceeding the first intentions, of publishing only such accounts, as occurred to me in this kingdom.

Extract of a letter from John Hardcastle, Esq; of Houghton, near Darlington, in the county of Durham, a civilian.

40. "My disorder began with violent pains in my breast, which, being removed by fomentation, were succeeded by a great cough. I was, in some time, almost freed from it; but, within two or three days after it was stopped, I was suddenly seized with a palpitation of the heart, in a very high degree,

which lasted, with very little intermission, for two days. That disorder being partly calmed by bleeding, my cough returned again with as much force as ever. I became much emaciated, lost my appetite, grew very weak, and had frequent sweats; my urine was loaded, during this illness, with a large quantity of red matter, which, when evaporated to driness, did not seem, to the touch, to be of the nature of sand or gravel, but rather like loam or fine clay. The physician declared my case *scorbutic*, and treated it accordingly. As I had been long following the prescriptions of the physician I consulted, I cannot impute my recovery, with any certainty, wholly to Tar-water. But, I think, the sensible, and almost immediate alteration I perceived in myself after taking it, leaves me no room to doubt, that alteration was caused by the Tar. It refreshed my stomach with a kindly and agreeable warmth, restored my appetite, and, in all probability, caused a good digestion: as these gradually increased, my cough declined, my sweats abated, and my strength returned.

41. Having received several letters from *Liverpool*, giving an account of the extraordinary virtues of Tar water, in the cure of a great number of negroes in the *small pox*, on board the *Little Foster* of *Liverpool*, captain *Drape* commander, on the coast of *Guinea*, I shall here mention the particulars of my information. The Rev. Mr. *Thomas Hayward*, of *Warrinton* in *Lancashire*, in a letter dated *October 18, 1744*, writes, that having received from a friend an account of this surprising cure of the negroes, he made a journey, on purpose, to *Liverpool*, to be fully informed of the particulars of the fact; and there was thoroughly satisfied of the truth thereof, by Mr. *Conliff*, Mr. *Armitage*, Mr. *Reed*, and Mr. *John Atherton*, persons of the best credit, and the most considerable merchants of the place, the three first owners of the said ship; and they all assured him, that they received the account from captain *Drape* himself, who was ready and willing to

make an *affidavit* of the truth thereof, at any time when desired. And as so new and extraordinary a cure, in a distant country, required the best proof and evidence, which the nature of the case could afford, to support the credit thereof, Mr. *Atherton* was afterwards pleased to transmit to me, at my request, captain *Drape's* narrative, and his *affidavit* sworn before the mayor of *Liverpool*, at the public sessions, where Mr. *Conliff*, and the other gentlemen were present, and who were satisfied of the truth of the particulars, before it was confirmed by oath; which *narrative* and *affidavit* I here publish, for the satisfaction of the public, in the words of the original, now in my possession, which are as follow:

42. "The *Little Foster*, of *Liverpool*, captain *Drape* master, in 1742, made a voyage to *Guinea*, and having taken in 216 negroes, before he left the coast, he had the misfortune to see the *small pox* break out amongst them: in a very short time there were no less than 170 ill of that distemper all at once.

43. The captain was under great concern, and fully expected, that, for want of room, and other necessaries, he must infallibly lose the greatest part of them. A person on board advised the master to infuse a quantity of tar in water, and give it the slaves to drink, saying, it was practised in the same case with good success. The Tar-water was prepared, but the first, to whom it was offered, obstinately refused it, and so did many more. That man died in 2 or 3 days, which the rest seeing, were more easily brought to compliance, so that, partly by persuasion, partly by force, the rest were all brought to drink. The good effects followed soon after, and were so plainly perceived by the poor creatures themselves, that they came upon deck, and crouding about a tub of Tar-water, that was set there for them, drank plentifully of it, from time to time, of their own accord.

44. This had an effect that could hardly be expected under the most commodious circumstances; for of those 170 (most of them grown persons) not

one died, except that one man, that could not be brought to drink the Tar-water. Captain *Drape* says farther, that the negroes continued drinking Tar-water after their recovery, which they found so much relief from, that they could be hardly brought to drink any other; and that, from the time of their departure from *Guinea*, to their arrival in *Jamaica*, he verily believes they did not drink above a hoghead of water that was not impregnated with Tar, though the ordinary consumption of water for so many slaves, could not be less than a hoghead a day.

I do hereby certify, upon oath, that the contents of the above narrative are actually and *bona fide* true.

Liverpool, *Joseph Drape*.

Jan. 14, 1744.

Taken and sworn before me, *Owen Pritchard*, Mayor of *Liverpool*."

45. The said Mr. *Atherton*, in a letter dated *February 4*, 1744, writes in the following words:

"We have a very high opinion of the virtues of Tar water in my family; my wife having drank a pint a day of it, for 8 months last past, and by which she received surprising benefit in an *inflammatory disorder*, in which physick and bleeding had brought her very low; neither of which she has made use of since: Doctor *Dickins*, one of the most eminent physicians in this part of the kingdom, had her under his care, and advised her to Tar-water, as an alterative. So you see doctors differ about it; some asserting it to be inflammatory, the contrary of which, I have the strongest instances of in my own family, and for which Mrs. *Atherton* and myself think ourselves under the greatest obligations to the Bishop of *Clayne*. These instances of the virtues of Tar-water, so well authenticated, together with many others, which will be mentioned hereafter, put it out of all doubt, that Tar-water is so far from being of an inflammatory nature, or dangerous in inflammatory disorders, as has been suggested by some, that it is a most safe and sovereign medicine in such cases. And I am very well informed, that

is now become a constant rule and practice at *Liverpool*, and other places, which fit out ships for the *Guinea* trade, to provide a sufficient quantity of Tar to make Tar-water, in order to be admittred in plenty, to such seamen, as may happen to be seized, in their voyages, with the small-pox, scurvies, and other distempers, which seamen are subject to.

46. Mr. *Hayward* writes, in the said letter, that he had laboured under an ague of 4 months continuance, which had reduced him to a very low state, but that he very happily recovered his health by the use of Tar-water only; and in his letter of *June 29, 1744*, he adds, that he was in no manner of pain about the return of his ague; that he had spent the winter, thus far, in the most comfortable manner, and enjoys a more lively and comfortable flow of spirits, than ever he did in his life; which, upon all occasions, are apt to exert themselves in extolling the source from whence they are drawn, and giving others as high an opinion of Tar-water, as he has himself. He also makes this observation, that the virtues ascribed, and that very justly, to Tar-water, particularly that of removing the load, which, at times, hang heavily on the spirits, and infusing into the soul, those lucid gladsome sensations, which many unhappily seek for in drams and cordials, would almost incline one to think, the *Egyptians* were not ignorant of Tar-water. If that sovereign cordial of theirs, described by *Homer* under the name of *Nepenthes*, was not Tar-water, he is sure it was something very like it, as, he says, will appear from these and the following lines in *Homer's Odysses*, 4th book.

Ἐλένη Διὸς ἐκγεγαῖα
 Ἀυτὴν ἄρ' εἰς οἶνον βάλε φάρμακον, ἔνθεν ἔπινον,
 Νηπενθῆς τ' ἄχολόν τε, κακῶν ἐπίληθον ἀπάντων.
 *Ὅς τὸ κα' ἀβραζέειν. Hom. Odyss. Δ.

Thus translated by Mr. Pope:

Mean time, with genial joy to warm the soul,
 Bright *Helen* mix'd a mirth-inspiring bowl;
 Temper'd with drugs of sovereign use, to assuage
 The boiling bosom of tumultuous rage;
 To clear the cloudy front of wrinkled care,
 The tearful sluices of despair:

Charm'd with that virtuous draught, th' exalted mind

All sense of woe delivers to the wind:
 These drugs, so friendly to the joys of life,
 Bright *Helen* learn'd from *Thone's* imperial wife,

Who sway'd the scepter, where prolific *Nile*
 With various simples cloaths the fatten'd soil,

Milton mentions this *Nepenthes* in his
 mask of *COMUS*.

Behold this cordial julep here,
 That flames and dances in his crystal bounds;
 Not that *Nepenthes*, which the wife of *Thone*
 In *Egypt* gave to *Jove-born Helena*,
 Is of such pow'r as this, to stir up joy
 To life so friendly, or so cool to thirst.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. James Menteath, from *Adderbury* in *Oxfordshire*, dated Feb 12, 1744.

47. "As soon as I heard of the receipt on Tar water, and of the directions therein mentioned, I made the water with different proportions of Tar, and drank between 2 and three gallons of it; but felt no other effect, but that it increased a good appetite to a stronger, from which time I gave it over; having, I thank God, no need of that, or any other medicine. As to myself, I was by no means a fair subject to make an experiment of its virtues upon, being young, of a robust constitution, which I have kept so by drinking only common water and tea, and eating little animal food; and I only drank the Tar-water to convince others, that it could do them no harm. On *May 2* last, being curate of this place, I was sent for to pray by a young woman, who, I was told, lay at the point of death. When I came, I found her no better than was represented; speechless, so weak, that she could scarcely open her eyes; her parents told me, that a physician of this country, a man of much knowledge, and great integrity, had just been with her, and said, there was no hopes of a recovery, for that she could not live above 3 days. The young woman was about 20, born of poor parents; she had, for some months, been troubled with a cough, and a swelling in her legs and arms, which was now become a dropsy, and was seemingly in the last stage of a consumption. Af-

ter performing my duty, as a clergyman, I told the mother, that as the doctor said her case was so desperate, if she would give leave, I would try a medicine, which I believed might possibly do her service; she readily consented, and I gave her 2 quarts of the water, and gave directions, that she should drink half a pint of it at a time, twice, or, if she could bear it, 3 times a day, and that warm; as the case was desperate, the greater quantity I thought necessary. After 2 days, she was able to sit up, in 4 or 5 was brought down stairs, had some appetite, her cough abated, and the swellings of her legs and arms much sunk; in six weeks she seemed so well, that I advised her to let alone the Tar-water for some time. I did not see her again till the beginning of *August*; when her mother came and told me that her daughter was again out of order. I went to see her, and found her a little swelled, with a cough, her appetite in some measure lost, and a pale look; upon this I sent her more of the water, made according to the printed directions, which she drank for a month, and which intirely recovered her; insomuch, that she went out to service at *Michaelmas* term, and, I understand, has been well ever since. As she was going to some distance from this, I gave her directions how to make the water, and advised her to drink it, whenever she felt the least complaint.

48. This is the most extraordinary cure that has come to my knowledge, though I had many patients, who have found great benefit from it. But I had particular success with young girls, who have been troubled with that destructive disorder, the *green sickness*: though I could not inquire into such complaints, I can easily discover them from the complexion. Indeed of the almost innumerable experiments that have been made of it, many of which were by my recommendation, I am fully satisfied, that there is no proof of its ever doing hurt; so far from it, that, when properly taken, I have never found that it failed of success."

49. Thus far Mr. *Menteath*, of which I shall make the following observation. That since it is always allowed, in cases where all hopes of recovery are lost, to make trials of any kind which may give the least hopes of preserving life, it is humbly submitted, whether it is not adviseable in such desperate cases, when every thing else has failed; to make use of Tar-water, which may possibly recover the patient from the brink of death; as it has done in this and many other instances mentioned in the course of this narrative, to the great surprize of all, physicians and others, who knew the disorders of those patients.

An extract of a letter from Mr. John Berry of Manchester in Lancashire, dated May 30, 1744.

50. I have taken Tar-water 24 mornings, and sometimes in the afternoon, for a *dizziness* in my head, which I have had at times for 12 months past, and since I began taking it, am so well (blessed be God) as ever I was in my life."

Part of a letter from a physician in York, to one at Bath, dated August 25, 1744.

51. "The bishop of *Cloyne* is no better treated here than at other places; but, for your satisfaction, I can inform you, that a lady, tho' reduced to nigh a skeleton by a *bleeding cancer*, and thought only fit for *Guy's* hospital of incurables, by the use of Tar-water is so much better, as to be thought in a fair way of enjoying a comfortable state of health. She has recovered her appetite and flesh, and all bad symptoms are almost overcome, and her breast is become soft and easy. This I think will stand as a sort of balance to the hospital account from *Dublin*."

Part of a letter from one in Lisbon, to his correspondent at Bath, dated Jan. 21, 1744.

52. "In respect to Tar-water, I am sure it has been of great service here in many cases. It is in vogue in the *Portugal* hospital, and they gave it the

princess *De Bocra* in the *small pox*, and she has done very well. I am not a friend to quack medicines, but there is nothing to be said against proof."

53. I shall here add some pieces printed in the *English* news-papers on the subject of *Tar-water*.

A letter to the author of the General Evening Post. June 4, 1744.

54. SIR, While thousands daily experience the benefit of the bishop of *Cloyne's* *Tar-water*, give me leave to testify my thanks for the pleasure I have received from his discourse upon it. I little expected on so low a subject, to have met with such variety of matter, such penetration of thought, or that it was possible to have expressed either in language so clear, and easy. Where shall we see a more accurate theory of various distempers, or of the operations of the most prevailing medicines upon them? How beautiful his anatomy of trees and plants? How rational his principles of vegetation? How refined his doctrine of metals, and of their being transformed into each other? How learned his history of the opinions and systems of the ancients? While he gradually leads me on from the simplest operations of nature, thro' the animal and vegetable world, up to the great Author of both, I am charmed with my progress, and think I see in this *chain* of his, that golden one, which hung down to earth from heaven, as this by several links carries us up thither. Whether he teaches, reasons, prescribes, or analyzes, he does all with the knowledge of a professor, the humanity of a gentleman, and, to crown all, with a good bishop's piety; and leaves us uncertain whether to admire in him most, the chemist, physician, philosopher, or divine. Somewhat like that fine subtle spirit, which, he tells us, operates through the universe, distinguishes his writings; a principle of pure light, which you feel in him, as in other systems nothing but gravitation. *I am, Sir, &c.*

A Pindarique by the Right Honorable, L. C. J. M. inscribed to the author of Siris.

55. Majestick thus great *Nilus* throws
His sacred head in darkness and the clouds,
His birth divine from vulgar eyes conceals,
But to the wise by miracles reveals.
Homage to him ten thousand torrents pay
Replete with *Æther's* vital flame,
While thro' the burning zone he wings his way,
While *Siris* is his mystic name.
Parch'd *Afric* courts him to the *Libyan* plain,
And strives to intercept his course;
But marble mountains are oppos'd in vain,
Resistless is an ocean's force.

From the steep cataracts impetuous as he
bounds,
Earth trembles at his voice, each distant
rock resounds:
Then smooth o'er *Egypt's* plain his welcome
deluge flows,
And smiling plenty brings, and chearful health
bestows:
Hail *Egypt*, happy realm! thy monarchs
were the Gods,
There arts, and wisdom there first fix'd their
blest abodes.

On the disputes about Tar-water.

56. To drink, or not to drink, that is the
doubt,
With *pro*, and *con*, the learn'd would make it
out.
Britons, drink on, the jolly prelate cries:
What the prelate persuades the doctor denies.
But why need the parties so learnedly fight,
Or choleric * *I-r-r-r-n* so fiercely indite?
Sure the senses can tell, if the liquor be }
right.
What agrees with his stomach, and what
with his head,
The drinker may feel, tho' he can't write or
read.
Then authority's nothing, the doctors are
men;
And who drinks *Tar-water* will drink it again.

57. *On the enemies of Siris, by a drinker of Tar-water.*

How can devoted *Siris* stand
Such dire attacks? The licens'd band
With up-cast eyes and visage sad
Proclaim, alas! "The world's run mad.
"The prelate's book hath turn'd their brains,
"To set them right will cost us pains.
"His drug too makes our patients sick,
"And this doth vex us to the quick."
And vex'd they must be, to be sure,
To find *Tar-water* cannot cure,
But makes men sicker still and sicker,
And fees come thicker still and thicker.

* A physician, and writer against *Tar-water*.

Bursting

Burſting with pity for mankind,
But to his own advantage blind,
Full many a wight with face of funeral,
From mortar, ſtill, and urinal,
Haſtes to throw in his ſcurvy mite
Of ſpleen, of dulneſs, and of ſpight.
To furniſh the revolving moons
With pamphlets, epigrams, lampoons
Againſt this *Siris*, you'd know why?
Think who they are; you'll ſoon deſcry,
What means each angry doleful ditty,
Whether themſelves, or us they pity?

*From the Daily Gazetteer, published in
London, April 5, 1745.
To the Right Reverend the Biſhop of
Cloyne.*

58. My LORD, upon the foundation of ſome hints I took from ſect. 29, and 49, of your *Siris*, I reſolved to attempt a ſolution of myrrh, by a low, aqueous menſtrum; and conſidering the affinity, and ſimilar properties that are in Tar, and in myrrh, I was led to think, that as all homogeneous bodies attract more ſtrongly than thoſe of different claſſes; ſo poſſibly, the native vegetable, or acid ſpirit of Tar, when gently fermented, might invite the like principle from myrrh. Accordingly I put a drachm of coarſe myrrh, without any delicacy of choice, into half a pint of Tar-water, and ſet it in a pint bottle, in a degree of heat of my fire, equal to that of a hot ſun: In 2 or three days I obtained ſo perfect a ſolution, that, upon filtering, I found no other reſiduum, than ſuch as is apt to ſtick to gummy bodies.

Of this infuſion, I mix about half an ounce in each half-pint of Tar-water, which I daily drink; and take them ſo mixed, with good ſucceſs. It makes the Tar-water much more pleaſant, giving it an agreeable ſub-acid bitter taſte.

59. The ſecond proceſs I uſed, after having ſpent my firſt preparation, was very inaccurate; for I threw in an indeterminate quantity (but as near as I can gueſs) four drachms of fine pick'd myrrh to a pint of Tar-water. Upon filtering off this infuſion, I had cauſe to think the Tar-water was more than ſaturated with myrrh, becauſe, among the reſiduum, I found a kind of ſtaſe,

or fine, transparent, liquid myrrh, of the conſiſtency of the beſt turpentine; which, however, might perhaps have yielded to a longer infuſion.

60. To you, my lord, we owe the Tar-water; and to you, how nearly had we owed the ſolution of myrrh? ſince you furniſhed the only aqueous menſtrum that will diſſolve, and render it fit for internal uſe: As your lordſhip ſuggeſted the firſt hint, ſo I know no perſon ſo capable of improving, and ſo willing to apply this diſcovery (if it be one) to the good of mankind, as your lordſhip. To you, therefore, I addreſs it, with all its virtues, all its honours. For my part, I have not ſkill enough in any branch of medical knowledge, to aſſure whether there be any thing new or valuable in this experiment of mine, only I conjecture, that, at leaſt, it muſt be a good vulnerary water. But were the ſecret as rich as the treaſures of *Loretto*, both my fortune and love to mankind, forbid me to make any private advantage of it; therefore I freely give it to the public under your lordſhip's patronage. I am, with great duty and eſteem, *your lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,*
Philanthropos.

61. I ſhall now proceed to give a narrative of ſuch caſes, which happened in *Ireland*, as they were communicated to me by letters from gentlemen of known character and integrity in this kingdom, giving a particular detail of their own diſorders, or of thoſe of their neighbours and acquaintance, and of the relief they received, together with ſuch farther accounts as I had from ſeveral patients from their own mouths, in and near *Dublin*, with their names and places of abode.

A Letter from the Reverend Mr. Nat. France of Youghall, in the County of Cork, dated July 6, 1744, to Thomas Prior, Eſq;

62. SIR, Reading an advertisement in the *Dublin Courant*, dated July 3. I thought myſelf bound by the ſtrong-eſt obligation, gratitude for an ineſti-

mable benefit received, as well as for the good of mankind, which every man ought to have at heart, to give testimony to the truth. Upwards of 20 years I have laboured under a very dreadful disorder, occasioned, as I am fully persuaded, by a prevailing acid in my stomach. Frequently, for many weeks together, I never rose from sleep, without violent vomiting, and a continual sickness in my stomach; rarely free from a heart burn, and that commonly ending in a violent colick; nervous disorders, frightful spasms, a frequent palpitation of the heart in bed, were the sure unhappy consequences; my disorder baffled the art of physic, the whole power of medicine. The *Pymont* and *German* spaw water, with the constant use of gum pills for the nervous complaint, gave some little relief, but were very far from rooting out the cause of my disorder. I industriously shun'd every acid; my drink for many years was wine and water, not daring to touch malt-liquor or cyder. I have drank Tar-water these three years past, and, I bless God for it, have no complaint to make; no heart-burn, no vomiting in the morning, which almost deprived me of my sight; no return of any nervous disorder, unless occasioned by a violent cold, from which I am quickly relieved, by taking a plentiful draught of Tar-water. Last summer I laid aside Tar-water for three months, believing, I did not any longer stand in need of it; and that the medicine would cease to be efficacious by the constant use of it; my colick, heart-burn, and nervous spasms returned upon me as violent as ever. I again had recourse to Tar-water; its happy effect was beyond expectation; in a few days it perfectly relieved me. I do now, and shall for the remainder of my life, make it my morning draught; having no other complaint against it, but this one; that by creating an appetite, which it never fails to do; by strengthening the stomach, and causing a good digestion, it renders me more corpulent than I

could wish to be. *I am, Sir, your humble servant;*
Nat. France.

63. *A letter from the corporation of Augher, in the county of Tyrone, dated July 7, 1744.*

SIR, Agreeably to your instructions in the last news-paper, we the underwritten, inhabitants of *Augher*, take this opportunity of informing the public that most of us having for many years been greatly afflicted with chronical diseases, such as the gout, inveterate scurvy and rheumatick pains, &c. were induced from the high character given to the Tar-water, to make trial thereof.

That those of us, who had any out-breaking, found, after a fortnight's trial, the spots rather more inflamed and painful, but afterwards daily growing easier and better. That some of us who were seized with the *rheumatism*, found after the like time a sensible remission of the pains; how far it may answer in the *gout* we cannot yet pretend to say, but from the surprizing recovery of most of us; we in the *gout* resolve to continue the regular and constant use of that most excellent remedy; and all of us do, in the most affectionate manner, return our public thanks to the author of the Tar-water.

Edmund Mac Girr. Robert Thompson.
Rev. Mac Quigan. Adam Smyth.
Dudly Harvey. Ur. Mac Dowall.

64. *A letter from the rev. Mr. Thomas Squire, from Tallow in the county of Waterford, dated July 11, 1744.*

SIR, The enemies of Tar-water, I find, are greatly provoked, seeing they endeavoured to have it sworn out of credit and practice; however, I make no doubt, but that for the six affidavits against it, you will soon have many hundreds of creditable vouchers for it. I send you some cases; first my own. Turned of 60, my stomach began to fail me, and what little I did eat, lay heavy there for 2 or 3 hours after dinner; my flesh wasted so that my cloaths were much too big for me, the calves of my legs became soft, and hung from the bones, and the red on my

my cheeks grew dark and livid ; I looked on these, and some other bad symptoms, as warnings from my Creator to prepare for my appearing before him in another state.

I had the honour of being known to the bishop of *Cloyne*, who advised me to drink Tar-water, which I did for 15 months, in which time I found my appetite restored, my food sat easy on my stomach, I grew up to my former dimensions, my flesh became firm, as it had been 20 years before, and the blood in my cheeks of a good red, so that I reckoned myself in as fair a way of living as any man of my age, in the neighbourhood.

65. A gentlewoman in my house far advanced in years, of a tender constitution, and in a bad state of health, has for near two years taken a small glass of Tar-water every morning, and often another about noon. The physician who has attended her for eight years, and consented to the Tar-water, has frequently for this last year expressed his great surprize at her being so much better, than at any time since she was first under his care. I must observe to you, that she takes several other kinds of physick by the doctors directions ; it may not be amiss likewise to observe, that her apothecary's bill was last year reduced to less than half of what it has formerly been, and I am sure, when it comes in next, will fall very short of that.

66. A servant of mine was so ill of a cold and violent cough, that he was going to take to his bed. I ordered him to drink about half a pint of Tar-water warm'd ; he then set about his business, and I have not heard him complain since, tho' I forgot to make him repeat the medicine. I could give instances of many in this neighbourhood, who have received great benefit by Tar-water. This morning a gentleman, who, by a cold taken in *February* last, was apprehensive of a decay, told me that his fears were over by drinking Tar-water for 3 weeks ; and yesterday a physician, who studied under the great *Boerhaave*, told me that

he had prescribed the course of Tar-water to five of his patients lately ; of those it is probable I may give an account hereafter, as well as of two more, whose cases were very desperate, and recovered, but I am not fully informed in the particulars as yet. *I am your most humble servant,* T. S.

67. *A letter from the said Mr. Squire from Curryglass in the county of Cork, dated Nov. 30, 1744.*

SIR, When I wrote to you formerly, I proposed to send you some farther accounts of the cures effected by Tar-water ; one of which was on a gentlewoman near *Limerick* (whom I have not leave to name.) Her husband was in this village last *Christmas*, who described his wife's distemper in such a manner, that she seemed to have suffered more by the *scurvey*, than Mr. *Connor* of *Bandon* ; she was, as the expression was, just fled alive, and had almost lost the use of her limbs. I advised Tar-water, which a physician approving, she drank for some time ; so that the scurvy spots are perfectly healed, and she is recovering daily the use of her limbs. This I had from her husband's brother.

68. The following account I had from Mr. *Robert Atkins* near *Mallow*. A young gentlewoman related to him had been long ill ; she had a great hard swelling in her side, lost her stomach, was extremely thin and pale ; some physicians, who had attended for a considerable time, at length gave her up. She earnestly entreated one of them, Doctor *Connell*, for advice, who recommended Tar-water ; she drank it for some months and perfectly recovered.

69. In *Curryglass*, 14, as I find, have drank Tar-water, every one of them have received benefit thereby, but the most remarkable, after those in my former letter, were *Hannah Evans*, wife to *Henry Evans*, mason, cured of an *hereditary asthma*, under which she laboured for two years, and could not lie down in bed ; but now goes to bed as formerly, and ad^d

her nightly devotion, *God bless the good bishop.*

70. *Henry Evans* in the great frost took a violent cold, and every winter since, has kept his head and jaws tied up in handkerchiefs; he drank Tar-water, the pain in his jaws is gone, and he bears cold as well as ever he did. *Lawrence Linehan*, a paper-maker, had taken so great cold at his work, that he wasted away, had a most deadly cough, and was thought by all to be in a decay; he drank Tar-water, and is now as well as ever.

71. *Mr. Crips* drinks Tar-water for an hereditary asthma; when he is regular in it, some splotches break out in several parts of his body, and the asthma quite gone; but when he is careless, the splotches disappear, and the difficulty of breathing returns.

72. *Mrs. Rolleston*, who nurses her child, had some occasion to drink Tar-water, which succeeded well with her; she had a vast flow of milk, when she drank it, and her child was extremely well; our physicians here prescribed Tar-water frequently, and all own that no medicine has ever made so great a progress in so short a time. *I am your most obedient humble servant,*

Tho. Squire.

73. *A letter from Mr. Henry Parsons, attorney, dated from William-street, Dublin, July 26, 1744.*

SIR, I lately read an advertisement in *Mr. Faulkner's Weekly Journal*, desiring, that persons who had received benefit from drinking Tar water, would send you an account thereof, with the nature of their several disorders. As that advertisement was chiefly intended for the benefit of mankind, I think every one ought readily to comply therewith. I therefore send you the following account:

I have been these twenty years past, and upwards, grievously afflicted with violent pains and swellings in my limbs; and for want of my natural rest, which they frequently prevented, I was reduced to a very great weakness;

and I had lost my stomach to that degree, that I may say, *my soul abhorred all manner of meat, and I was even hard at death's door.* I was reduced to that unhappy state, which the bishop of *Cloyne*, in his treatise on Tar-water, calls *tedium vitæ*, a weariness of life, that I could have blest the means that would have finish'd my days; and if any one was to have bought an annuity on my life, I am sure no one would have given six months purchase for it. I am certain that every one, who has known me these 20 years past, can and will readily vouch the truth hereof; and not above five months ago, a gentleman falling into a groundless passion with me, for no other reason, but because he was losing a game at back-gammon, declared to some gentlemen, who afterwards informed me thereof, that he would certainly have been the death of me, but that he was well satisfied I would soon die by the course of nature.

74. I was also afflicted with a violent scorbutic humour, which broke out to a great degree in my face; and, about the beginning of *May* last, on my first hearing the virtue of Tar-water so greatly recommended, and on reading the Magazine for the month of *March*, wherein it is set forth, I resolved on drinking it, and tho' I have only drank about five gallons thereof, it has not only perfectly cured me of the scurvy, but has also entirely eased me from all my pains, restored me to my former strength, a good stomach, and a great flow of spirits; that now (I thank God) I may justly say, I am a man again. *I am, Sir, your humble servant,*

Henry Parsons.

Mr. Parsons, who may be seen every day in the streets of *Dublin*, continues in a perfect state of health, and flow of spirits, and constantly drinks Tar-water.

75. *A letter from the reverend Mr. Bernard Ward, dated from Belfast, July 23, 1744.*

SIR, Inclosed I send you the cases of three persons who have received benefit by the use of Tar-water. In the first I prescribed it myself; the second I had from the mother of the young lady, and her permission to send it to you; the third, I had from the father of the child, who perused and approved of the account which I send you. I think it the duty of every person, as far as he can, to make the world acquainted with the cases of such as receive benefit from the use of new medicines; especially if they be such as are safe in the application, and cheap, so as to render them of use to the poor: Tar-water, I am persuaded, is of this kind, and I dare say it will give the good and most ingenious author of *Siris* a very sensible pleasure, to find that his medicine is likely to answer the end, which he had in publishing it, that is, to become of universal use, and to remove most of the disorders to which men are subject.

I venture to send you the inclosed without any apology, the truth of these facts you may depend upon. I am, Sir, *your most obedient humble servant*,
Barnard Ward.

The honourable *Arthur Hill*, Esq; adds by way of Postscript, that though these instances are but three, yet Tar-water is in great and universal repute here, and I have no doubt, but, in a little time, abundance more may be given.

76. N^o 1. *William Carody* of the parish of *Kirdonnel*, and county of *Down*, farmer, aged about 40 years, had been many years afflicted with the *rheumatism*. About two years ago he applied to me, when by the use of *ætherial* oil of turpentine, his complaint was removed for that time: In *May* last I met him near his own house, most grievously tormented with the same disorder, which had then fixed itself in his loins, and had for some weeks entirely disabled him from doing any work; he told me he had used the turpentine, but without success, that for some

weeks he had scarce been able to work. I recommended the use of Tar-water, four quarts of which did so effectually remove his disorder, that, to use his own words, he was able to lift a hog-head sack full of corn, and to put it upon his horse, and, in short, was as well as he ever had been.

77. N^o 2. *Miss Small*, of the parish of *Knockbreda*, in the county of *Down*, a young lady of about 16 years of age, had for some time been troubled with a *pain in her side*, *shortness of breath*, a *palpitation of the heart upon the least motion*, and an *entire loss of appetite*; her mother was apprehensive of a *consumption*; yet by drinking Tar-water about a fortnight, all the above symptoms were removed, and she can now walk a mile or two without giving her the least uneasiness, and is in perfect health.

78. N^o 3. *John*, the son of the reverend *Annesley Baile*, curate of *Comber* in the county of *Down*, at the age of 2 years, was active and sprightly, and could walk as well as any child of his age; he was then seized with a *fever*, which deprived him of the use of his limbs; *his joints grew large*, and *his belly hard*, like a ricketty child; he continued in this condition about 2 years, till upon the publication of *Siris*, his father made him drink Tar-water, a wine glass full three times a day, and in three weeks time, he recovered the use of his limbs, and has been ever since in the highest spirits, and very good health.

79. *A letter from the reverend Mr. Usher, of Maryborough, dated Aug. 23, 1744.*

Margaret Large, of the parish of *Coolbonagher* near *Mountmelick*, in the *Queen's* county, being about forty three years old, laboured under a violent cough and oppression on her stomach for ten years, which afflicted her without intermission, to that degree that she lost her appetite, her body was emaciated, and her spirits low and depressed; but that by drinking Tar-wa-

22 *One pronounced tabid cured. Relics of the Influenza removed.*

ter constantly every morning since the beginning of *June* last, the cough and oppression on her stomach were entirely removed, her lost appetite restored, her spirits became brisk and lively, and her whole constitution and habit of body wonderfully improved, and this change evidently appeared in about 6 weeks after she began to drink the Tar-water. This account, he says, he had from the patient herself.

80. *A letter from Mr. Henry Gervais of Lismore in the county of Waterford, dated the 15th of September, 1744, to Thomas Prior, Esq;*

Pursuant to your desire, signified in the public prints, I take the liberty of communicating to you the case of Mr. *William Bryen*, which may not be unworthy of notice. Mr. *Bryen*, who is an attorney in lord *Burlington's* manor-courts, after riding five miles about two years since, without a great coat, in a winter's night of very heavy rain, and so fuddled, that, when he came home, he could not put off his cloaths, threw himself on his bed, where he slept about six hours, and when he awoke, was in an *high inflammation*, and not able to speak. A physician of no small repute in this country, came to his aid, and by the common process in such cases, by bleeding, blistering, &c. brought some present relief; but in a little time a violent cough ensued, attended with a grievous pain in his side, spitting of blood, and large sweats; so that having suffered much, and gone through the apothecary's shop for a course of six months, and exhausted his little substance, the physicians in a consultation pronounced that he would die tabid. The patient not being able to purchase costly medicines, in despair had recourse to Tar-water, which he had ever since continued the use of, with the greatest benefit; insomuch, that when I talked with him, some little time ago, he told me, that he had recovered his appetite and rest, and was free from the pain in his side, and as well in health as he could

remained, but was, in his opinion, gradually wearing off.

81. Mr. *Gervais* mentions his own case in the following words: "I was under great apprehensions from the reliques of the *influenza*, which in its course seized me in a most heavy manner, and left an acute pain in my head, violent palpitation in the heart, a constant pulsation in the brain, and spasms through my whole body. *Flagherty cum sociis* had me in hand for months; gum-pills and spirits of vitriol I almost lived upon, and to no purpose; but now by the use of Tar-water, I am (God be praised) restored to good spirits and health."

82. He also mentions the case of Mrs. *C* of *Limerick*, who was many years afflicted with a *scurvey* in the highest degree; that she had been quite dead from head to foot, so that, for many months, she lay in cerecloths, and could not turn in her bed, but as she was helped by the sheets; when all remedies proved ineffectual, Tar-water was the dernier resort, by the use whereof, for ten weeks, she has got a new skin, her sores have ceased to run, and her health is throughly retrieved.

83. Mr. *Gervais*, soon after, sent me the following case, drawn up by Doctor *William C*, of *Mallow* in the words following:

Carrol Daly, of *Ardprior* in the county of *Cork*, aged about 28, on exercising severely in the year 1742, was seized with a violent cough, streightness in the chest, difficulty of respiration, and had large quantities of blood discharged from his lungs; in which state he remained near six months, without other assistance than what his poor neighbours could administer; till at length (quite emaciated, and in a hectic state, with flushings in his face, succeeded by rigours, and constant night-sweats) he applied to the neighbouring physicians, who recommended a course of pectoral and balsamic medicines, with tincture of jesuits bark, and a milk-diet, which regimen he strictly observed ten months, and better

when finding little amendment, and no hopes of recovery, he applied to me: I recommended his continuing the same method for some time longer, which he submitted to, without further benefit, than that his sweats somewhat abated; he was now sent down as incurable, and, at most, not likely to survive the following spring: when hearing so much of the virtues of Tar-water, published by the bishop of *Cloyne*, and willing to try the success, as every thing else failed; I recommended earnestly the constant use of it to him, and prepared it for him according to the bishop's directions. At first it disagreed prodigiously, inducing frequent nausea's, sickness in the stomach, and a lax, which, in his condition, I was very apprehensive of; notwithstanding I made some lighter, which, in a few days, was so reconcileable to his stomach, that he took it in large quantities after, and is now perfectly recovered from all his symptoms, only a small cough, which he is subject to, on taking cold, or any irregularity.

84. *A letter from Mr. William Peacocke, merchant, in Abbey-street, Dublin, dated Sept. 22, 1744.*

SIR, My brother, *Marmaduke Peacocke*, merchant in *Abbey-street*, was for several months, very unwell, he had a great cough, little or no appetite, and a great lowness of spirits; he could not walk the length of a street without being in a violent sweat, and was very much emaciated: he applied to some physicians here, and to no purpose. He, by accident, heard of the virtues of Tar-water; he made some, drank of it morning and evening, and in less than three weeks, he was as heal as ever, in great spirits, and as well as he could wish; this I aver for truth.

85. Last spring I had a fit of the gout coming on me; the reason I say so, is, because I was seized with the cramp in my legs, most violently, for several nights. I had a great loss of appetite, and my stomach faint and weak, with great tenderness in my feet; this I always took for a forerunner of

a fit of the *gout* with me. I was prevailed upon, by my brother, *Marmaduke Peacocke*, to drink Tar-water, which I did morning and evening: The doing so occasioned great perspiration in my feet, and in three nights after, I had no cramps, no tenderness in my feet, I had a good appetite and digestion, and was every other way very well. I continued drinking this water for two months, after I left it off for a week, and drank of it only every morning. I still do the same, and am now (thank God) as well as any one. Given under my hand *September 22, 1744.* *William Peacocke.*

Mr. *Peacocke*, who may be seen every day at *Lucas's* coffee-house, informs me now, in *June 1745*, that he has all along, and now continues to drink Tar-water every day, and that with pleasure; that he has by means thereof a great perspiration in his feet, and strength in his limbs, and is free from all symptoms and apprehensions of the *gout*, which so long troubled him.

86. *A letter from Stephen Bernard, Esq; member of parliament from Youghall, October 2, 1744.*

SIR, As soon as I could completely, and with certainty, I was determined to communicate and acknowledge the services I had received from the use of Tar-water; which I have taken for three months, morning, noon, and night, half a pint each time warm; and which I can now with certainty say, has relieved me from a sickness in my stomach, that ever attended me, but more severe for six years last past, and so much more for the two last, that it was very rare to have a day pass without being troubled with violent heavings, at least twice, and a loathing of all sustenance; which reduced me to so low a condition, as utterly disabled me from using any exercise. I was also subject to a frequent giddiness, which remained, and was encreasing, notwithstanding a long course of vomits; in less than a week after I drank the Tar-water, I not only found my stomach relieved, but I had really an ap-

petite, which, I thank God, still continues, and I think strengthens, and the giddiness is almost gone; these are the particulars I can with truth and certainty aver. As to my other complaints, which are a flatulent colic, a numbness in my hands, and obstruction, the relief not being very sensible, I would not presume troubling you with an account of it; tho', with God's permission, I have the utmost confidence, I shall be able to give you an account of a complete cure; and make all the acknowledgments in my power for the good received from the most ingenious learned labour of the excellent author of *Siris*. I am, *Sir*, your most obedient humble servant,

Ste. Barnard.

P. S. A servant of mine, for years was troubled with a consumptive cough, and is quite recovered by Tar-water.

87. *An extract of a letter from Charles Coote, Esq; member of parliament for Cootehill, October 6, 1744.*

SIR, I am to inform you, that I drink Tar-water constantly; besides the disorders, I have always been subject to, which are called nervous, I have the gravel to a great degree, but without pain. I discharge great quantities by urine, and my stomach, digestion, and whole frame, used to be greatly disordered when I was loaded with it; the use of this water, not only discharges it, but I believe alters that disposition in my constitution, and I have always found myself better in spirits, digestion, and the enjoyment of myself since I drank it.

88. By the testimonies of *Samuel Moore*, and *John Maxwell*, Esqrs. the reverend Mr. *Handcock*, curate of *Cavan*, and many others of this country, Mr. *Donaldson*, of *Cavan*, late sub-sheriff of this county, has been long afflicted with the gout in an extreme degree; he has drank the Tar-water some months, and from a close confinement to his bed and chair, to his great loss while he was sub-sheriff, he is now walking about the streets, and does not remember when he was able to do

so for many years past, and refers it wholly to that single medicine.

89. Mr. *Waren*, within two miles of me, is agent to alderman *Darwin*; he was *asthmatic*, and seemed to be *consumptive* to the last degree. I have not seen him lately, but Mr. *Richardson*, our rector, assures me, that he is recovered of all his complaints to a wonderful degree, solely by the Tar-water, and that he confesses he never knew tolerable comfort, since his illness, till he took it.

90. A poor fellow, in some under-office about the church of this town, was also *asthmatic*, and almost incapable of any action, and is now restored by it, as our rector assures me. I am, dear *Sir*, your most affectionate servant,
Charles Coote.

91. P. S. My brother-in-law, Mr. *Pratt*, who has been extremely ill, many years, of *scorbutick* disorders, and has, in vain, drank all the waters in *Europe*, drank the Tar-water a good while, and I believe continues to do so; he is now active in spirits, and able to do business, and, indeed, appeared to me, not long ago, to be quite recovered; he made it but of half the strength, the full strength disagreeing with him, and he declared, he thought his amendment was entirely owing to it.

92. *A letter from William Ryves, Esq; from Casteljane near Tipperary, dated October 11, 1744.*

SIR, I shall always take pleasure in an any thing for the publick good, therefore with pleasure fit down to answer your's, and to give you the account you desire, of the benefit my tenant, *John Cornick*, received from the use of Tar-water.

This man has been, for many years past, a mower and a plowman, in the occupation of which, by heats and colds, he acquired a cough, which continued on him for several months, and which sometimes (especially in the spring) disabled him from following the plow; but about *March* last, he was obliged to keep his bed, notwithstanding he had

had the advice and directions of two physicians, at different times; and being wore away to perfect skin and bone, the physicians pronounced him very near his end. About July last, I got, and read *Siris*, and immediately directed this poor fellow to drink Tar-water, which he did constantly, twice or three times a day: For the first week, or ten days, he coughed prodigiously, and brought up great quantities of fetid corruption; every day after his cough abated, and his stomach increased, and at the end of three weeks drinking, he was able to walk half a mile with pleasure, which he did, every morning, between his first draught and breakfast; and, in five weeks time, had gathered a good deal of strength; his Tar being then out, and he thinking himself pretty well, he omitted drinking since; but I have now ordered him a fresh parcel of Tar, and do not doubt but he will be as well able to hold his plow, next spring, as ever, and mow the following summer: In short, his cough is gone, and he finds himself hearty; I this day examined him.

93. *Edward Moore, Esq;* of *Moore's Fort* in the county of *Tipperary*, a gentleman of fortune, was extremely out of order, and, by all the physicians that attended him, was judged to have an ulcer in his bladder, and was preparing to go to some waters proper for him; he had quite lost his stomach and complexion, but by the use of Tar-water, for five or six weeks, is not only quite well of his disorder, but has recovered his stomach and complexion, and, I do believe, still continues to drink it. I can also assure you, my wife has drank it, for some time, for a little barking cough, which she has had these three years past, which afflicts her most just as she gets up in the morning; and she has found such an abatement of it, that I do not doubt, but, in a little time, she will be quite free from it. If these accounts be of any use to the publick, and a satisfactory answer to your letter, it will fully answer the design of, Sir, *Your very humble servant,* William Ryves.

94. *A letter from William Connor, Esq;* from *Bandon* in the county of *Cork*, dated *October 23, 1744.*

SIR, I am favoured with your's of the sixth instant, and have since communicated the same to my brother *George Connor*, who is the person, you heard, had been relieved, in a *scorbutic* disorder, by the use of Tar-water; for which he is full of acknowledgments to the author of *Siris*; and (had not the badness of the weather, and some other accidents, in his family, hitherto prevented) he designed, e're now, to have paid his compliments personally to the bishop of *Cloyne*, and have acquainted him with the whole progress of his disorder, and almost incredible benefit he had received in less than a month, by the use of that most sovereign and universal remedy; for which purpose, he desired me to let you know, that he intends waiting on his lordship as soon as he can conveniently leave home: there are several other instances in this neighbourhood, of persons benefited by the same means, but none more so (that I have heard of) than one of my daughters, who had laboured under a kind of *hysterical* and *nervous* disorder for some months, which afflicted her with a *palpitation* and *difficulty of breathing*, insomuch, that she frequently imagined she was expiring; of which complaint, she is now (God be praised) quite free, and attributes her cure solely to that most excellent remedy, Tar-water, having received little or no benefit from any thing else; tho' she had been under a course of medicines, for some months, before she took to the drinking Tar-water, for the discovery of which, she is infinitely obliged to the good bishop, and so is, Sir, *Your most obedient servant,* William Connor.

95. *Mr. George Connor*, whose name is mentioned in the preceding letter, having been pleased himself to communicate his own case, and relief, in *November, 1744*, I shall here insert the particulars thereof, which shew the wonderful powers of Tar-water.

Mr.

Mr. Connor had been, several years, afflicted with a *scorbutic* disorder, and finding no relief here, from the prescriptions of physicians, he went to *England*, where he made use of the *Bath*, and other waters, without receiving any benefit; upon his return to *Ireland*, his distemper became so violent, and increased to such a degree, that his physicians, not knowing what to do else, were for sending him to *Bath* again, when by chance he met with *Siris*, which put him upon the making and drinking Tar-water, which quite recovered him in a month or 6 weeks time; his case was wonderful, his body was all over one continual sore, he was obliged to shift himself 4 times a day, and his shirts stood on end, stiffened by corruption; his limbs and body were wrapped up in linen spread with suet, to keep any thing from touching him.

The sharp humours used to run through his cloaths on the ground. He could neither digest, sleep, nor rest. The first effect of the Tar-water was, that an incredible number of blind boils appeared in the skin over his whole body, and very sore, by which the morbid humour was driven to the outward parts, and by constant drinking Tar water, these boils grew milder, and by degrees healed and dried away, so that in less than 6 weeks he was quite easy, and he attributes his cure solely to Tar-water. Upon first taking the water, he was very costive for several days, which frightened him, and made him take some gentle opening purge. But this rather retarded his cure; for where the Tar-water throws out the venom into the skin, it should not be disturbed by the revulsion of a purgative, howsoever such casting out may naturally produce a costiveness. Such costiveness is not to be reckoned a bad effect, but a good symptom; it shews that nature is throwing out the bad humours thro' the skin, and not by stool, and when it has sufficiently done that service, in which it ought not to be disturbed, the body will naturally return to its usual discharge as many have experienced.

96. A letter from Cornelius Townsend of Betsborough near Mallow in the county of Cork, Esq; dated the 30th of October, 1744.

SIR, I received the favour of yours, but a hurry of business prevented my answering it sooner. I assure you, I never had it in my inclination to conceal any thing that I thought may be of general use to mankind. Before I enter on the particulars of my *complicated disorders*, I must beg leave to observe to you, that I am thoroughly convinced, from my own experience, and my observations on others, that nothing yet discovered stands fairer for being considered as an universal medicine for all disorders, than Tar-water, taken as lately directed by that great good man, the bishop of *Cloyne*, in his treatise on the virtues thereof. As to my own experience, about 15 years ago, and about the 32d of my age, after a most remarkable good stock of health from my infancy, I was first seized with a violent *heart-burn*, and soon after had slight fits of the *rheumatism*, which in a few years became very violent, and then getting the better of my often envied good constitution, a most *inveterate scurvy* appeared, particularly on my temples, and forehead; my fits of the rheumatism were in the beginning irregular, and did not hold above a month or 6 weeks at a time; but about 8 years ago, they became regular, and used to confine me to my bed during the whole winter and spring, and always began with a light fever and terrible head-ach, which generally held for the first nine or ten days. I have been likewise subject to a scurvy in my gums, and in spite of all my care, apt to get cold, which frequently afflicted my lungs and glands, and occasioned a deafness; till about three years ago, by the advice of the present bishop of *Killaloe*, I began the use of Tar-water, which within a month carried off the *heart-burn*; and soon after the *scurvy* in my gums, temples, &c. began to lessen, and about that timetwelve-month, was quite gone; it has also carried off the *inflammation*

of my glands, and I am not so apt to get cold, or be very deaf as formerly; and when, through carelessness of myself, it happens I get either, I am under no apprehension about any ill consequences, finding that honest Tar-water does the business. My fits of the *rheumatism*, since the use of Tar-water, have indeed been as tedious, with as great a weakness in my knees and ankles as ever, so that I am not able to stand but not near so painful, and almost free from the *fever* and *head-ach* I have mentioned. I am now under a course of bathing my legs in warm Tar-water, by direction of the bishop of *Cloyne*, and hope in some time to be able to give you an account of its success. I fear I have tired your patience, but as you desired I should be particular in the account of my ailments, I must farther let you know, that from the beginning of my disorders, I have had such a costive constitution, that I seldom had the benefit of nature, without the help of electuaries, or some other openers; my fundament was so inflamed with piles, that I was very apprehensive of a fistula, my flesh was bloated and very tender every where; I was subject to a *palpitation of the heart*, *cramps*, *migrims*, &c. from all which (I thank God) I am quite free by the constant use of Tar-water only.

The famous doctor *Barry*, several years ago, put me under a course of rhubarb and sulphur, to which I regularly stuck for upwards of 2 years; and other physicians since put me under different courses of physick for my *rheumatick* and other disorders, but all to no manner of purpose.

97. As to my observations on others, a gentlewoman in my family, who had a *paralytick disorder*, and the *scurvy* to a great degree, with many disorders in her stomach, for which she stuck to the *Mallow* waters for several seasons, and was only for the present relieved thereby, and my wife, who has been tormented with the *scurvy*, *hystericks*, &c. are both recovered, and very well by the use of Tar-water.

98. One Mrs. *Bustid*, who lives near *Killmallock*, having had the *heart-burn* for some years to such a degree, that in her strainings, she would frequently discharge blood out of her stomach; she was subject to a racking pain in her bowels, had a ganger in her mouth, and her teeth were all loose; she was given over by all the skilful persons in her neighbourhood; but, hearing of the great benefits I received by the use of Tar-water, began to drink it, and soon found herself much better. Of which an apothecary in *Killmallock* having had an account, sent her word, that she was ill advised to take it that way, and ordered her by all means to mix her Tar with hot water, and then drink it, which she accordingly did; but it operated so violently by purging up and down, that she was at death's door; however, she afterwards found, that taking it even that way, did her vast service; she is now perfectly recovered, and firmly resolved never to take the advice of an apothecary again. I could mention several more, who, by my advice, in various disorders, received very great benefit, or were perfectly cured by drinking Tar-water; in short, I make it my business to recommend it to all my acquaintance, and whatever your disorders are, you may safely take it: if you do, I don't at all doubt but you will soon join in the praise of Tar-water, with, Sir, *Your most obedient humble servant*,

Corn. Townsend.

99. *An extract of a letter from a physician, whose name I am not at liberty to mention; communicated to me in November, 1744.*

“ A man of about 35 years of age, consulted me, who from a *pleuretic disorder* imperfectly cured, fell into an *hectic fever*, attended with a *desperate cough*, with this dreadful symptom, an *ulcer in the left lobe of his lungs*; which plainly appeared, first from his being at first attacked by the *pleurisy in the left side*. - Seco ”

from almost an impossibility of lying on the right side. Thirdly, from a vast heaviness and suffocating burden he complained of in the left part of his thorax; till relieved in some measure by throwing up a vast quantity of fetid, purulent matter, intermixed with pure blood, and (I may say) *sanguine spumoso*, so justly called by the great *Hippocrates*; which excretion generally happened to him once a month or thereabouts, and which, as he informed me, had always like to have suffocated him. This evacuated pus must have been gathered in its proper vesicula, which being external in the lobe, was usually broke by a strong fit of coughing, or some other violent shock of nature. Upon further examination, I found he had cold nocturnal sweats, and almost all the signs of the *facies hippocratica*. You may easily judge, that the prognostic I formed, was very doubtful, as his case was both dangerous and difficult. However, I ordered him immediately to drink Tar-water, and as the indication required, I prescribed some balsamick and detergent pills, besides some stomachic medicines, as he almost entirely lost his appetite; I have also ordered him to take a ride, morning and evening constantly. I can now with great truth and pleasure assure you, that he is quite recovered, which I must in justice attribute to the Tar-water, as the last medicines, tho' prescribed before Tar-water, had little or no effect. I have tried this medicine of Tar-water in two cases of the asthmatic kind, and in three acute ones, in all which it has had wonderful success."

100. *An extract of a letter from Henry Edgworth of Lizard in the county of Longford, Esq; member of parliament, dated the 10th of November 1744.*

"I shall soon be able to send you some very remarkable good effects of Tar-water, which has been taken both by myself and two others of my particular friends, and those of judgment and

good sense, who have given this innocent, useful, and cheap medicine, fair play. I can't have their leave to mention their names, but as to myself, I must do it the justice as to say, that few men of my age and temperate way of life, I believe, have been more afflicted with the *rheumatism*, more especially in the winter season, and in changeable weather; and after the violence of the fits abated, it frequently and almost these 14 years past (about which period of time I was first attacked by that inveterate enemy) left me in a worse condition, even pain cannot in my apprehensions in any sort be compared to the excessive lowness and dejection of spirits, I laboured under for certain times, more or less, till I took Tar-water; and though my affairs would not permit me to have recourse to it as regularly as I ought, yet even as I took it, it has pleased God, not only in a great measure to mitigate the violence of the fits of the *rheumatism*, but I have in no sort had the least return of any *dejection of spirits* this whole winter. I am no bigot of any sort, I assure you, but I am fully persuaded, this most excellent remedy, if properly prepared and taken, would work more miraculous cures, than ever were pretended to have been wrought at the tomb of *Thomas a Becket*; and has more real virtue in it, than the touch or blood of any of the line of the *Stuarts*, whatever; and this account you may publish whenever you think fit, as truth and matter of fact."

108. *A letter from Charles Tottenham of Tottenham-Green in the county of Wexford, Esq; member of parliament, November 18, 1744.*

"For the good of the public, and in honour of the bishop of *Cloyne*, I inform you, that *William Cooper*, my servant, on *Tuesday October 9* last, fell ill of a violent fever, *stitch*, and *pleurisy*; on *Wednesday* and *Thursday* was bled, his blood very bad each time; on *Wednesday evening* he began to drink warm Tar-water. and by *Thurs.*

day at noon, had drank above two quarts; at which time his *stitch* and fever left him; he sweated greatly; a blistering plaister was sent for on *Thursday* morning, which was brought to the patient that evening, but finding himself easy would not suffer it to be applied; he continued free from pain till *Saturday* morning, at which time his *stitch* returned, his *lungs* so greatly oppressed, that he could scarce breath, his inside very sore, and his head very painful. On *Saturday* evening a blistering plaister was put on between his shoulders; he continued very ill till *Sunday* evening, at which time his blister began to run, on which he had immediate ease, and continuing to drink Tar-water, by 11 o'clock that night his head was free from pain, his *stitch* and *cough* gone, slept well that night, and on *October* 20, was as hearty and as heal as ever. Said *William Cooper* is between 50 and 60 years old, has had a violent *cough* and *bad lungs* these 30 years past, until now, not having any *cough*, pain within-side, or oppression on his lungs. This should have been sooner sent, but that I thought it proper to wait, and know whether any of his old disorders returned; they did not, he never was better nor so full of spirits.

P. S. It is to be observed that the patient drank Tar-water the whole time.

102. A letter from Mr. George Johnson, a young officer in the army, to Thomas Prior, Esq; dated the 25th of November, 1744.

"I was greatly afflicted with the bloody flux, from Feb. 1742-3, to the beginning of May 1744, the greatest part of which time, I was so ill, that I was not expected to live, nor could I eat or drink any thing that would stay upon my stomach; nor had I any ease during the whole time, but when I used to ride, which I did 3 or 4 weeks successively, 3 or 4 times during my illness, on business; a week or six days after which, I was tolerably easy, and could eat pretty hearty, after which, though I took several

things, and by the best advice, I still grew worse. I was advised to take Tar-water, which I did once a day for near a week in the beginning of April, 1744, but it would not stay on my stomach, and made me sick, so I left it off for about 3 weeks: but continuing to grow worse, I was advised to take it May following, which I did (I thank God) with success, for by taking regularly twice a day, with a dose or two of rhubarb during the time, which was about 3 weeks, (I thank God) I was perfectly well.

N. B. I several times before took rhubarb during my illness in all shapes without any benefit."

103. An extract of a letter from the reverend Mr. Thomas Collier, of Aunfield near Ross in the county of Wexford, to Thomas Prior, Esq; dated Jan. 24, 1744.

SIR, I have had it often in my Thoughts to communicate to you a particular account of the case of the woman mentioned in your letter, and of some others, in regard to the effects of Tar-water. The poor woman had for three years before she drank the Tar-water, been troubled every summer with very ugly blotches and ulcers, especially on her face; and as the poor people about me generally apply for some cure or other for their disorders, I advised her to a course of marsh, or wild celery-tea. This gave some relief for the present, but she grew worse in the main, that is, every summer the ulcers increased in number and size, so that I advised her to the hospital in Waterford. Just as I had read *Siris*, she came to my door, her face swelled to a monstrous size, hardly any eyes to be seen, and in as loathsome a way as ever I saw one in the worst and most dismal stage of the small-pox. She told me, she was dying, and begged a little charity from me: I had some Tar-water just made for myself, and I made her take along with her 2 quarts, and desired her to drink them off, and come to me again. I did not see her for a week, and then she

she had tried to take the water, and it was so cold on her stomach, that it almost killed her; that, instead of comforting her, it threw her into a cold sweat, all mortal symptoms. I then advised her to go home and take it as warm as she could possibly bear it; she did so, and in a week came to me for more water. By that time, the swelling had much subsided, and she could see with both her eyes. I then gave her a gallon of water more, and in about a month after she came to me quite well, no swelling in any part of her body, and only a redness in her face just as after the small pox. I forgot to mention, that, when she first came to me, her whole body was greatly swelled; she continued well till last summer, when she had a small return of the disorder, which was cured the same way, and is at this time seemingly well. In this case the cure was prodigious, and what I esteemed almost miraculous, because I had known the woman's ailment a long time before she took the Tar-water, and as it was inveterate and of a long standing, I thought it would take up a good deal of time and water, if she could be cured at all. As far as I am able to judge, her disorder was a *scurvy* occasioned by poor living in every sense, and this in its last stage attended by a *dropsy*. Her name is *Catherine Dobbin*.

104. The next case I tried was for a violent *pain in the stomach*, which had greatly troubled a young gentlewoman of my acquaintance for about a twelve month, and for removing which, she had taken several things, but to no purpose; one gallon of water cured her, and she has had no complaint of the kind these 14 months past.

105. A third patient who received benefit by drinking Tar-water, was an old labouring man, who was so weakened by a long *dry cough*, that when I saw him I took him to be on the extreme verge of life. He was so weak, that he was assisted in coming a quar-

ter to my house, and was obliged to stop at every third or fourth step: I gave this man a pitcher of Tar-water, and in about a month he came to me to know if I had any work for him, his cough quite removed, and with a ruddy healthy countenance; he has been since labouring constantly, and is in a better state of health this moment, than he was for any time during three years before he took the water. His name is *Edmund Dunfy*.

106. Within this month past a very extraordinary cure has been owing to Tar-water: A servant maid in this parish, was seized about a month past with a violent *itching* all over her body, which in three or four days broke out all over her in watery pustules, which as they broke, threw out a scalding sharp corroding liquor, which burnt the skin wherever it touched it; so that the poor creature was almost distracted: But prepossessed violently against Tar-water. At last, with great persuasion, she was prevailed on to take it, and by the time she had finished two bottles the pustules disappeared, and she is now free from all the symptoms, and in very good health: The common people called it the *St. Antony's fire*, but I can't pretend to say what the true name of the disorder was. If any thing else remarkable should occur, I shall make bold to let you know it, and am, *Sir, your most obedient humble servant,*

Tho. Collier

107. *A letter from Col. Nicholas Loftus, of Loftus-hall in the county of Wexford, Esq; Member of parliament, to Thomas Prior, Esq; dated Feb. 1, 1744.*

I have your favour of the 29th of last month: I have drank Tar-water these three months past, half a pint morning and evening, with great success. My disorder was severe *pains in all my bones*, and particularly in my *joints*, which I believe were rheumatick, and was very apprehensive of a return of the *sciatica*, having had a severe fit

Stiffness in the Limbs, Asthma, Cough, Gravel, &c. cured. 31

Stiffness in my limbs, which made walking very uneasy to me : which exercise I used a great deal of before. My pains are now all vanished, and I can walk some miles in a morning as well as I ever did. Some in my neighbourhood have taken it, for a year past, in the *gout*, and the fits of it have been much lighter than they had been many years before.

108. I have a servant who had a very violent *asthma*, who I made drink it, and he hath been since surprizingly relieved ; I am convinced that it is very good for many disorders ; I have found it very diuretick. I am told, that you are about publishing something about it, for the good of the publick : As you deserve their thanks in many instances, pray accept of these particularly from, dear Sir, *your most obedient humble servant*,

Nicholas Loftus.

109. *A letter from Peyton Fox, Esq; of Westmeath, to Thomas Prior, Esq; dated Feb. 15, 1744.*

Dear SIR, I had yesterday the favour of your's of the 29th of last month ; and according to your desire acquaint you, that, for these several years past, I have been subject to great *colds*, but last winter I had such a violent *cold* and *cough*, as confined me within doors for 5 months, and found not the least benefit from remedies, of which I took a vast quantity : But when I got the good bishop's *Siris*, I took the Tar-water, which perfectly recovered me, and do not find I am so apt to get cold as I was. My stomach is not extraordinary good, but much better than it was. Within these three months I got, by venturing too much in my garden in cold weather, two *colds* ; but the Tar-water, in a few days, carried them off without severe coughing. Since I first took the Tar-water, I have not had the least touch of the *gout*, and my spirits are more lively : I look on my cure to be the more extraordinary, considering my great age, being 74.

I hear of many who have received

benefit by the Tar-water, but can't be particular : if I hear of any worth acquainting you with, I will ; and assure yourself, *I am, dear Sir, your most humble servant*,

Pey. Fox.

110. *A letter from the Rev. Mr. Roger Lyndon, of Ballyfax in the county of Kildare, March 26, 1744.*

Dear SIR, I had the favour of your letter by last post, desiring I would inform you concerning my drinking Tar-water, and the good effect it hath had on me.

Last summer, and sometimes before, I found myself under several disorders, as *gravel*, *pains in my back*, confining me some short time to my bed ; great want of appetite, frequent *dizziness* in my head, *unseasonable sleepiness*, *soreness in my gums*, and the *loosening* and *falling* of some of my *teeth*, inasmuch that I could scarcely chew my meat : and by such great uneasiness in my mouth, I was often reduced to broths, and other soft aliments. All these disorders, I was informed, proceeded from the *scurvy* ; and therefore I was resolved to try the benefit of the so much talk'd of Tar-water. I began to drink it, pursuant to all the rules, last *Michaelmas* ; and have continued it to the middle of this month, without intermission : I was from the beginning very exact in keeping up to discipline, and therefore soon found the benefit ; and, I bless God, have not in the least degree, felt any of the disorders before-mentioned : I can walk great lengths ; have a constant and good appetite ; can eat my meat, with teeth as well-fastened and easy in my mouth, as I could for some years past. This, Sir, is in fact all I have to acquaint you with ; the arguings I leave to better Judgments ; and if you think this account may be of any service to others, you may (as you have desired) communicate it, in what manner you please, to so good an end. *I am, Sir, your affectionate humble servant*,

Roger Lyndon.

111. *A letter from John Usher, of Liffmore in the county of Waterford,*

32 Spitting of Blood and Difficulty of Breathing cured.

Esq; dated from Lismore, Febr. 4, 1744, to Thomas Prior, *Esq;*

In performance of my promise, I send you the two following cases, which happened lately, and may be relied upon. A soldier in capt. *Burston's* company, in general *Frampton's* regiment, whose name I cannot learn, tho' he was some time in this town, being afflicted with a *spitting of blood* and *purulent matter*, for a considerable time (which disorder was occasioned by a *peripneumony* or *pleurisy*, tho' he could not tell which, having had it before he came to quarters to *Dungarvan*, about two years ago) and having also a *violent cough* and strong *night-sweats*, symptoms of a deep decay, which quite emaciated him, Mr. *Charles Smith*, apothecary in that town, ordered him to drink Tar-water, which was made with lime-water, instead of common water, knowing lime-water to be a great dryer of ulcers: he had not used it long, when he found his cough and other symptoms left him entirely, and in a short time he grew surprizing fat and healthy.

112. *Richard Kearney*, servant to Mr. *Thomas Barbon* in *Dungarvan*, was for many years afflicted with a *cough* and *difficulty of breathing*, which arriving at length to a confirmed and violent *asthma*; so that upon the least pressure of the atmosphere he was constantly visited with his disorder, and disabled from rendering his master any service, about four months since, by the persuasion of his master, he began to drink Tar-water; and had not used it above a fortnight, when, to his surprize, he found a great *heat and scalding in his urine*, and a *gonorrhœa* of a most virulent colour ensued, which so frightened him, that he left off drinking the Tar-water, attributing these symptoms to the use of it; but upon his master's urging him to it, he again took to the use of it, when, in about a month, not only these symptoms left him entirely, but in a great measure, his cough and asthma. He still uses the Tar-water, and is much recruited in both his strength and flesh, insomuch

that last week he walked up a steep hill at the back of the castle here, nimbly and in a few minutes, which, he assured me, before he took the Tar-water, he could not crawl up in an hour. The above *Charles Smith* enquired of him, whether formerly he had not some venereal taint, which he did not deny, and he attributes the above symptoms to some remains of that distemper, which the Tar-water carried off; it wrought him and still doth much by urine. These two shall suffice for this time; in my next you shall have more on the same subject, from your most humble servant,
John Usher.

113. The said Mr. *Usher* having also communicated the effects and virtues of spruce-beer, which he justly reckons to be a kind of Tar-water, both proceeding from the juices of the fir kind: I shall beg leave to insert in this place, the particulars thereof. He writes "that having an estate on the coast in the county of *Waterford*, from whence many of his tenants go yearly to the fishery of *Newfoundland*, he frequently observed, that such of them as went out meagre and pale, like skeletons, and troubled with itch and scurvy, always returned fat, which ruddy complexions and great health, notwithstanding their great fatigues there; and on enquiry into the cause thereof, he found that they all attributed their recovery to their constantly drinking of spruce-beer while they are there; that as soon as they arrive there, they cut the branches of the black spruce fir, which is the only fir made use of there for spruce-beer, and therewith make their beer in the manner mentioned hereafter; and this practice of making and drinking spruce-beer, they continue during the time they stay there, and in their return, and bring great quantities of the branches with them to make spruce-beer after their arrival, which they are very fond of. And notwithstanding they live on salt provisions many months, and have frequently thick fogs on the banks, yet they are no way troubled with scurvy, itch, or any eruptions whatsoever, owing, as they say, to the constant

constant drinking spruce beer. They say farther, that the people are very prolific, and that no part of the world has so many children as St. John's in Newfoundland, considering the number of the inhabitants; probably this may be owing to the constant use of spruce beer, or their living so much on fish, or both."

114. *The way of making spruce beer in Newfoundland, as communicated from the fishermen to Mr. Usher.*

Let 16 gallons of water be well boiled in a pot, along with the quantity of the branches of the black spruce fir cut into short pieces, as much as will fill the pot; it will take 3 or 4 hours boiling, and the method to know when it is boiled enough, is when the bark of the spruce slips readily off the sticks between your fingers. The spruce is then taken out, and a gallon of molasses put to the water, which is sufficient to make a 60 gallon cask, and proportionably a greater quantity of molasses for a larger cask. The water is then to be well stirred and well boiled once after the molasses is put to it; it must then be put into a cask, which is to be filled up with cold water, and to be very well stirred with a stick at the bung, and, by the help of the grounds remaining in the cask from a former brewing, will immediately ferment, and the next day the bung is to be closed up, and the day following it will be fit for use. But if you have no grounds of a former brewing, then put a small quantity of barm to it, which will in one night's time sufficiently ferment it; next morning close it up, and it will be fit for use the day following, and will hold good a fortnight. But if you would make spruce-beer to last several months, then you must add a greater quantity of molasses, 2 or 3, or more gallons, and more spruce to give it a stronger body.

115. *A letter from John Usher of Lisimore, in the county of Waterford, esq; dated April 6, 1745, to Thomas Prior, esq;*

The constant employment, I have

here, has hindred me from collecting cases relating to Tar-water; however, you shall have some in a post or two; my own is worth taking notice of, and is as follows. I have been, for 12 or 14 years, troubled with a disorder in my nerves; it came on gradually, but at last to such a pitch, that there was seldom a night that I have not been obliged to get out of my bed, and walk about the room for some minutes, before I could compose myself to rest; especially on the least excess in drinking, or the least cold. As I was ready to drop asleep, my mind used to be extremely agitated, in a manner not to be described: I used to feel at the same time a thrilling down my thighs, and a desire to stretch, as in an ague-fit, which relieved me for that moment: the bed was then intolerable to me, nor could I find any relief but by getting up and walking about, tho' I have bore it with the utmost pain for above an hour. I was at Spa, and took all the nervous medicines from divers physicians to no purpose. Doctor Laky's advice concurred with my own inclinations, to induce me to drink Tar-water; and I solemnly affirm, that in a fortnight's drinking it, I never had a single return of it from that day to this, which has made my life comfortable, as I used before to dread the approach of night. This I the rather insist on, as I am very sure I never drank a drop of good Tar-water: for a cask of Tar I had from Cork, I am now confident, had been all used before; and I am now, to my great concern, obliged to discontinue it for want of good Tar; for there is not a drop to be had in Cork that is good; and I have had complaints from the good bishop on that head: however, I have had no return of my disorder.

116. *P. S.* I am not at liberty to mention the names to you of two women that have been cured of an inveterate Fluor albus, even by bad Tar-water, and in a short time. In such disorders names are not to be mentioned, but I am thoroughly convinced of the facts, and have as much evidence as the na-

ture of them will admit. I shall for the present conclude this long letter with assuring you, that I am yours, &c.

117. *A letter from Mr. Lewis Lloyd of Kinsale, dated March 8, 1744.*

A poor labourer of this town, rendered incapable to get his bread, by a most violent *itch* that seized both legs; after the advice of doctors, surgeons, and apothecaries, and the last expedient, salivation, proved ineffectual, being advised to rub the sores with Tar-water, was in 3 or 4 days perfectly cured, to the great surprize of those who had before administered to him.

118. *A letter from the reverend dean Isaac Gervais of Lismore in the county of Waterford, dated May 8, 1745.*

I have, for a considerable time, been prevented by many incidental avocations, from communicating a case, as much to the honour of Tar-water, as perhaps any yet publickly known, and the more so, in that it is the only instance of that nature I have heard of.

Being in *Waterford*, some time in *July* last, I advised a sister of mine, now in years, who had been long afflicted with an inveterate *rheumatism*, to the use of Tar-water, which she readily complied with; so that, having a call there about 7 weeks since, I had the pleasure of seeing her strong enough to meet me on the stairs without a stick, without which, for a long time, she was not able to walk across her room.

119. That is not all, but an unusual effect of it; for besides, she had, for near two years before, been grievously tormented with a cruel and *unquenchable thirst*, to which the other disorder was nothing, in comparison. It was become the plague of her life. She had by scrupulous care, and choice of diet, the advice of neighbours and acquaintance, and others, pretending to more skill, done all that could possibly be devised to get the better of it; but all in vain, till, by the blessing of God on the use of Tar-water, her thirst gradually lessened; so that at present, she is perfectly easy, and so effectually

cured, as she seems almost to have lost her appetite to drink itself; though not yet quite relieved from the other disorder, yet she bears it patiently, it being easy in comparison of the torment she has got rid of. *I am yours,*

If. Gervais.

SIR, In compliance with your request, I send you the following account of certain persons in my neighbourhood, who have received benefit by drinking Tar-water. Many others, about me, have taken it to good effect; but I mention none but such whose maladies and cures fell within my own knowledge. *I am, Sir, your very affectionate humble servant,*

June 8, 1745.

Benj. Everard.

An account of certain persons, near Elefington in the county of Wicklow, who have received benefit by drinking Tar-water, to wit:

120. *Catherine Cardy*, 41 years of age, troubled with a *cough*, *stuffed in her chest*, and *shortness of breath*, all the winter of 1742, not free from these complaints in the summer of 1743, and feeling them all more severely in the following winter, but in the spring of 1744 affected with them all in the highest degree, labouring under a difficulty of breathing, without appetite, not being able to work or walk, or lie down at night, getting little or no sleep, her body emaciated, her breast, neck and face swelled; and her lips black, and scarce able to speak. She began with Tar-water *April 4, 1744*, and thought herself recovered with drinking six bottles; but finding a streightness in her breast, after leaving it off 4 days, she took 2 bottles more, and became quite well.

The first morning after taking it, she spit a quart of tough phlegm and ropy matter, after much coughing. She coughed for 10 mornings after with less and less spitting: in this time her complaints wore off; in 3 days she could lye down in her bed, and sleep all night; her stomach came to her, and she recovered her strength and freedom of breathing; so that, on the 8th day, she walked a mile up hill, and back

again, without being disordered, and towards the latter end of *May*, was able to bear the fatigue of nursing a foundling child, left at her door, and walked with it 7 times in that month, to and from *Blessington*, which is a journey of more than 3 miles. She passed the last winter and spring without any other disorder than a cough, at odd times, upon catching cold; which was always removed by a bottle or two of Tar-water.

121. *James Dooling*, labourer, aged about 35 years, taken with a fever in the spring of 1744, which increased with threatening symptoms, particularly a looseness, so that his life was despaired of: on the 9th day Tar-water was given him, and on the 13th the fever turned; in a week after he got out of bed, and walked about his cabin: in about another week he went abroad, and soon after fell to his work, looking clear and ruddy, and of a healthful countenance.

122. *Anne Osborn* about 50 years old, troubled with stiches at times, for 4 or 5 years, kept her bed for 3 months in the winter of 1743, labouring under stiches, a cough, and shortness of breath, without appetite or sleep, and worn away to skin and bone; drank Tar-water, night and morning, the beginning of *April* 1744, and with 8 bottles was perfectly recovered. At first, she threw up a great deal of foul stuff from her stomach; in 3 takings her stiches left her; she soon recovered her appetite and rest, and was able to lye down in bed; her cough ceased, she gained flesh and strength, and walked abroad in 3 weeks time.

113. *Eleanor Dowling*, aged about 35 years, troubled with a hard dry cough for 10 years together, worn away by it greatly, and troubled with a wheezing and shortness of breath; by drinking Tar-water in the summer of 1744, all the above complaints wore off equally to her surprize and joy; which she expressed by saying, "That if she had 20 cows, instead of two, she would have parted with them all, to have become as well as a few gallons of Tar-water had made her."

124. *Joan Ardle*, a gatherer of rushes for candles, stuffed up and choaked with a cough, without stomach or sleep, and her husband affected much the same way, both cured by two bottles of Tar-water; they are aged persons.

125. *Lawrence Kane*, pedlar, about 50 years old, laboured under an ague, about *Holland-tide* 1743, which was followed by a severe cough, that held him for 6 months; he drank but 2 bottles of Tar-water in *May* 1744, and found himself perfectly recovered.

126 *Bryan Mee*, troubled with a pain in his stomach, and loss of appetite, cured with one bottle of Tar-water.

127. 3 children, in one family, between 6 and 8 years old, took the small-pox in the summer of 1744, and came safe and well through the distemper, without any other preparation or medicine than Tar-water, which they had drank constantly from *April* foregoing, and continued to drink it during the whole time of their illness, except about two days, when the pock in their mouths and throats became sore, and broke, and smarted by the Tar-water; they have gone on drinking Tar-water ever since without any reluctance to, or mischief from it; on the contrary, they fall a crying, if, by any accident, they do not get it at the usual times; and by the constant use thereof, one of them hath been kept from the returns of a threatening fever, to which he was subject, and had been seized by it 3 times in the space of 6 months. Another was troubled with lumps under his jaw, and other glandular swellings, which have abated since his drinking Tar-water, and are now almost gone; and all the 3, since their drinking Tar-water, have better stomachs and more spirits, and are much freer from coughs and colds than formerly.

128. A letter from a gentleman of character and integrity, who desires his name might not be mentioned, dated *June* 18, 1745, to *Thomas Prior, esq;* What Mr. *Arthur Hill* told you, of the benefit I have received by Tar-water, is so much fact, that I now

a very good state of health, compared with what I had for several years past, owing entirely, under God, to that easy, useful medicine, as I have reason to believe.

As you desire a particular account of my disorder, and the relief I have had from it, I think it is but imitating the benevolence of the author, to give you that as distinctly as I can, in hopes the same may prove useful to others in the like circumstances.

129. You must know then, that about 25 years ago, I had the first regular fit of the *gout*, which used to lay me up frequently after, in autumn and spring especially; but never affected me higher than my feet or ancles, until 1738, when I was seized with a most violent fever, which occasioned my being severely blister'd on my legs, which gave the humours a course that way, and being mixed with gouty matter, prevented the sores made by the blisters, from healing though all care was taken by the physicians for that end: after I recovered from my fever, it was thought that this prevented the regular fits of the *gout*, which I used to have, and made it fly about my body and head, from whence indigestion, lowness of spirits and sweatings followed; and at length I used to be frequently seized with a giddiness or swimming in my head, especially after eating, which would continue until I had lighten'd my stomach by puking. In hopes to get better relief for these disorders from the physicians in town, I went to *Dublin* in 1742, and by the directions of two there, justly esteemed for their knowledge, I went through a continued course of gentle physick, and was forbid every thing of nourishment, but light, white meats, and a little port wine, until summer 1743, when they ordered me a course of *Spa* water with exercise. These rules I observed pretty carefully, and found myself a good deal reliev'd from my lowness of spirits, and the giddiness in my head, until the autumn following, when I had a severe return of both, to which, I believe, my hurry and fatigue contributed not

a little. This put me under a necessity of returning to my course of physick during the winter 1743, and until *May* 1744, when I read the worthy bishop's elaborate treatise on *Tar-water*, of which (tho' in many parts too refined for my knowledge) I understood so much, as convinced me of its usefulness, and the kind design of the author; whereupon I altered my intention from *Spa*, to *Tar-water*, and drank about half a pint in the morning, and as much in the evening, with due regard to the rules prescribed, as to not eating before or after for 2 hours; which produced a regular and pretty sharp fit of the *gout* in my feet and ancles, soon after I began the course, and seem'd to warm me and increase my sweatings. In about 2 months after I had a return of the *gout*, but much gentler, and my sweatings abated. Then I had a violent itchininess over all my body and limbs, which was followed by blotches and eruptions on the skin. In autumn I got some cold, and I believe had lived too freely for an invalid, which was attended with a little of the swimming in my head, and disorder in my stomach; but I had so much faith in *Tar-water*, that I made use of it air'd, instead of sack-whey, or tanzey and sack, which I formerly used to take, with intention to repel the *gout*; and thro' this last severe winter, I have continued in very good spirits, freed from the disorder of my head and stomach, tho' I have not confined myself to any regular diet; and notwithstanding I am much thinner in flesh, I find myself much stronger and abler to undergo fatigue than at any time since my fever. The benefit I have received, makes me recommend and prepare it for several of my poor neighbours, who generally receive benefit by it, if they will continue to use it.

130. A collier, that was forced to quit his labour by an *asthmatick disorder*, is wonderfully recovered, tho' he used it but about a fortnight.

131. And my master *Salter* was often seized with a violent *palpitation in his heart*. and had taken several medi-

cines for it, but it was rather increaſing; when he made uſe of Tar-water about three weeks, he recovered from a violent fit, and was ſo well that he quitted the water, and then had a return; upon which he was again relieved by the ſame means, which he now continues to uſe, and enjoys better health than for ſome years paſt.

132. We have many inſtances in this neighbourhood of perſons being relieved by Tar-water, under very different diſorders, tho' I am ſurprized they ſhould, for if the common people do not immediately receive all the relief they wiſh and promiſe to themſelves upon once or twice drinking of it, like a charm, they give it up, not conſidering what the biſhop has ſo plainly urged, that in all chronical caſes it is an alterative, that requires time to change the maſs of blood. I find I am going out of my depth, and I am ſure I have treſpaſſed too long upon your time, if any entuſiaſt in praiſe of Tar-water can do ſo; therefore I will now releaſe you with only this obſervation, that if theſe hints can afford you any matter, to be reduced into more uſeful form for the benefit of others, I ſhall be highly pleaſed.

133. *The caſe of Mr. John Brooks engraver, living at the ſign of Sir Iſaac Newton's head, on Cork hill, Dublin; communicated by him to Thomas Prior, Eſq; June 22, 1745.*

The ſaid Mr. Brooks was, in November 1744, ſeized with ſtitches, and a pleuretic fever, which continued eight or ten days; he was blooded once and became better, but going abroad too ſoon, caught cold and relapſed, and was much worſe than before, being ſeized with more violent ſtitches, oppreſſion on his cheſt, difficulty of breathing, with moſt profuſe ſweatings, ſo as to wet his bed cloaths twice a night; which ſo weakened him in ſome time, that he was reduced to ſkin and bone, without any appetite or reſt, ſo that it was thought he could not live an hour, as he could hardly draw his breath. He was adviſed to go out of town to

the park, and drink Tar-water, which he did at the rate of three pints a day, for ten; days warm, going to bed, and getting up; and cold at other times, at eight different times a day; along with which he only took thin gruel, or chicken-broth. At the end of ten days he was able to go abroad, mending every day, the Tar-water having removed his ſtitches, ſweatings, and made him breathe as free as ever. He was adviſed to ride, which he did, and on the firſt day of riding an impoſthume broke, which lay u; on his lungs; the firſt thing thrown up was a bag, which contained the impoſthumated matter, which was followed by a great diſcharge of corrupted ſtuff mixed with blood: He was immediately ſeized with a violent ſpitting of blood, which continued ſeveral days, and was blooded, but ſtill continued to drink the Tar-water as before, which he found to heal his lungs, and ſtop his ſpitting of blood, and in a fortnight's time got into ſo good a ſtate of health as to be able to purſue his buſineſs; he is now as well as ever he was, his ſpirits and appetite rather better than at any time before, and he ſtill continues to drink half a pint every morning.

134. Mr. Benjamin Prince, of Great-Britain-Street, an officer in the exciſe, came to me, on the 7th of Auguſt 1745, out of a ſtrong ſenſe of the benefit he received by the uſe of Tar-water, and communicated his caſe, which I took from his own mouth, as follows: He ſaid, that for four years he had been troubled with violent pains in his back and kidneys, and frequent colics; that he uſed to have two or three ſharp fits of the gout every year, and, after a fever, had a fixed pain in one of his arms, ſo that he was not able to lift it up; he had loſt his appetite, ſpirits, and reſt: But being adviſed to drink Tar-water to get him a ſtomach, he began to drink it in June 1744, at the rate of half a pint every morning, and no more. In a fortnight's time the pain in his arm abated, and ſoon after went off; ſo that he got the full uſe of it; in leſs than a month's drink he

voided by urine, a great deal of slimy matter, and in two or three months, after frequent stoppages of urine, he had great pains in his reins, and at last discharged a stone as large as an olive-stone, which was nine days passing; after which he voided, from time to time, twenty-five gravel-stones, of different sizes, nine at once, and frequently discharges small gravel or sand all jagged and pointed, which seem to be broken off from a larger body of stone; he is now at ease as to his gravel, and but seldom troubled with colics, and what pain he has that way, he imputes to the remainder of the grave not yet discharged. He had no apprehension or suspicion, before he drank Tar-water, and discharged gravel, that his pains arose from the stone or gravel; he thought his disorder was nothing but a colic, for which he took many things to no purpose. He also says, that he has not had the least fit or symptom of the gout since he drank Tar-water, which is near fifteen months ago; and he never fails to drink it constantly every day, finding that he has thereby got a good stomach, high spirits, and good sleep, and imputes all his relief to Tar-water only.

August the 15th 1745.

135. This day Mr. *John Porwel*, living at the glass-ware-house in *Crow-street*, merchant, was pleased to come to me, and gave the following account of his case and relief, which I took down in writing, from his own mouth, as follows: Mr. *Porwel* had the *gout* for near twenty years, off and on, but in the winter 1743, he had a violent fit which lasted twelve weeks. He was also troubled with violent pains in his bowels, for two years before that time, which he thought was a *colic*, had no appetite, a bad digestion, and little sleep; he had those fits of the colic twice or thrice a week, each fit lasting twenty four hours, with racking pains, so that it was thought that his life was in great danger: in the beginning of the year 1744, on reading the treatise

on Tar-water, he was advised by his physician to drink the water, which he did regularly for six weeks at the rate of a pint a day, taken in the morning and evening; and in three weeks time his pains began to abate, and in six weeks all his cholic pains went off, and he has not had the least fit ever since: He seldom fails to drink the water every morning, and resolves to continue the constant use of it, having got a very good stomach and digestion, and sleeps very well; nor has he had the least fit of the gout ever since he began to drink Tar-water, being perfectly free from all symptoms of it; he has the full use of his limbs, and walks as well as ever he did, and he imputes all his cures to Tar-water only.

136. *James Brown*, about ten years old, to whom the late earl of *Kildare* left an annuity of twenty pounds a year, for his father's long and faithful services under him, was miserably afflicted with the *king's evil* for four years, and being long under the care of surgeons in *Dublin*, was sent in *August 1744*, to his relations in the county of *Cork* to take care of him, as there were no hopes of his recovery in *Dublin*. When he came there, he had many running sores in his arms, hands and feet, and swellings on each side of his throat without appetite or digestion. In this condition he was immediately put into a course of Tar-water; he drank about a quart a day, a naggin at a time, and after some days drinking the water, they washed his sores with strong Tar-water, and for a plaister used the oil of Tar, which was skimmed off the water, spread on lint or linen: The effect was, that in a fortnight's time most of his sores were healed up, and swellings gone, and in less than six weeks time he was perfectly recovered, and now continues very well, with good appetite and spirits. This account the author had from the young man himself, and from his relations; and though he is very well, yet he continues to drink Tar-water, by which he received so much benefit, but in smaller quantities.

137. *Another instance of the efficacy of Tar-water in the cure of the king's evil, is as follows.*

Michael Carney of Protestant - row in Cavan-street, about sixteen years old, was troubled with the king's evil six years, having running sores in his arms, neck, legs and body, and had been in Mercer's hospital a year without benefit, and had almost lost one of his eyes by the evil. The author being informed that this boy was in danger of having his eye rotted out of his head by the evil, directed the wrist plaister to be applied to him, which was attended with such success, that in a fortnight's time, in the latter end of the year 1743, the evil was quite driven from his eye; but the boy continuing full of running sores, and great pain in one of his arms, of which he had little use, in April 1744, I gave him Tar-water to drink, a pint a day; in a little time he discharged two splinters of bone, black and carious, from his arm, whereby he had immediate ease there, and continuing to drink Tar-water, and washing his sores with it also, in two months time all his sores healed up, his appetite and strength returned, and he was perfectly recovered, and continues very well, and now lives with Mr. Barry Colles, attorney, at Stephen's Green. These instances, and many more, come to my knowledge, convince me that the king's evil, hitherto reckoned incurable, may, in a short time, by the method before mentioned, be perfectly cured.

The Rev. Dean Madden, of Molesworth-street, Dublin, was pleased to give me, in July 1745, the following instances of cures by Tar-water, which came to his knowledge.

138. The Rev. Mr. George Philips, of Anne-street, Dublin, was seized last summer with a violent pleuritic stitch: He was then in the country three miles from Dublin. He sent for a surgeon to bleed him; as he was long a coming, his pain increased. He drank freely of Tar-water warm, and in a few hours his pain so far abated and the height of

his pulse lessened, that when the surgeon came, it was resolved not to bleed him. He continued to drink Tar water the disorder abated, and in a few days went entirely off.

139. *John Walker, of the parish of St. Anne, Dublin, aged sixty seven years, had, in spring 1745, a violent cough, and general failure of nature. He was reduced so low, that all who saw him gave him over. He was persuaded to drink Tar-water in his extreme low condition, and in five weeks, he was able to go about his business, and continues hearty and well.*

140. *Mrs. Stear of Ginnets in the county of Meath near Trim, had the worst symptoms of the most violent scurvy, her hands and arms black in some parts, so that a mortification was sometime apprehended. She drank Tar-water for several months; it struck the most virulent humour out on her face and arms, so that no one could know her: She was not discouraged, but continued to drink Tar-water, and in a few months her skin was entirely clean. Before she drank Tar-water, she was often sick and low spirited; while she drank it, she was hearty and well every way, and has continued well many months.*

141. *Mrs. Woodrof, who lives near Cork, was troubled with a rheumatism in her head, dropsy in her legs, and an asthma, from which she was relieved in two months time by drinking Tar-water. Her son Mr. Woodrof, a clergyman who gave this account, says, that above two years are passed since she was relieved.*

142. *The reverend Mr. Thomas Goodwin, of Dawson street, Dublin, was relieved of a megrim and a sleepiness by the use of Tar water, and continues well, June 29, 1745.*

143. *Mr. Palma the musician, was troubled with a rheumatism, his limbs so swollen, that he could not walk, but was cured in a month's time by drinking Tar-water, and continues well.*

144. *The reverend Mr. Edmund White of the county of Wexford, was*

40 *Plasters of Tar and Suet for running Sores. Jaundice cured.*

in like manner relieved of violent pains in his limbs, and a colic of a long standing.

145. Mr. Jones of Grafton street, between 60 and 70 years old, had for several years a violent *asthma*, attended with a great cough and frequent spitting of blood and corruption in great quantities, finds himself greatly relieved in every respect, by the use of Tar-water; and he neither spit corruption nor blood last winter.

146. Mr. Walaston of Trim, clerk to Mr. Justice York, was asthmatic for a long time, and not able to live in Dublin, was relieved by Tar-water in six weeks time and is an altered man, and continues well, June 20, 1745. Thus far dear Madden.

147. Mrs. Ann Fitzgerald, wife of Mr. Will. Fitzgerald of Ballyrone in the Queen's county, was for 7 years afflicted with violent *hysterics*, pain and wind in her bowels, which threw her frequently into such distractions as deprived her of the use of her understanding, so that she was utterly incapable of minding the affairs of her family, and a servant was constantly employed to take care of her, and sometimes to prevent her laying violent hands on herself. Many physicians in Dublin and the country, had her under their care, and prescribed many medicines, which had no effect; at last she was prevailed upon to drink Tar-water, and in a few days, found some benefit, and by continuing to drink it for a considerable time, she is now perfectly recovered, and free from all her ailments; and the only inconvenience she had from Tar-water, is, that, as it gave her a good appetite, she is grown much fatter and more corpulent than she was before, or desires, and she still continues to drink the water in small quantities by way of prevention. This account I had from herself and her husband.

148. The said Mrs. Fitzgerald also informed me, that some years ago, one of her sons was grievously troubled with a running sore in one of his arms; the humour which issued

out was so corrosive, that it eat into the flesh, and spread all over his arm, notwithstanding all the pains taken, and plaisters applied to stop the progress of it; whether it was a tetar or cancer, or what else she could not tell; she then recollected what she had formerly been told, that a plaister of Tar had been used with success on such occasions; accordingly, she put some Tar into a pot over the fire, and added some mutton-suet to it, and having gently boiled and mixed them well together, she made a plaister and spread it thin on linen, and applied it to the running sore as hot as the child could bear; the effect was, that in ten day's time, all the sores were healed up, and the arm entirely cured, and continued so ever after.

149. A letter from the reverend Mr. Robert Brereton, of Burton in the county of Cork, dated Nov. 9. 1745.

I here send you an account of the benefit received by me from drinking Tar-water.

I had been greatly afflicted with a jaundice for 2 or 3 years, which returned on me several times in that period, and was always attended with exceeding *lowness* and *dejection of spirits*. I was advised by my physicians to enter on a course of steel preparations; but unwilling to undergo a tedious course of physic, I had recourse to Tar-water, from which in 5 or 6 weeks I found great relief, and at length a perfect state of health, and good spirits, which I now enjoy.

150. I am farther to inform you, that Mr. Ralph Crofts of Lisccarrol in the county of Cork, my neighbour, above 70 years old, was greatly emaciated, and worn out with lowness of spirits and want of appetite and did not expect to live out the winter 1744. He was advised to drink Tar-water, from which, in less than a month, he was much better, and in 2 or 3 months perfectly recovered to as good a state of health and spirits as he had in any part of his life. I am, Sir, your most humble servant,
Robert Brereton.

151. Mr. *Jocelyne Davison*, of the town of *Carlow*, came to me Nov. 19, 1745, and gave me the following account of his disorder and relief, which I took down in writing, from his own mouth, and is as follows:

In winter 1744, he got a great cold, which caused a *violent cough*, and an *inflammation in his lungs*, attended with very great *spitting* and *discharges*. He continued in this miserable state for near 4 months, without receiving any benefit by the medicines he took, so that it was thought he could not live; his father advised him to drink Tar-water, which he neglected to do for some time, but finding his disorder increase, he took to Tar-water, and drank about half a pint warm every day in the morning as soon as he got up, and in 6 days time, he found himself much easier; he then observed, that the Tar-water had thrown out a great rash, like an itch or scurf on the surface of his body, which alarmed him at first, and inclined him to lay aside the water, but finding himself still better, and that the venom of the distemper was cast off that way, he continued the use of it, and in 6 weeks perfectly recovered from all his ailments, and now continues very well.

152. He also informed me, that Mr. *David Simms* the presbyterian minister at *Carlow*, was long troubled with an asthma and difficulty of breathing and speaking, so that it was thought by all who saw him that he could not live long; but by drinking Tar water a considerable time, he is quite recovered from all those disorders, and as well as can be expected of one of his age.

The reverend doctor Bacon of Lemavad-dy in the county of Derry, communicated to me, in November 1745, the three following cases:

153. *James Crowders*, postillion to colonel *Forward* of the county of *Donnegal*, member of parliament, was seized with a violent *astmatick cough*, *swelled all over his body*, and no appetite, so that it was thought it was impossible he could live: he drank Tar-

water about a month, morning and evening, a large glass, which purged him violently, and perfectly cured him: this happened about a year and half ago, and he continues perfectly well ever since. This was confirmed to me by Mr. *Forward* himself.

154. Mrs. *Anne G—e*, a widow lady of the county of *Derry*, had been troubled with an *astmatick disorder* for about 7 years; her case was, that she breathed freely in a smoaky or foggy air, but was ready to expire in thin sharp air. After trying many medicines, and especially goat-whey, in vain, she drank Tar-water, of which she took only a wine glass full at night, when a-bed, and in the morning before she got up (for it made her very sick, when she took it in the day, and was obliged to go to bed immediately.) The effect was, that she grew better upon her taking the Tar-water, and was quite cured upon drinking it 3 months; she has continued well ever since, which is 6 months, and has begun to drink a little lately, by way of precaution.

155. The rev. Mr. *S—t* of the diocese of *Derry*, was troubled with an *asthma* of the opposite kind, could not live in foggy air, and was obliged to remove from his own house, which was in a low situation, to a friend's house, situated upon a hill, where he found himself better; at length he drank Tar-water, which recovered him so much that he returned to his dwelling quite well, and has continued so for a twelve month past.

156. Mr. *Cunningham*, collector of *Portpatrick* in *Scotland*, arrived in *Dublin* in *June* 1744, and then declared to me and several others his case and relief, which I had from his own mouth, and is as follows. He had been troubled with the *gout* for many years, but the last 2 years he was so miserably afflicted with it, that he was confined to his bed and chamber for many months, not being able to go broad or walk at home, having such a stiffness in his knees after the fits were over, that he had not the use of his

limbs; but in *May* 1743, he was advised by Mr. *Makenny* a surgeon, to drink Tar-water, which he did for 4 or 5 months. The first effect was, that in a little time he was freed from a difficulty of breathing he laboured under, and finding his limbs grew easier and stronger by degrees, he drank the water till winter following, by means whereof he recovered the strength of his limbs so much, that in the spring following he had the full use of them. Whereas for several years before, he never failed to have a fit in the beginning of winter, and another in spring; since that time he has had no symptom of the gout; and he told me that he could then mount the highest horse in *Ireland* with ease, and could walk as well as ever he did, and was resolved to drink Tar-water three months in every year of his life.

157. Mr. *John Milton*, confectioner in *Caple street, Dublin*, gave me, in *November* 1745, the following account of the benefit he received by Tar-water. He was afflicted with the gout ever since he was 16 years old, frequently attended with very violent pains, sometimes he was laid up 3 or 4 times in a year, and last spring was laid up for 8 weeks; and it left such a weakness after it, that he was hardly able to crawl for a long time, till he had recourse to Tar-water, to which he was advised by one who received benefit by it. He began to drink it in *July* 1745, and continued the use of it to the middle of *November* following, taking a pint each day, half a pint in the morning, and the same at night; which has fully restored him to the use and strength of his limbs, and removed all his other complaints: he has got a good appetite and digestion, which he had not for many years before, and though he used to be laid up at this season of the year, yet he has not the least symptom of the gout, and is as strong, and can walk as well as ever he did. He had also great pains and swellings in his bowels, and hardness in his belly, which were quite carried off in a week or ten days time by drinking Tar water only.

158. Mr. *Cavanaugh*, hatter, at the raven in *Skinner-row, Dublin*, was long afflicted with rheumatick pain, great swellings and stiffness in his loins, thighs and knees, infomuch that he could not walk abroad, or stir at home without difficulty and pain; to remove which ailments, he tried every thing that was prescribed by physicians and surgeons, but to no effect. In the summer 1744, when Tar-water began to be in vogue, he drank near a pint a day for 6 weeks, without any sensible benefit as to the weakness and pains in his limbs, but got much better appetite and spirits. However he still persisted in drinking the water, and in three months time he found his swellings abate, his limbs grew stronger every day, and in a few months after, all the swellings, stiffness, hardness and pains in his limbs went off, and he recovered the use of them; and continuing still to drink Tar-water, he can walk without difficulty or pain, and is in great spirits. This account I had from himself in *July* 1745, and now in *December* 1745, he continues perfectly well.

159. Mrs. *Duggan*, midwife, living at the cradle in *Great-Britain-street, Dublin*, gave me the following account of her case: That she had been long troubled with a violent inveterate scurvy, attended with a great oppression in her chest and heart and difficulty of breathing, that she had lost all appetite, and was in a miserable way; that she took many things for her relief to no manner of advantage; that at last she had recourse to Tar-water, which she took at the rate of half a pint a day every morning, and before she drank 3 gallons, all the scorbutic heat and gross humours were driven out on the surface of her body, and continuing still to drink it, all the aforesaid symptoms went off, she breathes freely without the least oppression, recovered her appetite, and she never knew herself in better health or spirits, and resolves never to be without Tar-water, finding it always relieves her when she catches cold, or is out of order.

160. A letter from Mr. James Hanning, of Cloyne, in the county of Cork, to Thomas Prior, Esq;

My daughter, *Mary Hanning*, about 11 years old, was last *May* taken ill of a fever, after which, she came by degrees to be entirely deprived of the use of her tongue and limbs, being unable to speak, stand, or put her hand to her mouth, and all her joints shaking with the palsy. She took medicines prescribed by a physician, and was often exercised in open air, while the weather permitted, but all to no purpose. Whereupon we put her into a course of Tar-water about the beginning of *November* last, and she has ever since drank a quart a day, which in five weeks has so far recovered her, that she can speak and read plain, feed herself, stand and walk without help, and even go up and down stairs, to the amazement of all those, who had seen her lately carried about dumb and helpless like an infant. She has taken no other medicine since she began to drink Tar-water, nor had she the benefit of air and exercise from that time, the weather not permitting. One of her arms continues somewhat weak, and she has a weakness too in one of her legs, but as she daily grows better, I hope Tar-water, with God's blessing, will perfect her cure, Dec. 17, 1745.
James Hanning.

161. A letter from a gentleman of character and credit, giving a particular detail of an extraordinary fever cured by Tar-water, dated December 20, 1745.

A youth about 15 years of age, being seized with a fever in *April* 1745, an old *French* woman of the family, who was appointed to attend him, with directions to give him Tar-water (the only medicine prescribed) about a pint every hour, gave him a much smaller quantity, and indulging his appetite, fed him secretly, five days together, with roast beef, seasoned pye, cheese, ale, and such like diet, instead of wa-

ter-gruel, which alone had been ordered.

162. This unnatural diet terribly inflamed his fever, and produced such an entire prostration of appetite, that for thirteen days together, he took no nourishment of any kind but Tar-water, whereof he drank about a gallon every day, which made him sleep at night and kept up his spirits by day in a surprizing manner. Having so long fasted, he at length took a little *Naples-biscuit*, with two or three spoonfuls of sack and water, which increased his fever and disordered his head, but he was soon quieted by Tar-water. While he regularly took this wholesome draught, he slept sound every night. But one day being disgusted at the Tar-water, it was judged proper to change it for sage and baulm tea, which he drank plentifully though not with equal success. For his spirits sunk, he lost his colour and look, he passed the night restless and anxious; all which symptoms were removed next day by Tar-water.

163. After this, his distemper took several strange and violent turns, being sometimes attended with the worst symptoms. He was at times speechless, convulsed, delirious, and his blisters would not rise. In the delirium Tar-water could not be given; he was then blistered, and his blisters not rising, he was brought with some difficulty to drink his Tar-water again, which had a speedy good effect, when nothing else gave him relief. And in general it was observed, that upon neglecting to give him Tar-water, the feverish symptoms of heat, anxiety and difficult respiration became very troublesome, being constantly heightened by omitting, and as constantly allayed by returning to drink it.

164. It were tedious to relate all the surprizing changes in the course of this illness, which lasted ten weeks. Probably such a case was never known before, as it is probable that no fever ever happened to be inflamed and heightened by the same cause. For I believe

44 Tar-water adapts itself to the several Stages of a Fever.

believe no patient was ever known to have dieted in the first days of a fever on such extraordinary food, which nature is accustomed to loath at those seasons. But Tar-water gives an appetite even in fevers.

165. Tar-water, during its long and obstinate conflict with the venom of the disease, operated in divers manners, as a cardiac, diaphoretic, sudorific, emetic, carminative, and paragogic, seeming to adapt itself to the several symptoms and stages of his malady, and for the most part gave him a great flow of spirits, a florid lively look, a clean well coloured tongue, with such vigour in his voice and eyes, as astonished all who saw him, and knew how long he had been ill, and how little nourishment he had taken. It is to be observed, that on some days he drank greedily, even so far as 10 or 12 quarts of Tar-water, calling for it with great impatience, even though it wrought him as an emetic; whereas both before and after his illness, he shewed the greatest dislike and loathing of it.

166. In the last stage of the fever, his face and body swelled, and a general eruption appeared all over both, somewhat like an erysipelas or cohering small-pox, which lasted a week. For two or three days of this period he drank sparingly of Tar-water, perhaps not more than a quart a day; but during all that time he constantly, by his own choice, held his mouth to the spout of a tea-pot, half filled with hot Tar-water, sucking the vapour, which, he said, he found very cheering and comfortable.

167. At the close of this tenth week, he fell into a most copious sweat, and the next day his pustules were quite gone, and his fever left him, not spiritless, puny and pale, but as lively and hale in appearance, as ever he had been known, though after an illness, that for length of time, and variety of desperate symptoms, surpassed any I remember to have heard of, or met with in the history of fevers.

168. But he did not continue in this health state; for the very same day,

he expressed such an earnest, longing desire to change his bed, and shift his linen, that it was thought proper to indulge him; and although this step was made with the utmost caution, yet it gave him a fresh cold, which seized upon his head, and produced a new fever, with a raving or frenzy, that continued many weeks, in all which time he could not be prevailed on to take one glass of Tar-water. But at length by a proper use of asses-milk, and ground-ivy, with a careful regimen, he was recovered so far, as that he might be persuaded to drink daily four glasses of Tar-water, which, with God's blessing, restored his strength and completed his recovery.

I have here given the general sum and substance, rather than a regular and complete diary, containing all the particular circumstances of this extraordinary case, which it had been impossible to recollect at the distance of so many months.

169. *An extract of a letter from the honourable colonel John Custis, of Williamsburgh in Virginia, and one of the council of that Province. Dated from Williamsburgh, July 10, 1745.*

Mr. Custis writes, that he unfortunately got a great cold, which threw him into the *chin* or *hooping cough*, which caused cruel fevers; that when the cough was gone, he was troubled with a prodigious spitting; that he took great doses of elixir vitriol to allay his intense thirst in his burning fever, which so relaxed his salival glands, that he feared they would never come to their due tone again, nor perform their proper offices; they are the sluices that cast off the vitiated lymph; that he had studied and read physic more than forty years; that he had the opinion of doctor *Brown* of *Maryland*, deemed the greatest physician in *America*, that the seat of this distemper lay in his salivary glands, and that it was dangerous to stop the spitting, which he well knew by woful experience, having stopt it by taking an ounce of diacodium going to bed, which flung him

him into fevers, faintings, and many other disorders, so that he was obliged to procure the spitting again; he was once so reduced that he could not get up when down, nor was able to put on his cloaths, and had no appetite to any sort of food. But, to use his own words, he writes, that reading one day in the *magazine*, I found the virtues of Tar-water, which I verily believe saved my life; I had not taken it a week, before I began to have an appetite to victuals, and continued taking it three months, night and morning, which miraculously restored me, so that I can now eat heartily any thing my palate has a mind to, tho' I cannot taste any thing, but what is salt, sweet or sour, and, I bless God, I am much mended. But my spitting continues with a great discharge, but eating supports that discharge, and I resolve to take nothing that may lessen my stomach, the saliva not performing its due office, keeps my palate and throat always hot and dry, tho' I have not any fever, which the doctors tell me I must bear; but hope time and Tar-water will entirely free me from that uneasiness.

This letter was sent from *Virginia*, to Mr. *Peter Collinson* of *Grace church-street, London*, who was pleased to transmit the same hither, giving this reason for doing so, That he was persuaded, that the reading some parts of this letter would not be disagreeable to the good bishop to find that his laudable endeavours to benefit mankind, are attended with such great success, and perhaps not more remarkably so, than in the uncommon case of the said Colonel *Custis*.

170. The reverend Mr. *Sion Hill*, Chaplain to the work-house in *Dublin*, having had great opportunities of trying and knowing the effects of Tar-water, both in the said house, and all over the city, where he had dispersed above a thousand gallons of the water to those who had occasion to call upon him for it, and having set down in writing the particulars thereof, as the facts came to his knowledge, he

has been pleased to communicate the same to me in the following narrative, entitled,

A short account of some remarkable cases, with their success, by God's blessing, on Tar-water.

171. In *April 1744*, after reading the *Treatise on Tar-water*, curiosity as well as humanity prompted me to make tryal of the effects of the water, and, if I should find it answer the character given of it in *Sixis*, to make use of it on several occasions that offered; having it greatly in my power, as chaplain to the work-house, to make experiments on a great many subjects, who, since I came there, were long troubled with cutaneous, scrophulous, and chronical disorders.

172. For this end, I picked out of the many in the work-house, four of the most afflicted, to whom, for four days, I administered Tar-water: And indeed the success so surprized me, that being, at that time, severely attacked with an *hoarseness*, and *sore throat*, I ventured to take it also; and with some pain (my throat being inflamed) I got down about the quantity of a naggin; after which, I felt no pain in that part, but could swallow without the least difficulty. From this welcome and astonishing experiment, I naturally conceived future joyful hopes of this powerful medicine. Accordingly, I took it for three days after, twice each day with pleasure; which so wrought me the third day, I was not able to sit, by reason of the acrimony of the discharge. Notwithstanding, I stuck to my medicine, and the fourth day, I perceived myself much better without any manner of complaint; and, I thank God, have continued so ever since; whereas, before I took Tar-water, I was subject to a head-ach, cramps, pains in several parts, more especially in the kidneys, very acute from any wheel-carriage; I was tormented also with an heart-burning, all which disorders, I now assure you are perfectly vanished, and I am restored, blessed be God, as it

were; to a new life, having a keen appetite, good digestion, spirits sufficient to bear me through all fatigues, with sound and easy sleep, tho' now on the borders of sixty.

173. The great benefit I received from Tar-water, induced me, for the general good, to make it for other poor people; who had it since last *April* 1744, and shall always have it, *gratis*, while I make it, to whom I have distributed, with others, above a thousand gallons, without any complaint yet, but with great acknowledgments, as by the sequel will appear. Having dispatched my own case, I beg leave to lay before you those of others, with their success, which I durst not do till *October* was past, because some predicted frightful consequences at that time to all such, who ventured on this medicine. But now *May* 1745 being past, and still no bad symptoms appearing on those adventures, I look now on this prediction as a *brutum fulmen*.

174. I have now been eight years chaplain to the city work-house, in all which time the children of that house, have been sorely afflicted with an inflammatory *itch*, or *scurvy*, of which we could never get them entirely cured. This I have often complained of to the proper officer, who once assured me, all the druggs in the apothecary's shop would not cure them; nay more, that it was not in his power to cleanse them, whilst the children were continued on an oat-meal diet. On this frank and helpless confession, I imagined I might, without offence, try Try water on those poor incurables, as well for their relief, as the good of others; accordingly I did so, and really I observed the joyful success exceeded my expectations: For above a hundred children variously affected, were for the most part comfortably relieved in one month's time, at my own expence; each day administering eight gallons, often with my own hands, with three pounds of liquorice-℥ ll, cut into little bits given

to the children, to render the water agreeable.

175. At this time there was a girl about nine years old in the work-house, by name, *Mary Mac Culla*, confined to her bed for some time, with a most violent *scurvy*; she had little or no appetite, full of pain, because flay'd in several parts by repeated rubbings of brimstone; at last the girl fell into a most languishing way, taking neither sufficient food, nor rest to support nature, every day declining, so look'd on by all who came to see her, as past all hope. Nevertheless, by taking Tar-water a week, the girl recovered wonderfully; and by continuing the use of the water, her sores soon dried and scaled off, and she looked as one out of the small-pox, but her appetite returning, she revived immediately, and is at this day, *May* 6, 1745, one of the strongest children in our house, reads well, and is worth all my expence and trouble.

176. The next subject was *John Hall*, about nine years old, who in *April* 1744, could neither sleep, nor eat what was sufficient to keep the child alive, as his mother informed me, still moaning, and complaining of his *belly*, which was greatly swelled, and, in all human probability, would soon have died, had the child not been relieved seasonably by Tar-water, which caused the child to void a large quantity of worms, since which discharge, is well, and I hear of no complaints as formerly: This child's mother, *Mary Hall*, then a nurse in the workhouse, being called on by the governors for her solemn testimony in this matter, swore, that her son, soon after taking Tar-water, voided a chamber-pot full of worms, some of which she observed to be alive; and further swore, that she herself was relieved from a violent pain in her side and stomach, by a wonderful discharge both ways, caused by two quarts of Tar-water taken in four days, and from no appetite before, she then, *May* 10, 1744, enjoyed a very good one.

177. The next was *James Ellis*, now in the workhouse, a lad of above 13 years old, whose hands for a long time were in a manner useless by a *running evil*, but are now perfectly cured by this medicine. Nay, there is another boy in the same house, by name *George Dorton*, whose glands beneath the chin, were *greatly swelled and inflamed*, ever oozing forth putrid matter, moving a nausea in all beholders. This boy took Tar water one month only, which greatly dried up his sores, and is now very well.

178. A similar case to this is that of a young woman, named *Mary Ann Empty*, in the parish of *Glandorkin*, about four miles from *Dublin*, who was of late frightfully afflicted with an *evil* in many parts, especially her face; she was some time ago recommended to me by her parish minister, and is greatly relieved, of which I am an eye-witness: Her mother gave me the following account of her cure; that by drinking Tar-water, her daughter's ulcers dried up, which so affected her face and jaws, that she could neither eat nor swallow, but the ulcers in the girl's face burst as she slept, making a large discharge. The mother, overjoyed at her daughter's unexpected relief, was curious to examine the filth which lately tormented her daughter, and she assured me, she found in the filth that was discharged, a flat bone about an inch long, not quite so broad, both black and jagged: This, I suppose, stoppt the vent of the ulcers in the face, because, when removed, the discharges for some time were very large, after which the maid grew well, and is very little disfigured, and by continuing to drink Tar-water, the girl is now, in *December 1745*, perfectly cured of the evil.

179. Another cure like this was performed on a lad, son to a servant of Alderman *Kane*. This lad received a *contusion in one of his hands*; the cure not perfected, the sore broke out again on the back of the same hand; moreover, another *ulcer* broke out at the same time in the lad's heel, both ul-

cers submitted to this medicine, tho' for a long time obstinate, and before the lad took Tar-water thought incurable.

180. *Ann Maddin*, sister to a woman who nurses for Mr. *Putland*, had a very *fore hand* so swelled and inflamed, that the surgeons believed it mortified, and so doomed it to be cut off; yet the doctor that attended, as I am informed, advised before taking to this last extremity, to try Tar-water, which we did; and when I viewed the young woman's hand some time ago, it looked kindly from a shapeless black lump, and I am informed by a relation of the young woman, that she is in a manner well, having no pain in that part, and can use it like the other hand.

181. *Peter Edward*, stocking-weaver, to be heard of at the ship, in *Old Corn-market*, was so ulcerated all over his body, and in many parts eat away with the *scurvy*, that he could not work: Though all methods were used by the infirmary several months, but in vain; so reckoned amongst the incurables. On this he took this medicine, and immediately recovered, now follows his trade, and comfortably provides for himself and others. His mother, an aged woman, long afflicted with an *asthma*, took with her son part of his medicine, which relieved her of her asthma, tho' an old disorder.

182. A gentleman bred an apothecary, (and therefore will not mention his name) came one evening into our hall in a very melancholy way with an inflamed *fore throat*; he said he could not swallow his spittle, and that he had a great lump in his throat, which he must get launced immediately, or it would choak him; with much a-do, I prevailed on the young man to take a little Tar-water, which relieved him immediately, and he felt no more of his frightful lump, but continues both easy and well. From this and many other instances, I find nothing ever relieved a fore throat so soon and so effectually as this medicine.

48 Numbness, Dry scurf, Imposthume, Dropsy,

183. Mrs. *Catharine Williams*, who sells earthen-ware near the end of *Dirty-lane, Thomas-street*, had one of her legs so long ulcerated, that it was doomed to be cut off, after great expence and most acute pain; yet that very leg was restored to ease and perfect soundness by this powerful medicine in a short time without any external application.

184. *Mary Philips*, now in the work-house, for a long time had lost in a manner, the use of a leg, with a constant numbness or tingling, as if it were asleep; she could not walk on it but with difficulty, but if she stirred quick ever so little, she then felt most acute pain, and in frosty weather, would often be forced to sit up in bed many an hour by night, moaning and rubbing it; but by Tar-water that numbness is entirely gone, and tho' she walks ever so quick or long, she feels no manner of pain in that part, the sure consequence (before Tar-water) of such motion.

185. A son of Mr. *B* —y, Iron-monger, in *Thomas-street*, was infected with a dry scurf in the scarf skin, for some time, much like a leprosy; no expence, no advice, was either withheld or wanting, yet the youth found no relief: On this the tender mother asked the doctor, if she might venture to give the child Tar-water, so much in vogue about that time; "Ay, ay," says the doctor, "if you have a mind to kill your son;" to demonstrate which, he gave this reason, "what nature kindly throws out," says he, "you will certainly cork up by the searing quality of Tar-water, and so your son must inevitably perish." Nevertheless, Tar-water was ventured upon with the utmost dread; but behold, in a short time the lad became perfectly clean and healthy, and still continues so. Of this I am both an eye and ear-witness, because the lady and the lad paid me a visit, and acknowledged thankfully this great blessing, and related the above story.

189. *Robert Scot*, Tape-weaver, to be heard *Paul Johnson's* in *James's*

street, was cured suddenly by this powerful medicine, of an old ulcer in the thigh, and relieved from a consumptive cough, which so weakened the poor man, that he was not able to work; but now looks brisk, and gets his bread comfortably; and, to use his own words, he makes his paws maintain his jaws.

187. Mrs. *Birmingham*, then living at Mrs. *Beck's* in *James's street*, labouring for many years under an acute pain in her side, supposed to be an imposthume, by this medicine was suddenly relieved by a discharge of an incredible quantity of filth and matter upwards; since which time, the woman, tho' much in years, enjoys the comforts of life, being now both vigorous and easy.

188. *Elizabeth Wood*, at Mr. *Mac Guires*, the corner of *Meath street*, was relieved by Tar-water from an old asthma and dropsy, with both which the poor woman seemed every moment to be ready to expire; both her ailments are cured by this water, and she now thinks of living as long as any of her neighbours, being both hearty and strong.

189. *William Billingsly*, formerly of the work-house, now living on *Crooked-staff*, was troubled with swellings and violent pains in both his legs and feet, which suffered him neither to work, nor walk; but, after taking this medicine only one month, all his disorders vanished, he grew so strong and hearty that he wove in the work-house four yards of check-linen each day; I spoke to him *February 7, 1744*, at which time he was very well.

190. *John Rose*, now in the work-house, was a long time bed-ridden, with cramps all over him, from whence the pain was so acute and constant, that his piteous moans, both night and day, disturbed all about him; but by taking Tar-water one month, his disorder vanished, as it were, without the least return since *May 1744*, and now enjoys his limbs, tho' not able to stir one foot before.

191. *Robert Turnbul*, a boy of

the same house, was brought on a boy's back, and laid down at my chamber-door, not being able to stir one step, yet by using this powerful medicine one month, recovered his legs, and now goes tolerably.

192. *John Warburgs*, of the same family, was frightfully afflicted with an inflammation in his head, his eyelids were so swelled, that the boy was led to my apartment, being as dark as one stone-blind, and there supplicated very solemnly and fervently for Tar-water; he obtained his request, tho' I was then doubtful of success; yet on taking this medicine three days, the inflammation so cooled, that the boy's eyes were perfectly restored; however, his forehead, chin, and the back of his head, were covered with a large and strange erysipelas; all which, in three days time, scaled off, the whole inflammation cooled, and the boy continues very well, and free from that disorder now upwards of twelvemonths.

193. *Richard Keeves*, of this family, had two bleeding ulcers in his thigh, which did not permit him to sleep, work, or walk, both which were cured in a short time by this medicine, without any outward application.

194. There is a gentlewoman on *Arbour-hill*, who suffered a great deal a long time by an ulcer in her leg, and after many costly experiments, and painful ones too, was enjoined patience, as being incurable. Then, as her last shift, she fell to Tar-water, by which she is so well recovered, that she is now able to go to church, to return thanks for so great a blessing; nay, walks without pain or difficulty any where, tho' before she could not stir a foot without both.

195. There is an officer in the barracks, who for a long time felt, after walking a little way, a grievous pain in the back sinews of his legs, but, on drinking Tar-water, all complaints there are perfectly vanished, tho' he walks ever so much and fast, having made the experiment; and this I had from his own mouth.

196. *Matthew Lynch*, an old man,

seventy years at least, now living at Mr. *Floyd's* in *Kilmainham*, was lately *asthmatic* to a great degree, and so afflicted with the piles, that he was always scared to death whenever he had a call that way, the pain was so great; but now, by the powerful help of this medicine, he can do every natural office with ease, and is not only relieved from all his old disorders, but seems to have regained new life and vigour.

197. The present reader in *Christ Church*, was attacked with an *hoarse-ness* a considerable time, and assured me he was frightened at its continuance, but is now so cleared up by Tar-water, that he is able now to sing, *O be joyful*.

198. Mr. *John Purcell*, son to the present treasurer of the work-house, seemed for some time to be in a declining way, from a *consumptive cough* and frequent stitches; but by taking this restorative, he revives daily, and no wonder, for from time to time the lad voided several large worms, accidentally discovered, and many, probably, we know nothing of.

199. *Jane Hamilton*, now in the work-house, *Dublin*, being grievously afflicted with a *scald-head*, for which she was four years under cure in *Mercer's* hospital, but without effect, was after admitted into the work-house, where for several years all methods of cure were pursued, but to as little purpose: On which account, she was sent to me as an obstinate case, to try what Tar-water would do. I accordingly took the girl in hand, and gave her nothing but Tar-water, morning and evening for a month; then I had her head washed and rubbed twice a day with a sponge dipp'd in warm strong Tar-water made of a quart of Tar, and two quarts of boiling water, till all the scurf came off; by which method, the girl is now perfectly clean, healthy and strong, with a thick head of hair, as if nothing had ailed her, to the admiration of all who once knew her in a most miserable condition.

200. One Mrs. *Eager*, now living at *Mullineback*, near *New-row*, *Thomas-street*, threw up from e to time, such

such vast quantities of blood that she was as pale as a ghost, and so feeble that she could scarce stand: But after taking Tar-water, the bloody discharge ceased, and she improved daily, till now she is become a hearty strong woman.

201. Mr. William Dickison, opposite James's church, was for some time very deaf; he took Tar-water, on which his chin broke out, after which he could hear as well as ever, and continues to do so, though upwards of two years ago.

There are a great many more cases, very astonishing for their success, which I must pass by in silence, not being permitted, for some reasons, to mention the names of the parties concerned; yet there is one so remarkably true and astonishing, that I cannot omit it, without detriment to the public: On which account, I hope the persons concerned will take no offence, since designed only for the benefit of others.

A most remarkable case:

202. The third of November last, a surgeon of this city paid me a visit, in order (as he said) to thank me for a most wonderful cure performed by my Tar-water: This made me curious to know the case: He assured me, a person in this town had laboured for some time under the *foul disorder*, which had so infected the whole mass, that part of the unhappy creature's nose was lost, before he was called in; so that the infection by that time was spread from top to toe; for in one of the calves of the poor creature's leg, he could thrust his fist, and the whole back was as bare as a castrated rabbit; as also the head and glands were so inflamed, he often spent two hours about this one subject; but, says he, to shorten my story, having some time tried in vain all methods in practice for such a disorder, I then gave my patient your Tar-water; the sensible and sudden effects of which, astonished me; all the ulcers appearing more cool and kindly; I then began (continues he) to conceive some hope of my patient, tho' before, in good truth, I had none at all. After my patient had taken a gallon

of your Tar-water, as I came in one morning, I found my patient full of complaints, seemingly very fretful, and uneasy; on asking the cause, my patient protested very solemnly, never to touch one drop more of Tar-water, because the last night's operation caused by Tar-water, was so violent and searching. I strove to get the better of this rash dislike, by shewing plainly the true reason and future benefit of this strong operation, but to no purpose; so Tar-water was omitted 48 hours, at the end of which time, all the sores and ulcers became once more putrid, and inflamed very sensibly, plainly demonstrating an absolute necessity of returning to our old medicine. After some struggle with my patient's obstinate prejudice, we did so, and now I am able to assure you, Sir, says the surgeon, my patient is perfectly recovered, the nose excepted; and this whole cure, strange as it is, was accomplished by your Tar-water, and no other medicine. Now, Sir, continues he, I must confess, that a principle of gratitude is not the only motive of this visit and frank confession but also to intreat you, to inform me of your sort of Tar, and how you make your water: Which I imagine, says he, will be of great service to the most wretched of mankind: Accordingly I informed him of the sort of *Norway Tar* I made use of, and how I prepared the water.

203. A gentleman now lodging on *Arbour hill*, was so afflicted with *inward pains*, and *emaciated* to such a degree, that he was obliged to part with an honourable and profitable commission, when commanded lately abroad. When all other medicines and advice failed, he drank for some time Tar-water of his own making, which he assured me had almost poisoned him, without any manner of ease or relief. On this disappointment, by advice of a friend, he sent to me for some of my Tar-water; on taking which for some time, his pains immediately vanished, and never returned, though upwards of 4 months, he still continuing the use of the water. More-

over the night passes now insensibly, whereas before he drank my Tar-water, he generally reckoned by the clock every hour of the night, from which comfortable composure, his natural appetite returned, and he is now become an hail brisk strong man.

204. Mrs. *Dickson*, now living at Mrs. *Ford's* at *Island bridge*, laboured a long time under a *complication of disorders*, but more especially, a *frequent colic*, and *inveterate scurvy*, which affected her whole body, and her face particularly, which are now all cured by this medicine only.

205. Miss *Martha Dowers*, living opposite to the cock and bowl in *Plunket-street*, was long afflicted with an *inveterate scurvy* over her whole body, and for years continued incurable, tho' all methods were tryed, that the young woman could either purchase or think of; at last she took Tar-water, which effectually cured her; of which I am an eye witness, being with me at the work-house on *November 26, 1745*, to acknowledge the blessing she received, and to return thanks, not having the least speck or spot, and looking healthy and well.

206. Mr. *William Foster*, brother to Mr. *Foster*, brewer in *James's-street, Dublin*, came to town the beginning of *November 1745*, sorely afflicted with a *swelling in both his legs*, together with a *severe cough*, for which he took but one gallon of Tar-water, and this day, *November 26*, I am assured by his nephew, that the swelling is gone, and also the cough, and he who seemed to be in a languishing condition when he came to town lately, revives daily, and seems to be restored to a new state of health.

207. Messieurs *Massy* and *Boucher*, of the county of *Limerick*, from long confinement, and other misfortunes, contracted such ill habits of body, that their physicians gave testimony that they could not live, if confined in the place where they were, so were brought into my neighbourhood to preserve their lives: by which happy accident, hearing of Tar-water, they immediately

sent for some, which they drank, and were restored surprizingly in a short time, after every other method prescribed by the best physicians had failed. The 5th of this instant *November 1745*, I spoke to them both, and they assured me, that they have been well ever since they took Tar-water, now upwards of 6 months.

208. A gentlewoman of my acquaintance, was attacked *September 1745*, with a severe *ague-fit*, about 3 in the morning, which shook her upwards of 2 hours. On this I gave her about a naggin of Tar-water, which composed her immediately, and she took a refreshing nap for some time; at 9 the same morning preparing to rise, she could not stir her left-leg, being very stiff and sore, and greatly swelled and inflamed. On this a surgeon was called in, who assured it was a most violent disorder, nor could he foresee the consequence; being thus alarmed, she kept her bed for some time, and stiped her leg with spirits of wine, but took no medicine inwardly but Tar-water, by which means, she had no other ague-fit, and her leg is now neither swelled nor inflamed, but in all appearance, and by its easy natural use, as well and as sound as the other.

209. *A most remarkable cure of a gentleman's daughter about nine years old, lately in the small-pox.*

Miss *Hannah Hartnell*, now living at Mrs. *Green's* in *Ransford-street*, *November 6, 1745*, fell ill of the *small-pox*; her parents having, from reading *Siris*, a good opinion of Tar-water, were willing to make use of it; accordingly I ordered the quantity of a naggin of Tar-water to be given to the child warm every 6 hours; the child took it, and it sat well on her stomach, till the third day, but then she threw it up in a short time after it was down with a load of filth and phlegm; by which means all oppression and pain in the child's stomach ceased, of which she continually complained before. Moreover, on that day, (*viz.* the third) she had a violent lax, which continued

about 20 hours, still she took her Tar-water as before, but observing she threw up all or most of it, I then ordered a third of warm water to be mixt with it, to make it weaker, which caused it to sit, for she never threw it up after, nay was not so much as sick, or made the least complaint, until *Monday, November 17*, being the 13th day; at which time, when I paid my visit in the morning, I found the child in a most hopeless way; the discharge at her nose and eyes was stopt, which before that time was very large (the disorder on the child's face being confluent, and never filled, the Pus discharging itself that way) the small-pox on her hands appeared black or livid; the child grew cold, with little or no pulse, together with an hard hoarseness, and a continual cough. Those deadly symptoms and sudden alteration astonished me greatly, having left the child the evening before in a very promising way. I then strictly examined how this frightful alteration happened, and found, that, by accident, water was spilt in the child's bed, out of which she was taken, tho' in a cold frosty day, and continued so for some considerable time, because she was not put into bed till all the wet things were dried and adjusted. From that instant, all our former hopes of the child's recovery vanished, and as for my part, I did not imagine she could struggle 12 hours, from the obstructions in both head and throat, which appeared most stubborn and obstinate, the child being able neither to speak, swallow, or breathe freely: however, tho' my hope was indeed but very small, immediately I warm'd a naggin of Tar-water, without any mixture, and obliged the poor child, with some difficulty, to sip it, little by little, till in some considerable time, she got all down, and it staid with her. On this I ordered some healthy careful person to be put into bed, and to take the child into their arms, to infuse heat if possible. The tender mother readily obeyed, in some time the child grew warm and easy, fell into a fine sweat, and slept for about 2 hours, after which

the former discharge from both nose and eyes burst forth a-new, and appeared as large, if not larger for some time than ever; which greatly promoted the child's speedy recovery from this most imminent danger. Being now up and well, with a keen appetite, good digestion, and what is most astonishing in the whole process, for the space of 21 days, she was not once sick, or made the least complaint, the 3d and 13th days excepted. Now I beg leave to assure the public, that this child took no manner of medicine, but only Tar-water, not one drop of sack or sack-whey, her common drink was two-milk whey, or boiled milk and water, of which she took plentifully, and always warm: by a blessing on which method, she is now livelier and heartier than before she lay down, being only the 23d day, *Nov. 28, 1745.*

210. Mr. *William Charleton*, in *November 1745*, was attacked with a violent fever, of which he seem'd to get the better, but relaps'd immediately, under which he languish'd for some time, and seem'd past hope; as an addition to his disorder, an inflamed ulcer so affected his throat inwardly, that he could not swallow; upon this he sent to me for Tar-water; on taking which his ulcer vanish'd, his appetite returned, his fever entirely left him, without any bad symptom, and the young gentleman is now, I thank God, both lively and strong, from a very languishing dangerous itate: all which, this morning *December 24*, he thankfully acknowledged in my room, where he took with me a cup of Tar-water with the greatest alacrity. He lodges at Mr. *Silk's* opposite the work-house.

211. *John Mac Donald*, now in the work-house, was miserably eat away with the *king's-evil* in many part of his body, it consumed half his face, so that he was nauseous both to himself and others. This first happened to him in the country: in hopes of relief, he set out for this city, and by accident met the bishop of *Cloyne*, who advis'd him to Tar-water, and gave him some money to provide it. The lad neglected

this good advice, but obtained admission into one of the infirmaries, where being twice salivated, but nothing better, he was turned out as incurable; being in great distress, he came into the work-house as a vagabond, where he was salivated also, but his evil still continued obstinate, without the least sign of relief, tho' reduced in a manner to a shadow; as he was crawling about, I took notice of him, and advised him to Tar-water, he complied, and in the space of a fortnight, he found most sensible relief, so continued taking Tar-water about 6 weeks longer, which cured all the ulcers of his body; but where the sores were, the skin is drawn up in wrinkles, tho' without any weakness or pain. Thus far Mr. Hill.

212. *An extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity and credit, relating to his own case; dated December 10, 1745.*

"It is somewhat more than a year ago I first meddled with Tar-water, only playing with it. I found it good for a slow digestion, and a strengthener of a weak stomach. At times I was wont to be troubled with the *piles*, and with a *pain* in the lower part of my *back*, in both which cases it befriended me. But afterward being pretty well at ease, I thought but little of Tar-water, till the beginning of *July* last, when the same pain in the lower part of my back afflicted me so violently, as to cause me to apply to a physician, from whom I gathered, that what I had deemed to be of the gravel-kind, was *gouty*. However, I determined with myself to go into the use of Tar water in earnest; which I have regularly done since that time, only with short intermissions now and then; and, by the divine blessing, with much advantage to my health and strength, freedom of spirits, and cheerfulness. When I came into the regular use of it, I took a resolution to oblige myself to as cool and mild diet as I could well bear, and to deal less than formerly in flesh-meat, and malt-liquor, or wine, or cyder: and many times, I believe, much less than a pound

of flesh, and a quart of those liquors put together, had served me a week. This I did on account of its being warm, as I supposed, and cordial in its nature, concluding it would sufficiently support the constitution, as the effect has proved. Indeed, I find little or no inclination to drink, except at meals, and then less than formerly, nor find the want of cordial, whilst in the use of Tar-water.

I was near 30 years old, when an *ulcerous ailment* came upon me in my *seat*; and 'tis now somewhat more than 30 years, that it hath been a running grief or issue, more or less, to be sure some time in every moon, pretty plentifully discharging a purulent matter; but this discharge is now stopped by the means of Tar-water."

This gentleman, though perfectly freed from all his ailments, yet is apprehensive, that the stopping and healing up his ulcer, may be attended with bad consequences, under the notion, that the want of such a discharge, which he has been so long accustomed to, may occasion some disorder elsewhere, and therefore would be advised about continuing the use of Tar-water; and at the same time, says, that having found it so friendly, he is afraid of being advised to forbear the use of it, as long as the benefit received is manifest in the enjoyment of a better state of health and ease, unattended with any present inconvenience. It is pleasant to see how this patient is frightened at his being cured of a running ulcer, which had infested him for 30 years: he could not be perfectly cured, unless his ulcer was healed, and there is nothing to fear from thence, as the peccant humour was not repelled, or driven to other parts, but corrected and mended; such is the wonderful force of Tar water in sweetening the blood and juices.

213. *In September 1745, the two following gentlemen gave, at their respective houses in Cloyne, an account of the benefits they received by the use of Tar water.*

Mr. *James Hanning*, by catching cold, was seized with a violent fever in *November 1743*, his feet and legs were at first extremely cold, his head much disturbed, and he lost all appetite, being judged by all to be in a dangerous condition by the height of his fever; he had recourse to Tar-water, which he drank in plenty, and took nothing else; in 10 days drinking, his fever, and all other bad symptoms went off, and in a fortnight's time he was perfectly recovered.

214. Mr. *Clement Foster*, who deals much there in the worsted-trade, was in summer 1744, seized with a fever, which greatly affected him, and made him incapable to do any business: he was advised to drink Tar-water, which had such an effect, that in 10 days his fever turned to an ague, which was so easy, that on the first taking the bark, he was perfectly cured; he informed me also, that he used to be troubled with 1 or 2 fits of the gout every year for several years past, but that he had no return of it, since he began to drink Tar-water.

215. *Robert Dillon* of *Clonblock* in the county of *Galway*, esq; member of parliament, was pleased to give me the following account, in *January 1745*, that he had been afflicted with the gout above 15 years, which became more violent every year; that he used to be confined in the fits for many months together, with great pain, and such weakness in his limbs, that he could hardly walk; that when he was out of the fits, he was troubled, in the morning especially, with a great uneasiness and loathing in his stomach, and a discharge of a great deal of phlegm, that he had no relief from any medicine he took; but that in summer 1744, he began to drink Tar-water, which he has continued for a year and half without intermission, taking constantly half a pint in the morning, and as much every night, which he was encouraged to do by the benefit he received by it; all the loathing in his stomach is quite gone, and though he has now and then some fits of the gout, yet they happen

but seldom, and last but a short time with little or no pain, and he now enjoys good appetite and spirits, though his limbs are still weak, and he thinks himself happy in comparison of his former condition.

216. *Henry Lestrangle*, of the *King's county*, esq; member of parliament, informed me in *January 1745*, that he had been troubled with the gout for 10 years past, that about 4 years ago he was seized with the small-pox, from which he recovered with great difficulty, that for a year after he had no return of the gout, but that for the last 3 years, the gout returned upon him with more violence, so that he had a fit every autumn and spring; that the fit in the last spring lasted 3 months, which deprived him of rest, appetite, and spirits; that being advised to drink Tar-water, he began to drink it in summer 1745, which he has continued the use of ever since, with such good effect, that he has had no return of the gout in the usual season, nor any symptom of it, and now enjoys a good appetite, flow of spirits, and freedom from all uneasiness, and has the full use and strength of his limbs as much as ever, and resolves to drink Tar-water constantly, to which he imputes all his recovery.

217. Colonel *Charles Tottenham*, of *Tottenham-green*, in the county of *Wexford*, esq; member of parliament, informed me, on *January 30, 1745*, that he had been afflicted with a dead ague for 5 years, and had not any cold fits, but that his hot fits were very violent, being constantly attended with prodigious sweats, which wasted and weakened him greatly; he had lost his appetite and spirits, and though he took great quantities of the bark, he found himself the worse for it. In this decaying condition, he consulted the physicians in *Dublin*, and took their prescriptions without any relief. But in summer, 1744, he had recourse to Tar-water, which he drank cold, half a pint in the morning, and as much at night for a month or 6 weeks, and found that the Tar-water griped him

very much, and gave him no relief; upon which he discontinued the use of it: but finding that his disorder still grew worse, and hearing that it was advised, in cases of agues, colics, and fevers, to drink Tar-water warm, and in smaller quantities at a time, he followed that advice, and from the moment he drank it milk-warm, he found it agree with his stomach, and got immediate relief, and continuing to drink it plentifully in that form, he has entirely got the better of his dead ague, and is quite free from all symptoms of it; he has recovered his appetite, spirits, and rest, and attributes his recovery altogether to Tar-water, which he still drinks, and resolves always to drink, as it is no way disagreeable to him, and so very useful.

218. Mr. *William Willan*, Tape-weaver, in *Thomas street, Dublin*, informed me, in *January, 1745*, that for many years he had been afflicted with the *Gout*, which gave him much pain, and frequently confined him to his chamber; that being advised to drink Tar-water, he did so in the regular manner, which gave him spirits, appetite, and ease, by which, he is now able to attend all his business abroad, without pain from the gout; and though he has still a weakness in his limbs, he imputes that to the necessity of walking much abroad, which his affairs frequently require, and acknowledges the great benefit he received by drinking Tar-water.

219. Captain *Solomon Debrisay*, of the city of *Dublin*, favoured me with the following detail of his case, in *January, 1745*. He was troubled with a *scorbutical disorder* above twenty years, for which he took several medicines in *England, France, and Ireland*; and though he sometimes had some abatement of his disorder, yet at last it grew very violent, breaking out into *running Sores, and Scruff*, and attended with great pain, so that he could hardly ride or walk without great uneasiness. In this condition, in *September, 1744*, he got an inflammation of the lungs, and violent cough,

by catching cold, for which he was blooded and vomited; and when he had got the better of the inflammation, he took Tar water to remove his cough, at the rate of a pint a day, which in a little time carried off his cough; and finding the water to agree with him, and that it made him easier in the *Scurvy*, he continued the drinking of it for 6 months, by which means, he was entirely cured of the *Scurvy*, without the least sore or spot remaining, and has had no return of it since that time, though he has left off the use of the water, as having no farther occasion for it.

220. Mr. *George Rumford*, aged 75 years, who lives at the *Black-pits, Dublin*, was, in the year 1744, seized with a most violent *Cough*, attended with a continual spitting of corrupt stuff and phlegm. In this dangerous condition he made use of every thing the doctors had ordered, without receiving the least benefit, upon which they gave him up, as past all hopes of cure. But a friend of his coming to see him, and finding him given over, begged he would drink Tar-water, which he did in the quantity of a pint each day, till he made use of 3 gallons of Tar-water; in which time he was quite recovered, freed from his violent cough and spitting, and restored to a good appetite, and is now in a great flow of spirits, and as well as he could wish for one of his years, and he verily believes, that, had it not been for Tar-water, he would have been dead long ago, and that he owes his life to the use of it.

221. *James Reyley*, servant to Mr. *Phepoe*, brewer in *Mill-street*, was, in the year 1745, afflicted with an *Asthma, shortness of breath, and great cough*, and at the same time, his *belly, thighs, and legs* were swollen to a monstrous size, so that he could not walk or breathe but with great difficulty, and he lost all appetite; he made use of many things prescribed for him, without receiving any benefit, and he continued in this miserable way for some time; but hearing of the effects of Tar-water, and

what relief others had received from it, he began immediately to drink it, about a pint a day, until he had made use of a gallon, by which time his breath was restored, his cough was gone, and all the swellings in his body and limbs fell away, and he recovered a good appetite, and could eat 3 times for once he could before. He had also, at the same time, a great scurvy in his face, which was also carried off by drinking Tar-water, and he is now hearty and well, and able to go thro' his business as well as ever.

222. Mr. *Enoch Mason*, who lives with Mr. *Bursiquot*, clothier, near *Essex-bridge*, gave me the following particulars of his disorder, on *Jan. 31, 1735*. He had been troubled with rheumatic pains in his joints for 15 years, which he could not remove by any of the medicines he took; but in 1744, his disorder appeared in a new form; he had great *difficulty of breathing*, infomuch, that he could not lie down in his bed for 6 weeks, his *belly was drawn up*, and he suffered great pains; the physician called it a *contraction of the bowels*; he could not sleep, by reason of his pains and difficulty of breathing, and tho' he took many composing draughts, which made him doze, yet he got no refreshment: He went through the common course of physick, vomiting, and other prescriptions, which giving him no relief, his case was judged to be desperate, and accordingly, he was advised to go into the country and drink milk, which might possibly prolong his life for some time, but without any hopes that he could last long. At this time, he heard much of Tar-water, and was advised to drink it, which he did at the rate of a pint a day; which in a little time removed the contraction in his belly, restored him to a freedom of breathing, and brought him to a good appetite, so that he mended every day, and continued to drink the water, obtained a perfect recovery from his rheumatism, and all his other disorders, which he attributes altogether to the use of Tar-water.

223. Mr. *John Wilkinson*, clerk in the surveyor general's office in the castle of *Dublin*, informed me the first of *February, 1745*, that he had the misfortune to break his leg by a slip in the street, which confined him for 3 months; that by laying so long on his back in bed, he got the *gravel*, which gave him great uneasiness; that at the same time, by catching cold, he *lost his hearing*, and was so deaf, that he could not hear the drums, that beat near his chamber in the castle. To ease him of his gravel, he was advised to drink Tar-water, and he had not drunk above a gallon; when, to his surprize, he found his deafness carried off, and he could hear as well as ever he did, and continuing to drink Tar-water, which he found very diuretick, he voided a small rough craggy stone, and by degrees, a great deal of gravel; and he is now entirely free from all pains or symptoms of the gravel, and hears perfectly well.

224. *Matthew Haynes*, sword cutler, at the *Black Lyon* on the *Blind quay*, opposite to Mr. *Thomas's* mahogany warehouse, informed me, on *Feb. 1, 1745*, that he was for 15-months ill of a *decay*. He was so sore and streightened all over his body, that he could not bear his apron, or his cloaths on, without much pain; he had lost all appetite and rest, and was brought so low that he was not able to work at his trade, or even to go up or down stairs without help; and though he was oppressed with phlegm, and could hardly breath, yet he dared not cough or spit, on account of the great pain caused thereby in his breast and body. Being in this miserable condition, he was advised by Mr. *Brassib*, who employed him, to drink Tar-water, and being resolved to try any thing recommended to him, he incautiously drank near a pint of cold Tar-water at once, which he instantly threw up with great violence, together with a great deal of phlegm. He then thought himself a dead man, and was for sending for a clergyman to pray with him for

for the last time, as he thought; but in a few minutes after he found himself much easier in his stomach and chest, and mended all the day. This good effect reconciled him to Tar-water, and made him resolve to drink it in smaller quantities, and milk-warm, which he did twice a day, half a pint each time; and, by continuing to drink it that way for some time, all the sores in his breast and body went away, he breathed with ease, and recovered his rest and appetite, and eats a hearty breakfast, which he never could do before, in his best state of health. He is able to work at his trade as formerly, and is persuaded that he owes his life to Tar-water.

225. *An extract from a letter of William Pleasants, of Knockbeg in the county of Carlow, Esq; to Thomas Prior, Esq; dated Feb. 4, 1745.*

The person who received such great benefit by drinking Tar-water, was a boy who drove my plough; he laboured under what was judged, by most who saw him, a *scrophulous disorder*, or *king's-evil*; he had several ulcerous sores about his jaws and neck, which continued running for great part of some years. His mother, who had some knowledge in herbs, applied different kinds to his sores, which eased him a little, but had no other success.

I recommended him to a friend in *Dublin*, who prevailed on some gentlemen of skill, to endeavour to cure him. They had compassion on the creature, and gave him medicines, but they also proved ineffectual. My friend then gave him Tar-water; when he had taken a small quantity, he found more relief from it, than he had done for him before. He returned to his mother, and I supplied him with Tar-water; and, as well as I can remember, he had not taken a gallon of it, when the ulcers began to dry, and his face, which was very much swollen with his distemper, began to reassume its natural form. He left me last spring, and stayed from me till harvest. At his return, he told me, that Tar-

water had cured him, and that his disorder had given him no uneasiness, the time he was absent from me.

I am your most humble servant,
William Pleasants.

226. Mr. Patrick Butler, Shoemaker, in *Crane-lane, Dublin*, informed me, on *Feb. 5, 1745*, that he had been afflicted with the *rheumatism* for several years; that about 2 years ago, the fits were so violent, that he was layed up 3 months together; that for 8 days in that time, he could not stir hand or foot, and was turned in his bed by other people, the rheumatick pains having seized his whole body; that when the violence of the fit abated in 1744, he made use of Tar-water, which in a little time gave him great relief, which encouraged him to persist in the use of it ever since, with such good effect, that all his rheumatic pains are gone, and he has had no return of them since he began to drink the water: he has got the full strength of his limbs, appetite, and spirits, and resolves to drink Tar-water constantly, finding that if he gets any twitching in his limbs by cold or sharp weather, Tar-water immediately relieves him.

227. William Heany, shoemaker, journeyman to the said Mr. Butler, was, in 1744, seized with such violent pains in his legs, that he could not walk, rest, or work at his trade. He was advised to drink Tar-water, which he did, and found, in a little time, all his pains go off, and was restored to the full use of his limbs, and able to get his bread by his trade, though before he was apprehensive that he should not be able to subsist, having no other means to support him but his labour, which the violence of his pains disabled him from performing.

228. Mrs. Borvoillet, who lives in *King's street, near Stephens's-green*, informed me, on *Feb. 3, 1745*, that near 28 years ago she had the misfortune to fall down stairs, and pitched upon her shoulder, which occasioned a contusion in that part, but as the pain soon went off, she did not take any care about it. She afterward served for

fort of pimple in that part, but finding no pain in it, she still neglected it. However, it still increased every year, without any manner of pain, till the year 1744, it had formed a *wen of an enormous size*, which spread from her shoulders to one of her ears, and under her arm-pit, as large as the mould of a hat; so that she was obliged to enlarge her cloaths to cover it, and hide the deformity; but as she had no pain with it, she neglected all thoughts of preventing its progress, which might have been easily effected in the beginning: but in 1744, she found herself troubled with other ailments, with vapours, lowness of spirits, want of appetite and rest, which greatly reduced her; for removing these last disorders, she was advised to drink Tar-water, which she did regularly for a considerable time. The first effect was, that in a time she recovered her appetite, got rest and spirits, and was freed from all her vapours, and disturbance in her stomach, and has continued well from those disorders ever since; as she found that Tar-water did her so much service, she still drank it for several months, and observed that in some time, the great wen on her shoulders began to grow soft, and fall away. This encouraged her to continue the drinking of the water, and in a few months after, the wen was reduced to a fourth of its first size, and daily grew softer, and seemed to have some floating roots in it: finding herself easy, and in so good way, she laid aside Tar-water for some months before the wen was quite dispersed, and then found that it began to grow hard and swell again; upon which she has of late resumed her Tar-water, of which she drinks near a quart day, and finds that the hardness and swelling have already greatly abated; and she resolves to persist in the constant use of it, in full hopes that in some time, she will quite get rid of her wen. And her hopes are the greater, considering the benefit which a *French gentleman* received by it in a *ralk* case. This gentleman had,

as she informed me, a great lump, that by degrees grew on the crown of his head, which became, at last, as large as an egg, inasmuch, that he could hardly keep his hat on his head, and though it was not attended with pain, it was very troublesome. The gentleman took Tar-water for some other disorder, from which he was relieved, and found, at the same time, that this lump or wen softened and wasted by degrees, and that at last it quite melted away, and vanished.

229. Mr. *John Wilme*, silver-smith, who lives in *Coles-alley*, near *Castle-street*, informed me, on the 5th of *February* 1745, that by an accident he got a *hurt in his shin-bone*, which caused a running and swelling, and being laid open by a surgeon, was in some time healed; yet he after found that a humour flowed to and swelled the part, and gave him great uneasiness. He had, at the same time, a lump or excrecence on the crown of his head, which grew to the size of a small egg, at least an inch high, and was so angry and sore, that the least thing that touched it, gave him great pain, and he could hardly bear a hat on his head. His mother had also the like lumps on her head. He was advised to take Tar-water for the first ailment, which he did for three months; and though he drank scarce half a pint a day, yet he soon found a great abatement of the swelling and uneasiness in his leg; and, to his great surprize, the excrecence on his head grew easy and melted away, and became as flat as any part of his head, and finding such benefit from the water, he resolves to take it in a greater quantity for the future.

230. Mrs. *Morgan*, wife of Mr. *Morgan*, Patten-maker at *Nicholas-gate*, *Dublin*, informed me on the 3d of *Feb.* 1745, that she had been troubled with a *paralytic disorder* for some time; that her fingers were so drawn up, that she could hardly open them; that she was hardly able to walk in the streets, her feet were so tottering and weak, and very cold and stiff; and she was ap-

prehenſive that ſhe would quite loſe the uſe of them, and have a paſſy all over her body, as nothing, that ſhe took gave her any relief; and hearing that Tar water was uſeful in many diſtempers, ſhe reſolved to try it in her own caſe, and ſoon found a ſenſible benefit; in ſix weeks drinking ſhe recovered the uſe of her fingers and hands, got ſtrength, warmth, and ſuppleneſs in her limbs, and by continuing the drinking of the water, ſhe has recovered the full uſe of them, and now walks with eaſe. She laid aſide Tar-water for ſeveral months, and if ſhe finds herſelf out of order at any time, ſhe has recourſe to the Tar water, which always gives her relief.

231. Mr. Hewetſon, between ſeventy and eighty years-old, who lives in *School houſe-lane*, informed me Feb. 3, 1745, that he had been for many years troubled with the gout, during which time, he was ſure of having a fit the beginning of every winter, which laid him up for ſeveral months; but that in ſummer 1744, he drank Tar-water for ſeveral months running, and the effect was, that he had no fit of the gout in the winter 1744, and got a good ſtomach and ſpirits, and walked tolerably well without pain; in ſummer 1745, he drank ſome Tar-water, and then laid it quite aſide for ſix months together, but in winter 1745, on catching cold, he had a return of the gout, attended with great weakneſs in his limbs, though with little pain; and it is probable, that had he continued taking Tar-water all along in ſufficient quantity, and avoided catching cold, he would either have had no fit at all, or a ſlight one. *In ſuch caſes, Tar-water ſhould be drunk warm before the fit, in the fit, and after the fit, at leaſt a pint a day, or a quart, which would be much better, without any danger from the quantity, and with great comfort to the patient.*

232. Mr. Francis Watſon, ſadler in *Capel-ſtreet*, informed me on the 4th of February 1745, that he had been troubled with a ſuffing wind and op-

preſſion in his ſtomach for five or ſix years paſt attended at night time with a difficulty of breathing, and with a great cough in the mornings, which made him ſtrain and heave, and deprived him of his ſtomach and digeſtion, that in 1743, he was firſt ſeized with the gout, and had another fit in 1744, which was followed by a fit of the gravel. That in *October 1744*, he began to drink Tar-water, at about half a pint a day, which he continued to do till *Chriſtmas* following, with ſuch good effect, that in three weeks time he found great benefit, and ſoon after he was free from the wind and oppreſſion in his ſtomach, breathed freely, recovered his appetite, loſt his cough, and diſcharged a great deal of gravel without pain, and has had no return of the gout ever ſince; and he now continues perfectly well, and free from all his former diſorders, and at times ſtill drinks Tar-water.

233. Mr. Paſqualino the muſician, now in *Dublin*, informed me on the 8th of February 1745, that having played a part in Mr. *Handel's* grand Oratorio of *Deborah*, which was performed on *Thursday, January 23, 1745*, for the ſupport of the charitable infirmary on the *Inns-quay*, and being in a great heat and ſweat, was after the performance expoſed to a very cold air near half an hour, by the footmen breaking into the room where he was; by which he was immediately ſtruck with a cold ſhivering, and was ſo much out of order that he could not ſleep one wink that night. In the morning, on *Friday*, he had a violent head-ach, cholick pains, and great heat all over his body, which obliged him to keep his bed. By four o'clock in the afternoon, his fever grew ſo high and violent, that he became a little delirious; his wife had a mind to ſend for a phyſician, but as he had been cured of a fever ſome time before by drinking Tar-water, he ordered, that Tar-water ſhould be got for him in plenty, and nothing elſe; which he began to drink about five o'clock milk-warm, near half

quarter of an hour, and continued to drink at that rate till eight o'clock next morning, on *Saturday*, bating some little intermissions, when he got a little sleep; though he had given directions to his servant, to awake him if he should happen to sleep, and make him drink the water; and he computed, that in the said space of time, he drank eight quarts: And the effect was, that during the whole night he was in high spirits, had a great perspiration, and by eight o'clock in the morning, his heat and fever had quite left him, and was perfectly easy and very hungry. On *Saturday* he kept his bed by way of precaution against catching cold, free from all symptoms of a fever; and on *Sunday* went abroad, and took the air, being perfectly recovered.

234. A gentlewoman near *Sycamore-ally Dublin*, informed me on the 12th of *February* 1745, that she had been troubled with *fits* for some time, which came upon her all at once without any previous symptom, and deprived her of her senses for three, four, or five minutes at a time; that these fits became more frequent, and disordered her spirits and mind, and she was apprehensive that she should be carried off in one of them. She took several things to prevent their return, without any effect. She was advised to drink Tar-water, and though she had no opinion of it, she complied to satisfy the desires of her friends in trying every thing they recommended. She drank near a pint a day for five days in *July* 1745, and found no return of her fits, and got good appetite and spirits; at the end of five days, she observed a great itching all over her body, and soon after, a great number of black spots appeared all over her arms, shoulders, and body, as black as ink. She then thought that she was poisoned by Tar-water, and exclaimed against it; but her friend who recommended Tar-water, came to see her in this condition, and finding that she was in good spirits, and otherwise very well, told her that since the water had driven

that humour out on the surface of her body, it was so far from doing her harm, that it did all the service imaginable; and encouraged her to persist in drinking it, since it had so good an effect, which she continued to do for two or three months in small quantities; and she found in a little time, that all the black spots first became yellow, and by degrees disappeared one after another, so that she became entirely freed from them, and has had no return of the fits since she began to drink Tar-water, but found, that, by getting a greater appetite, she has grown much fatter than she was before.

235. A captain of a man of war, in 1744, informed me, that he had been troubled with the *scurvey* several years, and had taken many medicines, and went to *Bath*, and drank the waters; but all to no purpose; his disorder rather increased, and broke out in sores, and scurff over his arms and other parts of his body, especially his head, which he could not suffer to be shaved; but that by taking Tar-water six weeks, all the sores, spots and scurff went off, and he became as hail and clean as ever he was, with a great increase of appetite.

I shall now give an account of some cases communicated to me from gentlemen of character and veracity, who assured me of the truth of the facts, but did not think proper to mention the names of the patients, most of them being of the female sex.

236. Two sisters in this kingdom, at the same time drank Tar-water, the one for a *strangury*, the other for a *diabetes*, and both were cured in a little time of those opposite disorders.

237. A gentlewoman had a *deafness*, which daily increased, so that she was apprehensive of quite losing her hearing; she had drank Tar-water in small quantities several weeks with no effect; but being advised to take double the quantity of the water every day, she did, and was soon after cured of her deafness.

238. One gentleman was cured of

Tar-water has opposite Effects. Barrenness, venereal Disorders. 61

an habitual *costiveness* by Tar-water, and another was made *costive* by it.

239. Two gentlewomen near *Youghill*, were likewise affected in different ways, one was made *costive*, and the other *loose* by Tar-water.

240. An old beggar-woman, with a most shocking *cancerated breast*, was in a few days much better by drinking and washing the sores with Tar-water.

241. A woman that was twice married, and yet never was *with child*, took Tar-water for a disorder she laboured under, and constantly drank it for a considerable time, which removed her ailment. She soon after became pregnant, and she imputes her pregnancy to Tar-water. I desired to know whether her husband also drank Tar-water, and I was assured that he drank it at the same time. Many other instances have been mentioned to me, of persons who unexpectedly became with child, which they verily believe was owing to the use of Tar-water.

242. A young lady was cured by Tar-water, of violent *head-achs*, to which she had been long subject.

243. A poor woman, whose legs were monstrously swollen, and deformed with *ulcers*, was advised to apply Tar, as a salve or poultice, and to drink Tar-water at the same time, which she did, and was soon perfectly cured, having before in vain used many things prescribed for her.

244. A gentleman's servant had the misfortune of having a coach-wheel run over his foot, which was thereby terribly *bruised* and *swollen* to a great size with *much pain*. A poultice of Tar was applied to the part, which soon put an end to both the swelling and pain.

245. A maid servant, who for many years had a tetter in her arm, consulted a country practitioner, who applied the blue stone, upon which her arm swelled up to her shoulder, and was pained to such a degree, that her master apprehended she might lose it. He then made her wash and foment it with hot strong Tar-water, and apply

a plaister or poultice of warm Tar, which speedily cured both the ulcer and swelling.

246. A gentleman in an eminent station, was troubled with a fixed *pain in his side* for two years; he took several medicines without benefit. He was advised to drink Tar-water, which he did for a considerable time; and he assured me of late, that his pain is quite removed, and that he is at perfect ease from that disorder.

247. A person ill of the *ague*, was cured in *January*, 1745, by drinking two quarts of Tar-water warm, in the cold fit.

248. Many parts of the country have been of late infected with *fore throats*, whereby several children have died, but those who drank a gallon of warm Tar-water a day, immediately recovered of it, without any other application, as I am assured by a person of credit.

249. Many instances have been communicated to me, of the great success and efficacy of Tar-water in the cure of *venereal disorders*, *gleets*, &c. but in such cases, names are not to be mentioned. But in charity to those unhappy creatures who labour under such ailments, it may be proper to hint so much, and to recommend to them the sole constant copious drinking of Tar-water, *viz.* one quart a day, at six or eight glasses, which, without any other medicine, but only a prudent regimen, avoiding the catching of cold, and eating of improper food, has been found, in many instances, to work a perfect cure.

250. A gentlewoman in the country had *hurt her leg*, which being neglected, grew exceeding bad, a gangrene was apprehended; she had a physician and surgeon from *Cork* to attend her. After some months physicking, cutting and tenting, they abandoned her, declaring she must never hope to recover the use of her leg, which was wasted and useless, and left her with a running ulcer, kept open with tents. Her son came to the gentleman who gave me this information, to know *wh* *er* she

might not take Tar-water with the bark, which had been prescribed by the doctor. She was advised to abstain from the bark, from the surgeon's fomentation, and every other thing but simple Tar-water; whereof she should take three pints daily in nine glasses, which in three weeks quite cured her, to the surprize of all the neighbourhood. She had a house full of children, who depended on her care, and who had despaired of her life.

251. A maid servant was seized with a *vehement fever and stitch*, on the 19th of *April*, 1744, in the morning; her face as red as crimson, her pulse exceeding high, scarce able to utter a word, for the great oppression about her heart, and her blood and flesh hot in an extreme degree, with other symptoms declarative of the worst kind of fever and pleurisy. Her case was looked upon as desperate, from the manner of her falling ill; which was, that the night before, after hard work in the house, being in a heat and sweat, she drank a great quantity of cold small liquor, and after that sat abroad in the open cold evening air in her sweat. In this threatening case, she was ordered to drink five quarts of Tar-water in ten hours, which she did with such good effect, that the next morning her fever left her, and she was so well recovered, that she put on her cloaths, and was ready to go to work, but she was ordered to keep quiet in bed for a day or two longer. This last caution is found necessary to prevent a relapse, which patients in such cases are subject to, by catching the least cold; for, as they find themselves in high spirits, and free from the fever, they imagine themselves to be quite recovered before they are out of danger, and therefore 'tis found necessary, that the patient should keep quiet in bed for a day or two longer, in which time the danger of a relapse may be over. There is nothing so much to be apprehended in fevers cured by Tar-water, as an opinion of their being relieved, and quite out of danger, before they are really so.

252. On *Wednesday* the first of *Au-*

gust, 1744, a young boy, about nine years old, was seized with a dangerous illness, a *peripneumony* or *inflammation of the lungs*, *short coughs*, *pain*, *scarceness in the throat and thorax*, *difficulty of breathing*, *glazed eyes*, *scarlet cheeks*, and *burning heat*. In this condition he was put to bed, and drank Tar-water, five pints the first day, and about two quarts the second, at a glass every half hour. The first day it produced an extraordinary discharge by urine; the second, it threw him into moist perspirations, and sometimes sweats; every glass put life into him, eased his symptoms, and kept him in continual high spirits and good appetite; on *Friday*, which was two days following, he was past all danger. It was remarkable, that on drinking water coloured with milk (which he desired) he constantly relapsed, and was as immediately eased upon taking a glass of pure Tar-water. The child was so sensible of this, that he cried out, "Mamma, what is this Tar-water made of, that it is such a sudden cure?" It was of this disorder that the late bishops of *Ossory* and *Elphin* died: There is no distemper more threatening and sudden, than a pleurisy, or an inflammation of the lungs. The most copious bleedings are prescribed by physicians, even to seventy or eighty ounces; but without bleeding, blistering, or any other medicine, Tar-water alone effects the cure; were the world sufficiently apprized of its virtue in acute cases, that alone would preserve a multitude of lives. To induce the child to drink plentifully of Tar-water, they gave him a groat a glass, and he earned half a guinea in two days. This is the only way to prevail on young children to drink it; and 'tis surprizing how soon they recover strength and spirits, who are recovered from fevers by the sole use of Tar-water.

253. A boy was seized with a violent fever in *September*, 1744, having wetted his shoes and stockings (a new thing to him) and suffered them to dry on his feet. The attack was violent,

first a shivering cold fit, then blood-shot eyes, wild look, burning heat all over his body; he drank a gallon of Tar-water, which made him vomit, after that he slept and sweated most copiously for sixteen hours, and when he awoke, was outrageously hungry, and in very high spirits, every symptom reduced very low, and the fever almost gone the third day; but was kept in bed two days longer, to prevent a relapse.

254. In *October 1744*, a boy was seized with a violent fever, and being put to bed, he drank near two quarts of Tar-water the first hour, and continued drinking very copiously. The next day, he was, in appearance, very well, but he was kept quiet from all company, and confined in bed one day longer; after the third day, he was as well as ever.

255. Another young lad, in *October 1744*, was seized with a violent racking pain all over his body, attended with a hot fever; about noon, he was put to bed, and at a groat a glass, he drank, in nine hours, twenty five half-pint glasses of Tar-water; with all which (what is very singular) he did not sweat, but vented it all by urine; and his pain and fever left him at nine a clock at night; and next day, was hearty, merry, and in as good a temper, as ever in his life. It is wonderful in this medicine, that it works as an emetic, diuretic, diaphoretic, sudorific, or cordial, as the case and constitution requires; and that this alone should, as one may say, in the twinkling of an eye, cure all those fevers of different kinds.

256. In *January, 1744*, a young woman was miserably tormented with a pain and swelling in her side, which threw her into a feverish disorder. She drank Tar-water copiously; and in a short time found herself easy and well. It is to be noted, that she applied a plaister of Tar and Honey to the part, which ripened, broke, and then healed it; she drinking Tar-water all the time.

257. A gentleman, in *February 1744*, had the gout five days; at first he drank

sack whey, and his pain and fever were violent, so as to pass a whole night awake and restless. From that time he drank nothing strong, but doubled or trebled his doses of Tar-water; this made him sleep sound every night after, and kept up his appetite and spirits, so that he then reckoned his gout as good as over, and in a few days after, was free from it.

258. Mr. *Foulks*, captain in the army, Mr. *Philips*, who lodges at the watch-maker's in *Crane-lane*, and several others have informed me, that, having had frequent fits of the gout, they drank Tar water, and though they took it but in small quantities, they found great benefit from it; their fits either not returning at the usual time they expected them, and, when they did, they had less pain and shorter fits.

259. One of my correspondents informed me in *February 1744*, that his daughter being seized with the small-pox, he gave her no other medicine than Tar-water, which she drank all the time, and that she had it very favourably with little or no sickness.

260. A boy was very ill of a worm-fever in *February 1744*, when the small-pox seized him; both evils joined, made his case extremely bad. He was treated as only ill of worms, the small-pox not being then apprehended. He was reduced to the lowest state, without sense or motion, and many cordials were applied to bring him to himself; but all to no purpose, till a few spoonfuls of Tar-water poured down his throat without his knowledge, brought him from death to life; and by continuing the drinking Tar-water, the child recovered daily, and was soon perfectly well. My correspondent says, that they never had a stronger instance of the efficacy of Tar-water, (and its superiority to all other cordials) than in this child's extreme illness, much heightened by the uncommon and fierce severity of the weather.

261. In *March 1744*, a boy complained heavily of a stitch about eight a clock in the morning; he immediately put to bed, and

hour drank eight glasses of Tar-water, at three glasses to a pint; then fell into a sound sleep, and against three a clock in the afternoon, was up, dress'd, and well, as if nothing had ailed him.

262. In *April 1745*, a labourer in the country, having been taken ill, was bled a little, only one plate; he afterwards grew very ill of a violent *pleurisy*, attended with *spitting of blood*; he then betook himself to his bed, and drank copiously of Tar-water, which quite recovered him, when his case had been thought desperate.

163. A gentlewoman, in *April 1745*, took the air in a cold dry windy day: that afternoon she was taken with something like a *palsy*, not being able to walk, or stand upright. She went to bed, grew feverish, and drank unmeasurably of Tar-water, a moderate glass every quarter of an hour, which she continued to drink the next day in a smaller quantity; the morning following, she could turn easily in her bed, (which she could not do before) and her fever, and blunt pain in her back and limbs left her, and the day following she was quite recovered.

264. A man servant had a *pleuritic fitch*, which he concealed, and went about the house with it for two days. After this, he was violently ill, went to bed in a fever, and spit blood. Then he drank Tar-water plentifully, which threw him into a great sweat; being impatient under this sweat, in order to cool and dry himself, he flung off his shirt, and lay almost naked, which had like to have killed him. But Tar-water copiously taken, recovered him entirely. I have had many instances of persons recovered from *pleuritic fevers*, without bleeding, or any medicine whatsoever, by the sole copious constant drinking of Tar-water warm, one pint, or even a quart in an hour. They cannot drink too much in such cases; they will be sooner well and strong, without that weakness, which attends those copious bleedings, which ruin a constitution, and entail chronic diseases.

65. A lawyer of my acquaintance

in *Dublin*, and two young ladies, have been cured of *fevers* by the copious drinking of Tar-water only.

266. I have had several instances communicated to me of persons of both sexes, who have been cured of the *piles*, some by the bare drinking of Tar-water, others by sitting at the same time on a close-stool filled with very hot strong Tar-water, which with anointing the parts with the oil skummed off from the Tar-water, soon healed the sores, and removed the disorder.

267. In *December, 1744*, a *prolapsus uteri, &c.* given over as incurable by the surgeons, was perfectly cured by Tar-water.

268. My correspondent informs me of two persons given over, one ill of a *palsy* at *Bath*, and the other of a *cancer* at *York*, who were both cured in a short time by Tar-water.

269. A gentleman's son in the county of *Limerick*, was cured of a *spitting of blood* by Tar-water.

270. An infant had a *cough* from its birth, and shewed no sign of apprehension: those who saw it, thought it could not live, or, if it did, that it would be stupid; the mother was advised to give the child Tar-water, and to make the nurse drink it also, which being done, the child got rid of the cough, and came to its apprehension, and is now lively.

271. A gentleman writes in the following words from *England*. I know some instances, where Tar-water has done wonders; particularly on a lady, who has long had a *cancer* in her breast, and suffered greatly; and by taking Tar-water, the only thing she has found good from, is freed from pain, and in a fair way of recovery.

272. A gentleman in the county of *Limerick*, as I am informed, was cured by Tar-water of an *imposthume* in his *head*, for which he had tried waters, and consulted physicians in *England* to no purpose.

273. A lady was cured of a *megrim* and *inveterate head-ach* by Tar-water. Several other persons have informed

me, that they used to be seized with a dizziness in their heads on walking in the streets, so that they were obliged to catch hold of the rails as they went along to prevent falling, and that since they took Tar-water, they have had no uneasiness of that kind.

274. I am well informed, that a ship being bound from *Portobello* to *Jamaica*, and being detained long in the passage, the men on board were reduced to great distress from the want of water, which threw many of them into the *bileous* or *yellow fever*. But to their great comfort, a heavy rain fell, which set all their hands to work to catch all the water they could; and the deck of the ship and cordage having been new dawbed with Tar, to preserve them against the heat of the climate, all the water they got was impregnated with the Tar; notwithstanding which, they drank plentifully of it, and it had this good effect, that all those who were ill of the bileous fever, and drank it, recovered in a short time from their fevers, to the great surprise of them all, as it is reckoned the most fatal distemper in that part of the world.

275. A boy had a *fore in his leg*, which leg was also inflamed and hard; and being advised to wash it with Tar-water, and apply the oil of Tar, he was soon recovered.

276. A man of *Youghall* was deaf for many years, but by drinking Tar-water for some Time, he is much improved in his hearing, and though not quite cured, yet has hopes of relief by a longer use of it. Any relief is an advantage, and many reliefs may at last come up to a cure.

277. A gentleman who had a *pain in his right side* for 15 years, consulted many physicians, and took a world of drugs to no purpose; but on taking Tar-water, (and that but a very indifferent sort) for 5 weeks, found himself greatly relieved. At the same time, it caused a pain across his diaphragm, and also in his other side, which he judged to be a sign of the efficacy of Tar-water in dislodging the peccant

humour, which being once set afloat, may afterwards be easily work'd off.

278. I have an account of a remarkable cure performed by Tar-water, on a woman, who was given over. Her disorder was owing to the *retention of the after-birth*, by the unskilful management of the midwife in her delivery. The case was attended with the worst symptoms, and accounted desperate; and when all other things had failed, some advised Tar-water, rather than from any Hopes of the patient's recovery; she nevertheless recovered by that medicine, contrary to all expectation.

279. *Margaret Masterfon*, a young woman, who lived at doctor *Wynne's* house at *Harold's cross*, near *Dublin*, came to me *February 21, 1745*, and gave me the following account of the remarkable benefit she received by Tar-water in the cure of an *ulcer in the bladder*. She informed me, that one day in the spring about 5 years ago, she walked very fast from *Harold's cross* to *Crumlin* church, which is about 2 miles, and being in a great heat and sweat, she sat on the cold ground in the church-yard for above half an hour, which gave her a *great cold*, and threw her immediately into disorders. She grew worse every day, having great pains in her right side, and lower parts of her belly; her pain was so exquisite, that sometimes, for 20 days together, she could not get the least sleep; she lost her flesh and appetite, and was reduced to a skeleton. She could not stand upright, and walked double, nor could she bear any carriage, every motion put her to the rack, and she was forced to confine herself for the most part to her bed, and, even there, was not able to stir a limb, when her pains came upon her. Nothing that she took did her any service. She was sent to *Mercers* hospital, where she stayed 3 months, without any benefit, tho' she had the advice and assistance of several physicians and surgeons there, who for some time thought she was troubled with a

66 Discharge of Bloody Urine, Cancer in the Breast,

stone, but they were all of opinion afterwards, that she had an ulcer in the bladder. After she left the hospital, she was salivated, and took many things by the advice of physicians; but nothing gave her any relief or ease, and she was judged to be incurable. She continued in this miserable condition a long time, she had also a sort of diabetes, or involuntary and almost constant discharge of water. But in summer 1744, her brother hearing that Tar-water had wrought many cures, advised her to drink it, which she did for 2 or 3 months together. On the first drinking of it, she found it agreed with her stomach, and gave her some ease; in a few days, she received great benefit, and mended daily, and in a few weeks, all her pains and other ailments went off; she recovered her appetite, flesh and rest, and got the use of her limbs, and walked as well as ever, to the great surprize of the surgeons, and others, who had her under their care, and who thought she could never recover. She then laid aside Tar-water, thinking she had no farther occasion for it, and has continued free from her pains ever since, except now and then she has some twitches on catching cold, which she imputes to her disuse of Tar-water for 8 or 10 months past; resolves to take it again, to remove the remains of her ailments. I have observed in several instances, that some who had received great benefit by Tar-water, laid it aside too soon, thinking themselves quite recovered, before they were really so, and that afterwards their ailments returned upon them in some small degree, which they totally removed by persisting longer in the use of it.

280. A tradesman in the earl of Meath's liberty, was in the year 1744, greatly afflicted with a discharge of bloody urine, which was sometimes so violent, that what came from him appeared as clear blood as any that comes from a vein on bleeding; and this was attended with great torture. He could not walk a quarter of a mile, but in great pain, and he wasted away. He

continued in this condition several months together, and took many things for a cure, without any effect; but hearing of the great good that Tar-water had done in several cases, he drank it, and soon found benefit from it, which encouraged him to continue the drinking of it with such good success, that he was soon perfectly recovered of his ailment. His discharge of blood ceased, and he made his water as clear as ever, without the least colour or tincture of blood, and without any pain, all the parts being healed; and in February 1745, he continues very well, and attributes his cure wholly to Tar-water.

281. A gentlewoman, who lives in the country, not far from Dublin, was for many years afflicted with a cancer in her breast, which had been cut by surgeon Dobbs, but it still grew again, became hard, and was excessively painful; and notwithstanding the great danger and torture that attends the operation, she resolved to undergo another cutting, to get rid of her constant pain, and came to town for that purpose; but the surgeon finding that she had got a fresh great cold, and a violent cough with it, he would not venture to cut her breast till her cough was removed, and advised her to go to the country to be cured of her cough. She was there persuaded to drink Tar-water on that account, which she did with such effect, that she soon got rid of her cough; and finding that Tar-water agreed with her stomach, and that it also made her breast easier, she continued the drinking of it for a considerable time, by which means her breast grew easy and soft, and she mended daily, to her great comfort, and surprize; and she got so much relief, that she laid aside the water for some time. In what state she now continues I am not informed.

282. A copy of a letter from the rev. Mr. Thomas Dawson, of Tallow, in the county of Waterford, to Thomas Prior, esq; dated February 25, 1745. I take leave to send you the two fol-

lowing cases, wherein, among several others in my neighbourhood, Tar-water has proved successful; and as the disorders therein mentioned are common and often fatal, so a publication of the cure of them may be of service to mankind, whose general good seems to be the design and end of your enquiries.

283. *The case of Mrs. Guiname, Wife of John Guiname, of Tallow, in the county of Waterford, merchant.*

The said Mrs. *Guiname*, was violently seized with *hysteric fits* in the year 1744, attended with laughing, crying, and frequent swoonings, which continued for several months, though physicians, by various medicines, endeavoured to cure her of them. She went to the salt-water, and bathed therein, pursuant to their advice, for a considerable time; but received very little benefit thereby. At last she betook herself to the drinking of Tar-water, pursuant to the directions of the author of *Siris*, and by regularly and constantly drinking the same for about the space of 3 months, she perfectly recovered her health, and has been free from the said hysteric fits ever since, though she despaired of being ever cured of them.

284. *The case of Mr. Thomas Lowris, of Tallow in the county of Waterford.*

The said Mr. *Lowris* was in a deep consumption for 4 or 5 years, and so greatly emaciated and so yellow, that all who saw him seemed to despair of his life. About 2 years ago, he began to drink Tar-water, and having in a few months received great benefit thereby, has continued ever since to drink the same regularly, and has perfectly recovered his health and complexion, to the great surprize of all that knew him.

285. A gentleman near *Caple Street*, informed me on *February 22, 1745*, that for several years he used to be troubled with fits, which gave him great uneasiness in his stomach, and were attended with a violent pain, which ran along the bottom of his belly, and fix-

ed itself in his left hip, with a great inclination to puking. These pains continued, for 2 or 3 days, while the fits lasted. He thought his ailment was a windy colic; and accordingly he took many things, but without any benefit. He found that he grew worse, and that his fits returned upon him more frequently and with more violence. He used also to have fits of the gout in his feet, without any great violence. But having read the treatise on Tar-water in *April 1744*, he resolved to drink it, and he had not taken it above 3 weeks, before he had a sensible benefit, and continuing to drink it, he in a little time after, to his great surprize, discharged 2 stones near as big as peas, and then, and not till then, he discovered that his disorder was the stone and gravel; upon which the pain in the bottom of his belly went off, he got ease in his stomach, and recovered his appetite and rest. He has since voided gravel at several times, and of late, 3 smaller stones, which gave him pain in their passage, and he does not doubt, but that he voided gravel and small stones formerly, without knowing it, when he had those violent fits. But now that he knows what his disorder is he can better guard against it. These fits of the gravel and stone return now and then upon him, and are likely to do so, till they are all carried off; for which purpose, he finds Tar-water to be very useful. He assured me, that, since he began to drink Tar-water, which he constantly doth, he has not been confined one day with the gout. He has had some twitches of it now and then, but they go off soon without pain; and as he has received so much benefit by Tar-water, he often recommends the use of it to others.

286. I am informed, that a gentleman, who had gone through a course of *Stephen's medicines*, took Tar-water, which he found more successful in the gravel.

287. Some gentlemen, who, on catching the least cold, used to be troubled with *sores chopp'd lips*, which they could not heal or cure by a the

salves prescribed for them, were eased of that disorder by bathing their lips with Tar-water, which soon healed them; and they who had sore and running nostrils received the same benefit, by bathing them with the water. These slight instances are mentioned, only to shew the healing quality of Tar-water: and it is also found by experience that a plaister of Tar is a safe and effectual cure for sores and swellings in the backs of horses. And now I am upon this topick, I shall beg leave to mention what several gentlemen informed me of, that they gave 2 or 3 quarts of Tar-water a day to some of their horses which had great colds and disorders, and received no benefit by the drenches of farriers, so that they were afraid of losing them, and the effect was, that they soon recovered. And perhaps it may be advisable in all distempers of *brute creatures*, where the blood is corrupted, as in glanders in horses, and in infections of the horned cattle and sheep, which are thought to be incurable, to give them Tar-water warm in plenty, as it is found by experience in so many instances to correct and sweeten the blood and juices of the body, remove obstructions, and invigorate the spirits. At least it may be proper to make trial when the case is desperate.

288. The small-pox having proved very mortal last season, some were advised to give their children Tar-water warm, and the effect was, that they who drank it before they were seized with the small-pox, generally had it favourably; but they who took it during the time of the sickness also, came off still better, there was no appearance of danger, the pock generally distinct, little or no sickness, and no marks left by it. These accounts I had from several persons of credit, and in particular, that in and about *Clonmell*, the small-pox was so very fatal last summer, that above 300 died of it, for the most part of the confluent kind. Some were at last advised and prevailed upon to give their children Tar-water warm, in plenty, as Mr. Gordon, an emi-

nent brewer there, did to 4 or 5 of his children, who all came off very well. This encouraged Mrs. *Powel* to give it to 3 of her children, who had the like success, and had it so favourably, that they were hardly sick. Whereas others who were treated in the common way, were for the most part carried off by the malignity of the distemper; and I can't hear, that any who took Tar-water miscarried. For which reason, many now fall into the use of it with great benefit, and do not apprehend such danger from that fatal distemper as formerly they did. Such is the power and efficacy of Tar-water in assuaging and curing fevers and inflammatory disorders.

289. The reverend Mr. *Skelton*, minister of *Newry*, made his son, about 13 years old, drink Tar-water, before he had the *Small-pox*, and when he was lately seized with it, he gave him a full wine-glass every two hours, during the time he was ill of that disorder. By practising on him in this manner, the child was hardly sick, the pock filled very well, and left no marks. When children are treated after this manner in the small-pox, and drink plentifully of the water warm, they generally have it very favourably.

290. Several instances have been communicated to me by persons of credit, of wonderful and unexpected cures performed by Tar-water in disorders peculiar to the female sex at the times of their delivery; and also in provoking the menses in some where they were wanted, and in restraining them in others, when they became immoderate. But in these cases names are not to be published.

291. There are several gentlewomen in this town, whose names I shall forbear to mention, who, having been troubled with *rheumatic pains*, *oppression* and *load in their stomachs*, *want of appetite* and *rest*, *streightness in their chests*, *cough*, and *scorbutical disorders*, were cured or greatly relieved by the use of Tar-water, though drank but in small quantities

quantities. Several gentlemen of my acquaintance were affected the same way; and received the like benefit. But it would be endless to enumerate all of them, or to wait for more cases, which come daily to our knowledge. If any new remarkable instances should happen for the future, of cures performed by Tar-water, in any of the disorders mentioned in this Narrative; or if any discoveries should be made of its success in other distempers; it is to be hoped that they who shall receive the benefit, will be so good and grateful, as to communicate the particulars of their case, and that others will be found, who will give themselves the trouble to collect and publish them for the good of mankind, with or without the names of the patients, as the patients themselves shall desire. And this request is desired not only in the case of Tar-water, but of every other medicine, which may have the same good effects.

292. Having now swelled this Narrative to a size far beyond my first intentions, I shall forbear troubling the reader with any more cases. A great number of others have been mentioned to me from time to time; but the want of leisure, or opportunity of getting a particular account from the patients themselves, who lived at a distance, and were strangers to me, and the shyness of others in communicating their ailments and recoveries, lest their names should be published, (though I always declared, that when I should publish the case of any one, I would forbear mentioning their names if they desired it) for these reasons, I neglected to make a collection of more cases; and indeed, there was the less occasion for doing so, as every city and large town in the kingdom can furnish many instances of great and unexpected cures performed by Tar-water alone, which every one may be satisfied of the truth of, who will give himself the least trouble of enquiring. Besides, as I was already furnished with a great number of remarkable cases and cures in several di-

stempers, I had the less reason to take notice of others of the same kind. But as the power and efficacy of Tar-water, in curing many disorders, is happily experienced by great numbers, and stands sufficiently confirmed by the many authentic instances, produced in this Narrative which the world hath not been yet acquainted with, it would be a prejudice to mankind to defer any longer the publication of them; it being reasonable to expect, that others in the like disorders, may receive equal benefit by the same means. It has often grieved me, to hear of several persons dying of acute disorders, which were suddenly and effectually cured by Tar-water alone, as appears from several instances in this Narrative*; and it is probable they might have received the same benefit, if the same medicine had been made use of; at least it was proper to try it, when the case was desperate. For the reasons aforesaid, it was high time to publish this Narrative, that every one may be fully apprized of the power of this water, and make trial of it in parallel cases.

293. The gentlemen of the faculty, who are men of superior skill and abilities, can, and will, without doubt, apply and improve these hints and experiments. But though I am no physician, yet I hope I may be allowed to relate matters of fact in this Narrative, and to give an historical account of the effects of Tar-water, as they were communicated to me by letters from the patients themselves, and in their own words, or from other gentlemen, who had their informations from the patients, at the same time mentioning their names and places of abode. I took from others the particulars of their cases from their own mouths, and for greater exactness, read them over to them, when they were written down. I have mentioned some cases, where the names of persons and places are omitted; but these cases I had from gentlemen of integrity and credit, who assured me of the truth of the facts, in the letters which they sent me, at the

times the case happened, and when every circumstance was fresh in their memories, which letters are now in my custody; they were not willing to mention the names of patients, particularly of the female sex, without their consent, which could hardly be obtained. But I have not the least reason to doubt of the truth of the facts, which are so well attested. But if any person should be desirous to know the names, or places of abode, of any of the patients, whose names are omitted, I shall, for their private satisfaction, gratify them in that particular.

294. Having closed my register of cases; I shall beg leave to make some REMARKS, which occurred to me from reading those cases, and from the observations of my correspondents.

I. It must be matter of surprise, to find, that in the *space of one year and an half*, such a number and variety of distempers have been cured, or greatly relieved by this one medicine. Thousands have received benefit, and daily do receive benefit in *England, Ireland, Holland, France, Portugal, and Germany*, by the use of Tar-water. The letters sent to me signify the same; the least enquiry may satisfy others of the truth thereof; this Narrative shews it, and the *Index* hereunto annexed, points out the various sorts of ailments, wherein it has proved successful. The treatise on Tar-water, called *Siris*, has been translated into the *French, Low Dutch, German and Portuguese* languages, and extracts thereof have been published in the *Magazines*. By so general a publication, the use of Tar-water, as a medicine, came to be universally known, and being strongly recommended by the author, from his own experience, for the cure of several distempers, many were induced to make trial of it, and found immediate relief: This encouraged others to make use of it also, and they received the same benefit thereby. And such was the growing credit of this medicine, that several who had been long afflicted with grievous ailments, without receiving any

relief by the prescriptions of physicians, though they never heard that Tar-water was made use of in the like disorders, yet were willing to try, and soon found a wonderful and unexpected relief. Some who had taken Tar-water for one disorder, were at the same time affected with another, and both were removed by this powerful medicine. Some of the virtues of Tar-water were thus accidentally discovered, and by many subsequent trials on others, fully confirmed.

295. The happy discovery of the efficacy of Tar-water, in curing most kinds of *fevers* and *pleurishes*, is a thing of singular and most extensive benefit to mankind, and confirmed by so many trials, that they who are acquainted with this practice, think themselves in little danger from fevers; and it is found, by experience, that the larger the quantity of Tar-water that is taken in fevers by the patient, the sooner he recovers. If he takes but two or three quarts a day, the fever may last four or five days; but if four, five, or six quarts, or more, be drunk warm in twenty-four hours, they often find the fever quite carried off in a day or two. And what is very remarkable, there is no instance of danger or harm done by any quantity taken; on the contrary, patients in fevers are in higher animal spirits: the more they drink, the water passing through their bodies by urine or perspiration, as fast as it is taken in, and thereby carrying off the noxious humours and venom of the distemper the sooner. The patients at the same time get sound sleep, and a better appetite than is usual in fevers. My correspondents farther assure me, that they never knew an instance where warm Tar-water was given betimes in a fever, and in due quantity, that it failed of success. It is judged, that the greater part of grown people, who die in their beds, die of some kind of fever or other: Therefore, if respect were only had to this one article of fevers, wherein Tar-water is so successful, it would seem to follow, that nothing is more beneficial to the life of man, or that would save

more lives, than this water duly prepared and taken.

296. II. The next observation I shall make is, on the *variety* of distempers cured by Tar-water, and even such as are *opposite* in their *natures*. This has been judged to be impossible by some, who have decried the use of Tar-water: Though fact and experience, the surest guides for knowing the force of any medicine, are entirely against them, not only in the case of Tar-water, but of several other medicines, which frequently produce contrary effects in different constitutions, and sometimes different effects in the same constitution. Some who first wrote and spoke against Tar-water, at the same time frankly owned, that they had never made any trial of it. How then could they form any judgment of the good or bad qualities of it, or expect that others should be swayed by their opinions, when no way supported by experiment, the only sure rule to go by? A gentleman of the faculty, one day, asked me, If Tar-water was a Panacea, or a cure for all distempers? I told him, that I thought no body could answer that question, but a person who had tried it in all distempers, and in variety of cases of every distemper, which I had not done, and I believe no body living had yet done; and that until trial had been made, no judgment could be formed in what cases it was good or not. I then desired leave to ask him the following question, In what disorder Tar-water was not good? this I said, because I was amply furnished with many instances of cures performed by Tar-water in all the common distempers in *Dublin*, to which I could refer him for his satisfaction, if he should mention any of them; but after considering some time, he asked me, If it was good for the stone? I answered, that I had not yet heard that it was made use of for the stone, but that I could give him many instances, where it was of great use in the gravel, and I thought what was good for the gravel, might also be good for

the stone. But that in all these cases, nothing but experience and undoubted facts can or ought to determine our opinions. Some who were offended to find Tar-water recommended for so many different distempers, for that very reason were for exploding it, as of no use in any case whatsoever; without considering that whatever corrects and sweetens the blood, mends the stomach and removes obstructions, as Tar-water manifestly doth, must be of use in all distempers, and thereby assist nature to make a perfect cure. The universal medicine, as well as the philosophers stone, have been always treated as vain attempts: But if the former be possible in nature, no medicine seems to bid so fair for that character as Tar-water; but without making any pretensions to such an extraordinary prerogative, I shall only observe, that it is happy for the world to be possessed of a medicine that has done and daily doth great service in so many different maladies, without repining, that it cannot do the same in all.

297. III. The third remark I shall make, is on the *safety* of this medicine. Some physicians advise and prescribe it; others say, that it is good in many cases, and that they do not find it do harm in any. Some say, that it is neither good nor bad, while others suggest, that it is dangerous in inflammatory cases, by an over-heating quality: But the contrary thereof is manifest, from its curing fevers, pleurifies, small-pox, and other inflammatory disorders, in a short space of time; and it is so far from increasing inflammations, that it wonderfully assuages them. Some patients on drinking Tar-water, were immediately seized with a vomiting, which much alarmed them; but they soon found that Tar-water, by thus discharging a great deal of foul stuff out of their stomachs, gave them immediate relief, and the vomiting soon after stopped. Others had a purging for a day or two, on taking Tar-water, which they also did not like; but the purging soon ceased, when it carried off the

peccant humours, and they received great benefit by the operation. Some patients, who were troubled with violent scorbutical disorders, *eruptions, itch, blotches, and running sores*, found on the drinking of Tar-water a few days, that their *sores, itchings, and eruptions* grew more troublesome, and increased on the surface of their bodies, in greater quantity and violence, and then thought Tar-water did them harm. Some were so imprudent as to stop drinking the water, when it was doing them all the good imaginable, by driving from the blood all the noxious humours to the surface of the body; while others, who persisted in drinking, soon found the scurvy, eruptions, and other blotches on their bodies, die away and heal, to their great relief. Some on whom Tar-water works by perspiration, found that it made them collicive, and heated them; upon this they laid it aside; others, who in the like cases persisted in the drinking it, soon found, that after the Tar-water had done its work by perspiration, they returned to their natural state, and got the relief they expected. Nature does not work two different ways at the same time; if it works by stool, perspiration ceases for the time; if by perspiration, then the other stops. If both these channels are stopped, there is no way left for nature to discharge the vitiated humours, but by urine: and this is the way that Tar-water generally operates. These are for the most part the cases, wherein Tar-water has been imagined to do harm. But it is hard that Tar-water should be charged with doing hurt in such cases, when it was doing the greatest service to the patients. It is true, that very bad Tar, and Tar-water have often been made use of, and as true, that several persons at the time they drank Tar-water, indulged themselves in the use of strong liquors and spirits; and therefore, it is no wonder, if they did not receive the benefit that otherwise they might have got. On the whole, I do not find any instance, where Tar-water

ever did any real harm, which cannot be said of any other medicine.

298. IV. *Chronical disorders*, wherein the whole mass of blood and juices of the body have been long vitiated, require a length of time and patience to effect a cure; and if they be very grievous, the quantity of Tar-water to be taken in such cases should be increased from a pint to a quart a day, beginning with a noggin or a quarter of a pint, to find how it agrees with the stomach; and so continuing to drink it often in small quantities; it being found by experience, that the more the patients drink in such cases, the sooner they recover.

299. *Scurvies* make a great part of the ailments of people, in this part of the world, and yet we find by the many instances produced in this Narrative, that the worst kinds of them, attended with running sores, blotches, scurff, &c. were perfectly cured by Tar-water, which heals up all the sores and in some measure, embalms scorbutic bodies alive.

300. The same success has attended internal ulcers in the bladder, lungs, urinary passages, venereal taints, and in ulcers on the outward parts of the body, owing to the healing quality of Tar-water. Even the king's evil, and other scropulous disorders, which are commonly reckoned incurable, have yielded to the power of this water, as may be seen by several cases in this collection; insomuch, that we have reason to believe, that any king's evil may be cured by Tar-water; having never heard that it failed of success, when regularly and plentifully taken, and especially when at the same time the sores were anointed with the oil skimmed from the Tar water.

301. *Scald head, inveterate itch, and even cancers*, have yielded to the healing quality of Tar-water.

302. Though nervous cases require a long time to perfect a cure, yet we find that *hysterics, fits, and palsies* have been cured by Tar-water alone. Mr. *Hanning's* daughter, mentioned in the collection

collection, who was seized with a *palsy*, so that she could neither speak nor move a limb in *November* last, is now in *March* following, brisk and lively, and perfectly well, notwithstanding the severity of the weather. And I am informed, that a woman, who was troubled with fits for above a twelve-month, which often returned, and caused to lye speechless and senseless a long time together, being advised to take Tar-water, a quart a day; on doing so, she had but one fit in three weeks past, and that occasioned by a fright. I know of others, who having been long troubled with fits, have had no return of them since they began to drink Tar-water. It is advised in such cases, to give it freely and boldly.

303. Many instances are produced of persons who have been cured or greatly relieved of *disorders in the bowels, colic, megrims, inveterate head-achs, agues, rheumatisms, excessive thirst, and fixed pains* in some parts of the body. Others, who were tortured with excessive pains, on taking Tar-water, unexpectedly discovered that their ailment was owing to the stone and gravel, in discharging which they found Tar-water to be very useful.

304. Many who laboured under a *lowness of spirits, disorders in their stomachs, want of appetite and sleep*, found those disorders carried off by the use of Tar-water.

305. Many are the instances of those who being long afflicted with *asthmas, shortness of breath, and difficulty of breathing, violent coughs, wheezing, stuffings and decays, sore Throats and squinancy*, have been either entirely cured, or greatly relieved by Tar-water.

306. As to the *gout*, the disease of the rich, we find that some, greatly afflicted with that disorder, by the constant and regular use of Tar-water, have had no return of their fits since they began to drink the water; occasioned by a kindly perspiration in their limbs, which they never had before,

and which recovered the use of them, and removed all their pains. Others on drinking the water, found the same benefit; but by laying aside the use of it too soon, their fits returned upon them, though later than usual, yet with this advantage, that they were not so violent nor lasting. Others grown in years and much enfeebled with the gout, though they got spirits, appetite, and rest, and some relaxation of their pains by the use of Tar-water, yet, as this liquor was not to their taste, they either discontinued the use of it, or took it in such quantities, that the weakness in their limbs still continued, and their fits returned on change of weather, or on catching cold. And now we find by experience, that the surest way of dealing with the gout, is not only to drink the water before and after the fit, but during the whole time of the fit, and that in the quantity of a quart a day, warm, which gives such a discharge by perspiration or urine, as relieves nature and removes the pains. But if gentlemen will continue in the use of strong liquors, and high feeding, it must be presumed, that the same cause will still produce the same effects.

307. As to the *small pox*, with which nine parts in ten of all people are seized in one part or other of their lives in this part of the world, I shall only observe, that the great number of negroes cured on the coast of *Guinea* of the small pox by Tar-water, as mentioned in this Narrative, and many others who have been cured in this kingdom the latter end of last season, when it was so rife and mortal, by the same means, evidently shew, that Tar-water is a sovereign, safe, and efficacious medicine for the cure of this fatal distemper, by giving it warm, and in plenty, both before and in the whole time of the illness. And I do not doubt, but that others, who will put it in practice, will find the same surprising success.

308. But the greatest and most useful discovery of this, or perhaps any
her

other age, is that of Tar-water's curing so suddenly and effectually, all sorts of fevers, pleurifies, and inflammatory distempers, whereby two thirds of mankind are carried off before their natural time. These maladies destroy more of the human species, than all the artillery great and small in the world can do, and yet are themselves easily subdued by Tar-water.

This late discovery of the virtues of Tar-water stands so confirmed by the authentic proofs mentioned in the Narrative, that no body can doubt the truth thereof, who doth not at the same time deny facts, which are so many and so well attested. But this may be put on a short issue, it is in the power of any one, and every one is concerned in the event, to make a fair trial of the truth or falshood of this discovery, and see whether Tar-water, taken in due time and quantity, before the feyer has utterly destroyed the crasis and constitution of the blood, will not entirely subdue and carry off the fever in a few days, of any kind whatever.

309. But then to give Tar-water fair play, the following caution should be observed, which has been found necessary in many instances, *viz.* That the water be good in its kind, that it be administered to the patient lying in bed, in the beginning of the fever, and that warm, in the quantity of half a pint, or more, every half hour, according to the age and strength of the persons, till the patient takes 6 or 8 quarts in the space of 24 hours; and that no other medicine be taken with it; that care be taken against catching cold; that when the fever abates, no nourishment be given but what is very light, and cooling; and that when the fever is gone, the patient keep his bed a day or two longer, free from noise and people's talking, to prevent a relapse. It is found by experience in many instances, that patients in fevers cannot drink too much Tar-water, there is no danger from excess, the more they drink the sooner they are cured; it

hath been often observed, that the heat and thirst they have on such occasions so reconciles the water to them, that they can drink a great quantity without disgust; they have generally a great flow of spirits during the whole time they drink, get intervals of sleep, and when the fever abates they have commonly keen appetites, which ought not to be indulged too soon or too much. It is amazing to see with what speed and success Tar-water taken copiously, as above mentioned, cures the most violent pleurifies, without blisters or medicines, and without bleeding, which in the common practice is excessive. It is said the late honourable Mr. *Hamilton*, collector at *Cork*, had 150 ounces taken from him in a pleuretic distemper of which he died. It is proper to repeat and inculcate the advantage of being cured by a cordial, rather than by evacuations, which at best often leave a patient weak and languishing for years together. Nothing is so dangerous as neglecting the beginnings of fevers. *Principiis obsta*, is a good maxim with respect to the natural as well as political body: Some people are apt to hold out as long as they can, and go abroad with fevers upon them; by thus exposing themselves, they inflame their disorders and render them very dangerous. The best course to take in such cases, is to go to bed and drink Tar-water. The efficacy of Tar-water in curing fevers, evidently shews, that it is not of an inflaming or heating nature. And yet some have thought themselves heated by Tar-water, who at the same time drank too freely of strong liquors. And I am credibly informed that some noted drinkers of whisky complained that Tar-water gave them the megrim, a disorder which in others, it is known to have cured. If therefore any one complains of being heated by Tar-water, let it be enquired at the same time, whether he doth not indulge himself in the use of fermented or distilled liquors.

310. Some people cannot comprehend, that a medicine, which in a slow gradual course removes chronical diseases, should be proper in acute cases which require dispatch. But nothing hinders, why the same medicine, which drank daily in small quantities proves a leisurely cure for chronical ills, may not also, if drank copiously, and in very large quantities, prove a speedy cure for acute cases, such as all kinds of fevers.

311. Having thus recapitulated several maladies in which Tar-water has been found successful, I shall beg leave to recommend the use of it in a particular manner to *seafaring-men*, who are so useful to every trading nation, and whose lives ought therefore to be preserved with the utmost care. They are subject to many distempers, besides those common to other men at land, which they contract at sea, by the change and inclemency of the weather in long voyages, by the heat or cold of the climate, by great fatigues, salt provisions, close suffocating air in the ships, &c. which produce fevers, calentures, scurvies of several kinds, ulcers, running sores, looseness of their teeth, and many other disorders, for which they commonly have little or no provision of medicines or accommodation, or any person on board of skill to assist them, by which means great numbers of them perish miserably. Now as it is found by experience, that Tar-water cures those disorders, it is recommended, that in every ship, provision be made of several barrels of good Tar, and that a vessel of Tar-water be always prepared to be given in plenty to such of the crew, who happen to labour under any of those distempers; by which means, the lives of thousands may be saved. Spruce-beer, which is a great antiscorbutic, and a-kin to Tar-water, would also be very useful in sea-voyages.

312. Since Tar-water is so safe and cheap a medicine, and found by experience to cure many chronical distempers as well as slight disorders, it

is recommended to provide Tar and Tar-water in every *hospital*, infirmary, and work-house; and that a barrel of Tar-water be always at hand for every one to repair to, who may be afflicted with such maladies, to drink thereof, as much, and as often as there is occasion. By these means, the lives of numbers may be saved, and the patients either cured or greatly relieved. For many trials of the good effects of this medicine, we find that the use of Tar-water is introduced into the hospitals at *Lisbon*, with great advantage. We have many instances in this Narrative of people, who were kept a long time in the infirmaries, in order to be cured, and were afterwards turned out as incurable, and yet those very people were in some time after perfectly recovered by Tar-water, to the surprize of those who had them under their care before. Besides, this method would save great sums to the hospitals in the expence for medicines. And as all hospitals and infirmaries are supported at the charge of the public, or by private donations and voluntary contributions, it should be the business of those concerned in the government of them, to lessen the expence as much as possible, consistent with the health and lives of the patients. And I am inclined to believe, that many of those who are lodged in *Guy's*, and other hospitals, as incurables, may be cured or greatly relieved by Tar-water, and so make room for others to be admitted. Whereas at present little care is taken of their recovery, as being deemed incurable, and they stay there only to spend a wretched life. Though it is believed that some of them would be sorry to be cured, and thereby be obliged to leave the hospital, where they live in tolerable ease, to get a livelihood abroad by their own labour. This deserves the attention of the public.

313. It is recommended to all *gentlemen* who live in the country and market towns, that in compassion for their poor tenants, neighbours and ser-

76 Not inflammatory, proved by the Experience of Physicians.

wants, they will be so good and humane, as to provide quantities of Tar, and make Tar-water thereof, and distribute the same liberally to such as want it, and are destitute of all means, which are proper to cure them of the disorders they are frequently afflicted with.

314. The use of Tar-water is also recommended to *sedentary persons*, which by its diuretic quality, greatly prevents *head-ach, bloating, dropsy, stone and gravel*, which sedentary people are subject to, from the want of exercise.

315. V. In all *odd new cases*, where people are at a loss what to do, and even in desperate cases, where patients are given over, and no hopes left, it is recommended to try Tar-water, which has been found in several instances to recover patients from the brink of death.

316. I have an account, that Tar-water is in great vogue at *Paris*, notwithstanding the endeavours of some interested persons against it. An *Irish* physician prescribes it to his *French* patients with great success, and has got into good business thereby.

Since I have mentioned foreign practice, it comes into my thoughts to insert the testimony or attestation of two foreign physicians, against the notion of an inflaming heat in Tar-water, entertained by some among us who would decry that medicine. Doctor *de Linden*, a *German* physician, now in *London*, wrote a letter about six months ago, from which are taken the following extracts: It seems that learned foreigner had mistaken the sense of *Siris*, as attributing such heat to Tar-water, which opinion both he and his foreign correspondent set themselves to refute. *I myself* (saith Doctor *de Linden*) *have drank about twenty five gallons of Tar-water constantly, every twenty four hours three pints, and that of the colour of Spanish wine, and I never found any effect that we may call a physical heat in the*

blood, notwithstanding that I am of a very sanguine temperament, and the least thing can occasion in me an inflammation. He adds, *I would not have taken the freedom to acquaint you with this, if I had not in this point been attacked by the first physician to a certain great crowned head in Germany, and president of a most illustrious Collegium Medicum.* After which, Doctor *de Linden* sets down part of his correspondent's letter, containing the following words: *I am glad we have got into our faculty a reverend divine, but I am still more pleased with his discovery; and I agree in every thing with him, because I have experienced Tar-water myself; but there is one error committed.* He then proceeds to refute the error, supposed to be in *Siris*, viz. *that Tar-water is heating.* After which, he subjoins these words: *In reality, Tar-water is of such a mild nature, that it never can inflame, nor create an inflammation of the blood. I agree with every thing else, and blessed thanks be to the bishop for his valuable discovery.* It is probable, foreigners might mistake *warming* for *heating*; and so conceive that when Tar-water was said in *Siris* to warm, it was understood to heat. But certain it is, that in many parts of that treatise, all inflaming heat is expressly denied to be in Tar-water. Thus in the seventy-fourth section it is said; *The salts, the spirits, the heat of Tar-water, are of a temperature congenial to the nature of man, which receives from it a kindly warmth, but no inflaming heat.* And in the following section, Tar-water is affirmed to be *so far from increasing a feverish inflammation, that it is, on the contrary, a most ready means to allay and extinguish it.* There are so many other passages to the same effect, throughout the whole book of *Siris*, that it would be endless, as well as needless to enumerate them.

318. I should not omit to take notice, that several ladies, who had received great benefit by Tar-water, at
the

the same time recovered their *complexions* and *bloom*, and that others, who had squeamish stomachs, and could not bear to take Tar-water in the morning before breakfast, yet found it to agree well with them an hour or two after eating. An old lady has been greatly relieved by drinking constantly every day, no more than one wine-glass in the morning.

319. A great deal depends on the goodness of Tar-water. Tar being looked upon as a naval store could not be imported without risque and difficulty in the time of war: Hence for some time no Tar could be got that was fit for making Tar-water; some was adulterated with the mixture of other stuff, and retailers frequently sold for fresh Tar, that which had been formerly used. By these means several have been disappointed and abused by bad Tar-water. Such Tar-water as is of a brown colour or sweetish flat taste, is bad, but they who have once drank good Tar water, can easily distinguish the bad, which has no spirit. Liquid Tar, which is the first running from the billets, from whence the Tar flows by smothering heat of fire, is generally the best. And yet no certain judgment can be formed of the goodness of Tar, by the colour or consistence, till trial be made, by making Tar-water of it. When a vessel of Tar has stood long on an end, a sediment often falls to the bottom, which sediment should not be made use of for Tar-water.

320. The adding artificial helps to plain simple remedies, often disturbs their operation, and render those medicines ineffectual: I have an account of two cases, where physicians prescribed the bark with Tar-water: but the patients found not the benefit till they took Tar-water alone. Some have put a drop of the oil of nutmegs to a glass of Tar-water, which made it more palatable; others have added a small spoonful of mead, white-wine, or cyder, which made the draught more agreeable; but it were better no

spirits should be taken with it, or any thing else that might weaken the virtue of the water, and it is therefore more adviseable to take it pure, and a little use will reconcile it to the palate.

Fir-trees grow naturally in most parts of the world, in hot countries as well as cold, but chiefly in the mountainous part of both. After this manner Providence furnishes in great plenty, the means of preserving health and life by the simplest medicines.

321. It is proper to warn those who expect the whole benefit of Tar-water, to be very temperate in the use of strong liquors fermented or distilled. They weaken and frustrate the powers of Tar-water, which of itself is a sufficient cordial. It has a great effect upon the nerves and spirits, animates the heart without disordering the brain, and is an antidote against cold, fatigue, and thirst. That is certainly the best cordial which encreases the animal spirits, without inflaming the blood, or disturbing the nerves, as all inebriating liquors never fail to do. If this be the effect of Tar-water, as I am assured it is, it may be of use in our armies and fleets.

322. I have no view in giving myself this trouble, but to promote the good of mankind, without any desire to inroach on the province of others. They who railed and argued against Tar-water on the first publication of *Siris*, insisted that particular cases, with all their circumstances, should have been exhibited to the public, that they might examine into the truth of the cases, and be better able to judge of the effects of this water. The names of persons, who were alledged as instances of the virtues thereof, were not mentioned in *Siris*. On this omission they triumphed, and treated the whole with ridicule. But this *Narrative* sufficiently supplies that defect, and is the best answer to all their objections. Such a number of cases so fully described and attested, must be the best refutation of all their

78 *The Editor an Eye-witness of many Cures from Tar-water.*

railleries and reasonings, which are directly against matter of fact, the only safe rule to judge by.

323. It is very probable, that I shall be judged, and even condemned by some for being so sanguine, and so greatly prepossessed in favour of Tar-water. I own I am, but it is for the best reason in the world. I am fully convinced of the efficacy of Tar-water in curing a great number of distempers of the most grievous and dangerous kinds, by the many instances, cases, and matters of fact, produced in this *Narrative*, and communicated to me from time to time, by a great number of gentlemen and others of good credit and integrity from all parts; who had no other view in so doing, than that others might receive the same benefit they had obtained themselves. And all this so well attested, that I have not the least doubt of the truth thereof. If there are any, who have any doubts, they may repair to the patients themselves, whose names and places of abode, are herein mentioned for that very purpose, and be fully satisfied of the truth of all, or any of the cases herein related. I have recommended Tar-water myself to many; several of them were perfectly cured of their disorders; hardly one that did not receive benefit, and none that got harm by it. What greater proof can be given of the truth or certainty of any matter of fact; or what better criterion or rule can be chosen for determining the use or power of any medicine, than many and frequent trials and experiments, well attested and vouched, and open to all the world? such proofs and evidences are produced in behalf of Tar-water. Some few instances of cures wrought by Tar-water, being communicated to me in the beginning induced me to make farther enquiries into the effects of it; the more I enquired, the more I was satisfied of the extraordinary virtues of Tar-water: and found many as ready to communicate their cases,

as I was to receive them. From these informations, this *Narrative* has been formed, and has swelled to the size the reader sees it in. I had promised to publish such cases as occurred to me; they who sent them, as well as others, expected it from me, and it would have been very wrong, and even criminal in me, to have stifled or suppressed them.

324. The variety of examples in the collection will direct any persons, where to find their cures in particular cases for which they might not otherwise think of Tar-water. And for this purpose, an alphabetical Index or Table is annexed to this *Narrative* which points out the several distempers mentioned in this collection, wherein Tar-water has proved successful, with a reference to the sections, where those distempers are taken notice of.

325. After the foregoing sheets were printed off, the following instances of curing the *Kings-evil* by Tar-water came to my knowledge, and are therefore inserted in this place:

A particular gentleman having informed me of three persons cured of the *King's-evil*, he brought to my house at my desire, on the 12th of *March* 1745, two of the Patients, and a gentlewoman who is a near relation of the third, who gave me the following account of their cases.

326. *Martha Quarle*, about eleven years old, late of *Glasnevin*, and now living in *Dolphins-barn-lane*, near the rose and crown, soon after the hard frost was afflicted with *running sores* and *boles* in one of her hands and arms, and under one of her eyes, which continued to increase, insomuch that it infected her upper jaw; in this condition she was sent to *Mercers* hospital, where she stayed three weeks, in which time the sore under her eye was a little healed, and stopped running; but in a fortnight, after she left the hospital, it broke out again, and a splinter of a bone came off from her hand. But in 1744 her parents were advised

advised to give her Tar-water, half a pint a day, and to apply a plaister of Tar to all the sores, and a large tent covered with the plaister to the hole under her eye: In a little time, a large piece of her jaw-bone, with some of her teeth, came off, and by drinking the water, and applying the plaisters for near three months, all her Sores healed, and she perfectly recovered, and has continued well this year and half past.

327. *William Murray*, about twelve years old, son of *Matthew Murray*, in *Black-horse lane*, had *running sores* in his hands and legs soon after the great frost, so that he was not able to stir a foot, and had great pains in his head for a year. The boy drank Tar-water, which in a fortnight's time carried off the pains in his head, and then applied the Tar plaister to the sores a little before last *Christmas*, whereby all the sores are healed up, leaving a great many marks in his arm. And the boy still continues to drink Tar-water, and finds himself very hearty.

328. A young gentlewoman, aged 21 years, from the time she was three years old had a *running-evil* in one of her hands, and her jaws, and she continued in this state many years without relief: she was at the waters of *Loughleab*, in the county of *Cavan*, and was long under the care of surgeons without benefit. Splinters of bone came from her hands, but in 1744 she drank Tar-water in small quantities, and applied the plaister of Tar, which in four months time healed them up, and she is now perfectly well.

329. And on the 13th of *March* 1745, *James Moony*, shoe-maker, son of *Arthur Moony*, who lives at the *Bull's-head* in *Stafford street*, came to me at the desire of a gentleman to give me his case, which is as follows: In the winter after the great frost, he was afflicted with *running sores*, which broke out in many parts of his left-hand, and in his back, and quite disabled him from following his trade, and

for which he tried many things without any benefit. He attended at the Infirmary on the *Inns-quay*, for two months, where many surgeons practised upon him; but he got no relief by any thing they did, and was at last told by them, that there was no other remedy than to cut off his hand above the wrist; upon which, he attended no more at the Infirmary. But in *August* 1745, he was advised to drink Tar-water; which he did for two months, about a pint a day, and washed the sores with the same liquor, and the effect was, that he found the sores begin to heal in the second month, and most of them were healed up in the end of that month, and he recovered his appetite and spirits, which he had lost before, and then laid aside Tar-water, before he was perfectly cured, having two small sores not quite healed; but he has begun to drink the water again, and finds himself much better already, and hopes to perfect his cure in a little time.

330. It is very probable that these patients would have been sooner cured, if they had taken Tar-water in great plenty; half a pint a day was too small a quantity to effect a cure in a short time: in such grievous cases a quart a day should have been taken, which might have recovered the patients in less than half the time, as we find to have happened in other instances, and the water should not be laid aside, till they were perfectly cured.

331. In some hospitals and infirmaries, where patients have had their hands, arms, or legs, swollen and inflamed with terrible running sores, which ate into, and rotted the bones, and which could not be cured by any of their medicines, the surgeons in such cases, for fear of a gangrene or mortification, sometimes cut off the limb; which, if it doth not end with the death of the patient, reduces him at least to want and beggary. Such operations should not be attempted, but in the last extremity. And we

have reason to suspect, that it is sometimes done without such necessity; in regard we find several patients mentioned in this *Narrative*, who were condemned to be served the same way, as the only means to save their lives; and being told so much, and terrified, ran away, or quitted the Hospital; yet those very patients were afterwards recovered by the use of Tar-water, and perfectly restored to the use of their limbs, without any such mutilations. It is to be hoped that, for the future, we shall hear but little of such amputations, so shocking to nature, since we find that Tar-water not only prevents those ailments from coming to a dangerous height, but cures them when they do, and when all other hopes are lost. And indeed, it is reasonable to believe, when the whole mass of blood is corrupted, that the cutting off a limb will not cure the corruption, which will be apt to break out in some other part.

332. The *Murrain*, which has lately raged in many parts of *Europe*, among the horned cattle, and now prevails in some parts of *England*, should engage our attention to prevent the spreading of so destructive a malady. And as this distemper appears by its symptom to be a kind of fever, it is recommended that Tar-water be tryed in the following manner: "Let the SICK BEAST have poured down its throat a quart of warm Tar-water, made stronger than

usual by stirring each gallon eight or ten minutes, and this to be repeated every hour or two for the *first* day, while the beast is awake. On the *second*, let one half of the former quantity be given; and on the *third* day, half of that which was given on the second: which last quantity is to be continued 'till the cure is perfected; during which time, the beast should be housed and lie warm."—I have no experience of the success of this method, as there is no infection of that kind in this kingdom*, but recommend it from the analogous effects that Tar-water hath in curing fevers and infections. It is worth while to try it for the good of the publick, the expence being but a trifle. It may be advisable also to draw the nostrils, ears, &c. of all the cattle, whether infected or not, to prevent catching or communicating the infection by the air. And also to make the beast swallow one egg-shell full, or two of crude Tar.

333. I shall add no more, but only subjoin to this Treatise two letters from the author of *Siris*; the first addressed to me, containing some farther remarks on the virtues of Tar-water, and the methods for preparing and using of it, which was first published in the year 1744; and the second, lately sent to me from the same author, containing some farther discoveries, observations and reflections on the virtues and effects of Tar-water.

* I can add from my own knowledge, that a Horse has been surprizingly cured, this Autumn 1746, by Tar-water, at the *Rose and Crown* near *Hide-park* Corner, where two Horses died at the same Time, that did not drink it.

A LETTER to Thomas Prior Esq; from the author of Siris; containing some farther remarks on the virtues of TAR-WATER, and the methods for preparing and using it.

Non sibi, sed toti.

Nothing is more difficult and disagreeable, than to argue men out of their prejudices; I shall not, therefore, enter into controversies on this subject, but if men dispute and object, shall leave the decision to Time and Trial.

SIRIS, sect. 68.

1. **A**MONG the great numbers who drink Tar-water in *Dublin*, your letter informs me, there are some that make or use it in an undue manner. To obviate these inconveniences, and render this Water as generally useful as possible, you desire I would draw up some general rules and Remarks in a small compass, which accordingly I here send you.

2. Pour a gallon of cold water on a quart of liquid Tar, in a glazed earthen vessel; stir, mix, and work them thoroughly together, with a wooden ladle or flat stick, for the space of five or six minutes. Then let the vessel stand close covered three days and nights, that the Tar may have full time to subside. After which, having first carefully skimmed it, without moving the vessel, pour off the clear water, and keep it in bottles, well corked, for use: This method will produce a Liquor stronger than that first published in *Siris*, but not offensive if carefully skimmed. It is a good general Rule, but as stomachs and constitutions are various, it may admit of some latitude. Less water, or more stirring, makes it stronger; as more water, or less stirring, makes it weaker. It is to be noted, that if several gallons are made at once in the same vessel, you must add five or six minutes stirring for every gallon. Thus two gallons of water, and two quarts of Tar require ten or twelve minutes stirring.

3. The same Tar will not do so well a second time, but may serve for other common uses: The putting off Tar that hath been used, for fresh Tar, would be a bad fraud. To prevent which, it is to be noted, that Tar already used is of a lighter brown than other Tar. The only Tar that I have used is that from our Northern Colonies in *America*, and that from *Norway*; the latter being thinner, mixeth easier with water, and seems to have more spirit. If the former be made use of (as I have known it with good success) the Tar-water will require longer stirring to make it.

4. Tar-water, when right, is not paler than *French*, nor deeper coloured than *Spanish White-wine*, and full as clear; if there be not a spirit very sensibly perceived

in drinking, you may conclude the Tar-water is not good; if you would have it good, see it made yourself. Those who begin with it, little and weak, may, by habit, come to drink more and stronger. According to the season or the humour of the patient, it may be drank either cold or warm: In *Colics* I take it to be best warm. If it disgusts a patient warm, let him try it cold, and *vice versa*. If at first it creates, to some squeamish persons, a little sickness at stomach, or nauseating, it may be reduced both in quality and quantity. In general, small inconveniences are either removed, or born with small trouble; it lays under no restraint as to air, exercise, cloaths, or diet, and may be taken at all times of the year.

5. As to the quantity in common chronicall indispositions, 1 pint of Tar-water a day may suffice taken on an empty stomach, at 2 or 4 times, to wit, night and morning, and about 2 hours after dinner and breakfast; more may be taken by strong stomachs. Alteratives in general, taken in small doses, and often, mix best with the blood; how oft, or how strong each stomach can bear, experience will shew. But those who labour under great and inveterate maladies, must drink a greater quantity, at least 1 quart every 24 hours, taken at 4, 6, or 8 glasses, as best suits the circumstances and case of the drinker. All of this class must have much patience and perseverance in the use of this, as well as all other medicines, which, if sure and safe, must yet, from the nature of things, be slow in the cure of inveterate chronicall disorders. In acute cases, fevers of all kinds, it must be drank in bed warm, and in great quantity (the fever still enabling the patient to drink perhaps a pint every hour, which I have known to work surprizing cures. But it works so quick, and gives such spirits, that the patients often think themselves cured before the fever hath quite left them. Such therefore should not be impatient to rise, or apply themselves too soon to business, or their usual diet.

6. To some perhaps it may seem strange, that a slow alterative in chronicall cases, cannot be depended on in fevers and acute distempers, which demand immediate relief. But I as-

firm, that this same medicine, which is a slow alterative in chronical cases, I have found to be also a most immediate remedy, when copiously taken, in acute and inflammatory cases. It might indeed be thought rash to have tried it in the most threatening fevers and pleurifies without bleeding, which in the common practice would have been held necessary. But for this I can say, that I have patients who would not be bled, and this obliged to make trials of Tar-water without bleeding, which trials I never knew unsuccessful. The same Tar-water I found a slow alterative, and a sudden febrifuge. If the reader is surprized, I own myself to be so too. But truth is truth, and from whatever hand it comes, should be candidly received. - If physicians think they have a right to treat of religious matters, I think I have an equal right to treat of medicine.

7. Authority I have no pretence to; but Reason is the common Birth-right of all: My reasons I have given in *Siris*: My motives every one will interpret from his own breast; but he must own himself a very bad man, who in my case (that is, after long experience, and under full conviction of the virtues and innocence of Tar-water) would not have done as much. All men are, I will not say allowed, but obliged to promote the common benefit; and for this end, what I could not in conscience conceal, that I do, and shall publickly declare, maugre all the spleen and raillery of a world, which cannot treat me worse than it hath done my betters.

8. As the morning's draught is most difficult to nice stomachs, such may lessen, or even omit it, at the beginning, or rather postpone it till after breakfast, and take a larger dose, at night. The distance from meal-time need not be more than one hour, for common stomachs, when the liquor is well clarified and skimmed. The oil that floats on the top, and was skimmed off, should be carefully laid by, and kept for outward sores. In the variety of cases and constitutions, it is not amiss that there should be different manners of preparing and taking Tar-water: Trial will direct to the best. Whether there be any difference between old Tar and new Tar, or which of all the various Tars, produced from different trees, or in different parts of the world, is most medicinal, future trials must determine.

9. I have a second sort of Tar-water, to be used externally, as a wash or lotion, for the itch, scabs, ulcers, evil, leprosy, and all such foul cases, which I have tried with very good success, and recommend it to the trial of others, for inveterate cases of that kind. Tar-water should be drank, a quart every 24 hours, at 4, 6, or 8 glasses: and after this hath been done, at least for a fortnight, the lotion is to be applied outwardly, and warm, by bathing, fo-

in the 24 hours, to heal and dry up the sores, the drinking being still continued. This water, for external use, is made in the following manner: Pour 2 quarts of hot boiling water on a quart of Tar, stir and work it strongly, with a flat stick, or ladle, for a full quarter of an hour; let it stand 6 hours, then pour it off, and keep it close covered for use. It may be made weaker or stronger, as there is occasion.

10. From what I have observed of the lotion, I am inclined to think, it may be worthwhile, in obstinate and cutaneous ailments, leprosy, and weakness of limbs, to try a bath of Tar-water; allowing a gallon of Tar to every ten gallons of boiling hot water; stirring the ingredients a full half hour; suffering the vessel to stand 8 or 10 hours, before the water is poured off, and using the bath a little more than milk warm. This experiment may be made in different proportions of Tar and water. In *Dublin* many cases occur for trial, which are not to be met with in the country.

11. My experiments have been made in various cases, and on many persons: and I make no doubt its virtues will soon be more fully discovered, as Tar-water is now growing into general use, though not without that opposition which usually attends upon novelty. The great objection I find made to this medicine is, that it promises too much. What! say the objectors, do you pretend to a Panacea? a thing strange, chimerical, and contrary to the opinion and experience of all mankind. Now, to speak out, and give this objection, or question, a direct answer, I freely own, that I suspect Tar-water is a panacea. I may be mistaken, but it is worth trial; for the chance of so great and general a benefit, I am willing to stand the ridicule of proposing it. And as the old philosopher cried aloud, from the house-tops to his fellow-citizens, *Educate your children*; so, I confess, if I had a situation high enough, and a voice loud enough, I would cry out to all the Valetudinarians upon earth *Drink Tar-water*.

12. Having thus frankly owned the charge, I must explain to you, that by a panacea is not meant a medicine which cures all individuals (this consists not with mortality) but a medicine that cures or relieves all the different species of distempers. And if God hath given us so large a blessing, and made a medicine so cheap and plenty as Tar, to be withal so universal in its effects, to ease the miseries of human life, shall men be ridiculed or bantered out of its use, especially when they run no risque in the trial? For I can truly affirm, that I never knew any harm attend it, more than sometimes a little nausea, which if the liquor be well cleared, skimmed and bottled, need not, I think, be apprehended.

13. It must be owned I have not had opportunities of trying it myself in all cases.

priori, that Tar-water is a panacea. But yet, methinks, I am not quite destitute of probable reasons, which, joined to what facts I have observed, induced me to entertain such a suspicion.

14. I knew Tar was used to preserve cattle from contagion; and this may be supposed to have given rise to that practice of drinking Tar-water for a preservative against the small-pox. But as the Tar-water used for that purpose was made by mixing equal quantities of Tar and water, it proved a most offensive potion; besides, as a fresh glass of water was put in for each glass that was taken out, and this for many days, on the same Tar, it followed that the water was not equally impregnated with the fine volatile spirit, though all alike strongly saturated with gross particles.

15. Having found this nauseous draught very useful against the small-pox, to as many as could be prevailed on to take it, I began to consider the nature of Tar. I reflected that Tar is a balsam flowing from the trunks of aged ever-greens; that it resists putrefaction; that it hath the virtues of turpentine, which, in medicine, are known to be very great and manifold; but I observed withal, that turpentines, or balsams, are very offensive in the taking. I therefore considered distinctly the several constituent parts of balsams; which were those, wherein the medicinal virtues resided, and which were to be regarded rather as a viscous matrix, to receive, arrest, and retain the more volatile and active particles; and if these last could be so separated and disengaged from the grosser parts, as to impregnate a clear and potable liquor, I concluded, that such liquor must prove a medicine of great force, and general use. I considered, that nature was the best chemist and preparer of medicines, and that the fragrance and flavour of Tar argued very active qualities and virtues.

16. I had of a long time entertained an opinion, agreeable to the sentiments of many ancient philosophers, *That fire may be regarded as the animal spirit of this visible world.* And it seemed to me, that the attracting and secreting of this fire in the various pores, tubes, and ducts of vegetables, did impart their specifick virtues to each kind; that this same light, or fire, was the immediate instrumental or physical cause of sense and motion, and consequently of life and health to animals; that on account of this solar light, or fire, *Phœbus* was, in the ancient mythology, reputed the God of medicine: Which light, as it is leisurely introduced, and fixed in the viscid juice of old firs and pines, so the setting it free in part, that is, the changing its viscid for a volatile vehicle, which may mix with water, and convey it throughout the habit copiously and inoffensively, would be of infinite use in physick, standing to all cases whatsoever, inasmuch

as all distempers are, in effect, a struggle between the *Vis vitæ* and the peculiar miasma, or *Fomes morbi*; and nothing strengthens nature, or lends such aid and vigour to life, as a cordial which doth not heat.

17. The solar light, in great quantity, during the space of many successive years, being attracted and detained in the juice of ancient ever-greens, doth form and lodge itself in an oil so fine and volatile, as shall mix well with water, and lightly pass the *primæ viæ*, and penetrate every part and capillary of the organical system, when once exempt and freed from the grosser nauseous resin. It will not therefore seem unreasonable, to whoever is acquainted with the medicinal virtues of turpentine in so many different distempers, for which it hath been celebrated both by ancient and modern physicians, and withal reflects on the nausea, or clog, that prevents their full operation and effect on the human body: it will not, I say, seem unreasonable to such a one to suppose, that if this same clog were removed, numberless cures might be wrought in a great variety of cases.

18. The *Desideratum* was, how to separate the active particles from the heavy viscid substance, which served to attract and retain them, and so to order matters, that the vehicle of the spirit should not, on the one hand, be volatile enough to escape, nor on the other, gross enough to offend. For the performing of this, I have found a most easy, simple, and effectual method, which furnished a potable inoffensive liquor, clear and fine as the best white-wine, cordial and stomachic, to be kept bottled, as being endued with a very sensible spirit, though not fermented.

19. I tried many experiments as to the quantity of water, and the time of stirring and standing, in order to impregnate and clarify it, and, after all, fixed on the forementioned receipt, as the most generally useful for making this salutiferous liquor well impregnated, and not offensive to common stomachs, and even drank with pleasure by many: In which the most medicinal and active particles, that is, the native salts and volatile oil of the balsam, being disentangled and separated from its gross oil and viscid resin, do, combined together, form a fine balsamic and vegetable soap, which not only can pass the stomach and *primæ viæ*, but also insinuate itself into the minutest capillaries, and freely pervade the whole animal system; and that in such full proportion and measure, as suiteth every case and constitution.

20. The foregoing general considerations put me upon making experiments in many various and unlike cases, which otherwise I should never have thought of doing, and the success answered my hopes. Philosophical principles led me to make safe trials, and on those trials is founded my opinion of the salutary virtues of Tar-water; which virtues are

84 *A Letter from the Author of Siris to Thomas Prior Esq;*

recommended from, and depend on, experiments and matters of fact, and neither stand nor fall with any theories or speculative principles whatever. Howbeit, those theories, as I said, enlarged my views of this medicine, led me to a greater variety of trials, and thereby engendered and nourished my suspicion, that it is a panacea. I have been the more prolix in these particulars, hoping that, to as many as shall candidly weigh and consider them, the high opinion I conceive of this medicine, will not seem altogether an effect of vain prepossession, or blind empiric rashness, but rather the result of free thought and enquiry, and grounded on my best reason, judgment, and experience.

21. Those who have only the good of mankind at heart, will give this medicine fair play; if there be any who act from other motives, the publick will look sharp and beware. To do justice to Tar-water, as well as to those who drink it, regard must be had to the particular strength and case of the patients. Grievous or inveterate maladies must not be treated as common cases. I cured a horrible case, a *Gangrene* in the blood, which had broke out in several sores, and threatened speedy death, by obliging the person to drink nothing but this liquor for several weeks, as much and as often as his stomach would bear. Common sense will direct a proportionable conduct in the other cases. But this must be left to the conscience and discretion of the givers and takers.

22. After all that can be said, it is most certain, that a panacea sounds odd, and conveys somewhat shocking to the ear and sense of most men, who are wont to rank the universal medicine with the philosopher's stone, and the squaring of the circle; whereof the chief, if not sole reason, I take to be, that it is thought incredible, the same thing should produce contrary effects, as it must do, if it cures opposite distempers. And yet this is no

more than every day's experience verifies. Milk, for instance, makes some costive, and others laxative: This regards the possibility of a panacea in general; as for Tar-water in particular, I do not say it is a panacea, I only suspect it to be so. Time and trial will shew.

23. But I am most sincerely persuaded, from what I have already seen and tried, that Tar-water may be drank with great safety and success, for the cure or relief of most, if not all diseases; of *Ulcers, Itch, Scald-heads, Leprosy, King-evil, Cancers, the foul Disease*, and all foul cases; *Scurvies* of all kinds, disorders of the *Lungs, Stomach, and Bowels*, in *Rheumatic, Gouty* and *Nephritic Ailments, Megrims, inveterate Head-achs, Epilepsies, Pleurisies, Peripneumonies, Erysipelas, Small-pox*, all kinds of *Fevers, Colics, Hysteric* and all *nervous Cases; Obstructions, Dropsies, Decays*, and other maladies. Note, that for *Agues* it should be drank warm, and often, in small glasses both in and out of the fit, and continued for several days to prevent a relapse. Nor is it of use only in the cure of sickness, it is also useful to preserve health, and guard against infection, and in some measure even against old age, as it gives lasting spirits, and invigorates the blood. I am even induced, by the nature and analogy of things, and its wonderful success in Fevers of all kinds, to think that Tar-water may be very useful against the plague, both as a preservative and a cure.

24. But I doubt no medicine can withstand that execrable plague, of distilled spirits, which do all, without exception (there being a caustic and coagulating quality in all distilled spirits, whatever the subject or ingredients may be) operate as a slow poison, preying on the vitals, and wasting the health and strength of body and soul; which pest of human kind is, I am told, gaining ground in this country, already too thin of inhabitants.

I am, &c.

A Second LETTER from the Author of *Siris* to Thomas
Prior Esq;

1. **Y**OUR attention to whatever promotes the publick good of your country, or the common benefit of mankind, having engaged you in a particular enquiry concerning the virtues and effects of Tar-water, you are entitled to know what farther discoveries, observations and reflections I have made on that subject.

2. Tar-water, in the several editions of *Siris*, hath been directed to be made by stirring 3, 4, 5, or 6 minutes for a gallon of water, and a quart of Tar. But although it seem best made, for general use, within those limits, yet the stomach of the patient is the best rule, whereby to direct the strength of the water; with a little more stirring, 6 quarts of good Tar-water may be made from 1 of Tar; and with 8 minutes stirring I have known a gallon of Tar-water produced from second-hand Tar, which proved a good remedy in a very bad Fever, when better Tar could not be had. For the use of travellers, a Tar-water may be made very strong, for instance, with one quart of water and a quart of Tar, stirred together for the space of twenty minutes. A bottle of this may serve long on a road, a little being put to each glass of common water, more or less, as you would have it stronger or weaker. Near ten years ago, a quart of about this strength was given to an old woman, to be taken at one draught, by direction of a young lady, who had consulted one in my family, about the method of preparing and giving Tar-water, which yet she happened to mistake. But even thus, it did service in the main, though it wrought the patient violently all manner of ways. Which shews, that errors and excesses in Tar-water, are not so dangerous, as in other medicines.

3. The best Tar, I take to be that, which is most liquid, or first running from the billets of fir or pine, which grew on the mountains: It hath a greater share of those antiscorbutic vegetable juices, which are contained not only on the leaves and tender tops, but in all parts of the wood; and these, together with the salts of woodsoot, being in the composition of Tar superadded to turpentine, render Tar-water a medicine, if I am not mistaken, much more extensive and efficacious, than any that can be obtained from turpentine alone.

4. The virtues of the wood-juices shew themselves in spruce-beer, made of melasses, and the black spruce-fir in the northern parts of *America*; and the young shoots of our common spruce-fir, have been put to malt-liquor in my own family, and make a very wholesome drink.

5. Tar-water seldom fails to cure, or relieve, when rightly made of good Tar, and duly taken. I say, of good Tar, because the vile practice of adulterating Tar, or of selling the dregs of Tar, or used Tar for fresh, is grown frequent, to the great wrong of those who take it. Whoever hath been used to good Tar-water, can readily distinguish the bad by its flat taste, void of the warm cordial quality found in the former; it may also be expedient for knowing fresh Tar to observe, whether a fat oily scum floats on the top of the water, which is found to be much less, if any at all, on the second making of Tar-water. This scum was directed to be taken off, not from its being apt to do harm when drank, but to render the Tar-water more palatable to nice stomachs. Great quantities of Tar are produced in *Germany*, *Italy*, and other parts of the world. The different qualities or virtues of these, it may be worth while to try, and I wish the trials were made principally by observing, which giveth most sense of a lively cordial spirit upon drinking the water.

6. This medicine of Tar-water worketh various ways, by urine, by perspiration, as a sudorific, carminitive, cordiac, astringent, detergent, restorative, alterative, and sometimes as a gentle-purgative or emetic, according to the case or constitution of the patient, or to the quantity that is taken; and its operation should not be disturbed. I knew 2. brothers ill of a *Fever* about the same time; it wrought on the one by copious sweating, on the other altogether by urine; and I have known it to act at different times differently, even on the same person, and in the same disorder; one as a diaphoretic, or sudorific, another as a diuretic. Its general character is diuretic, which shews that it cleanseth the urinary passages, preventing thereby both stone and gravel, against which it hath been found very useful, and much safer than mineral waters, by reason of its balsamic healing quality.

7. Tar-water doth recover and impart vitality, but imparts no inflaming heat. I have seen a wonderful cure wrought on a child about 8 years old, and past all hopes, by pouring several spoonfuls of Tar-water down his throat, as he lay quite subdued by a most violent *Fever*, without any appearance of sensibility or motion, the nostrils drawn back, the eyes fixed, the complexion deadly wan. And yet Tar-water, forced down by spoonfuls, seemed to kindle up life a-new; and this after sage-tea, saffron, milk-water, Venice-treacle, &c. had been used without any success.

86 *A second Letter from the Author of Siris to T. Prior Esq;*

8. This is of itself a sufficient cordial, friendly and congenial to the vital heat and spirits of a man. If therefore strong liquors are in the accustomed quantity superadded, the blood being already, by Tar-water, sufficiently warmed for vital heat, the strong liquors superadded will be apt to over-heat it, which over-heating is not to be imputed to the Tar-water, since, taken alone, I could never observe it attended with that symptom.

9. And tho' it may be no easy matter to persuade such as have long indulged themselves in the free use of strong fermented liquors and distilled spirits to forsake their pernicious habits, yet I am myself thoroughly persuaded, that in weakness or fatigue of body, or in low spirits, Tar-water alone doth far surpass all those vulgarly-esteemed cordials, which heat and intoxicate, and which coagulate the fluids, and, by their caustic force, dry up, stiffen, and destroy the fine vessels and fibres of the unhappy drinkers, obstructing the secretions, impairing the animal functions, producing various disorders, and bringing on the untimely symptoms of old age. Nothing doth so much obstruct the good effects of Tar-water, as the abuse of strong liquors. Where this is avoided, it seems no chronical malady can keep its ground, or stand before Tar-water constantly and regularly taken, not even hereditary distempers, as the most inveterate *King's-evil*, nor even the most confirmed *Gout*; provided it be drunk a quart a day at 6 or 8 glasses, and at all seasons, both in and out of the fit, and that for a great length of time, the longer the better. It is to be noted, that in fits of the *Gout*, *Colic*, or *Fever*, it should be always drunk warm. On other occasions, warm or cold, as the patient likes.

10. The inference I make is, that those who expect health from Tar-water, have less need of any other cordial, and would do well to sacrifice some part of their pleasure to their health. At the same time I will venture to affirm, that a *Fever* produced either from hard drinking, or any other cause, is most effectually and speedily subdued, by abstaining from all other cordials, and plentifully drinking of Tar-water, for it warms the cold, and cools the hot: simple water may cool, but this, at the same time that it cools, gives life and spirit. It is in truth, a specific for all kinds of *Fevers*; the same medicine, which is a leisurely alterative in chronical disorders, being taken in larger quantities is a speedy cure in acute ones.

11. Those who, without knowledge or experience of Tar-water, have been so active and earnest to discredit its virtues, have much to answer for, especially with regard to acute inflammatory distempers, in which it doth wonders. It is in those disorders, so fatal and frequent, that I have had most opportunities of observing its virtues; nor can the world ever

know the just value of this medicine, but by trying it in the like cases.

12. When patients are given over, and all known methods fail, it is allowed to try new remedies. If Tar-water was tried in such cases, I do verily believe, that many patients might thereby be rescued from the jaws of death: Particularly I would recommend the trial of it in the most malignant and desperate *Fevers*, or *Small-pox*, attended with purple, livid, or black spots. It is my sincere opinion, that warm Tar-water, drank copiously, may often prove salutary, even in those deplorable cases.

13. My opinion is grounded on its singular virtues in correcting, sweetning, and invigorating the blood, and in curing *Cancers* and *Gangrenes*, or beginning *Mortifications*, such as those spots do indicate. I have lately known it drunk with good success in a very painful and unpromising wound; and am persuaded, that if it were drank plentifully, during the dressing of all sorts of dangerous wounds, it might assuage the anguish, and forward the cure; as it abates feverish symptoms, and by rendering the blood balsamic, and disposing the parts to heal, prevents a *Gangrene*.

14. Tar itself is an excellent medicine, being spread on a cloth, and applied warm to an *Ulcer* or wound. I have known the same, applied to a very large and painful *Tumour*, caused by a sprain or bruise, speedily assuage the pain, and reduce the swelling. I may add, that Tar (mixed with honey to make it less offensive, and) taken inwardly, is an admirable balsam for the lungs; and a little of this, taken together with Tar-water, hastens its effect in curing the most obstinate and wasting coughs; and an egg-shell full of Tar, swallowed and washed down with a quart of Tar-water, night and morning, hath been found very useful for the same disorder in horses.

15. Sitting over the vapour of the heated lotion, described in my former letter, is excellent in the case of *Piles* or *Fistula*; especially if fomenting with the said lotion be added, as also anointing with the oil skimmed from the top of Tar-water. Tar-water hath been snuffed up the nostrils with good success, for a great heaviness of the head, and drowsiness. It is a very useful wash for weak, dry or itching eyes; an excellent preservative for the teeth and gums; also a good drink and gargle for a sore throat: I may add, that I have known it succeed in cases where it has been tried without hopes of success, particularly in deafness. I have known life sustained many days together, only by drinking of Tar-water, without any other nourishment, and without any remarkable diminution of strength or spirits; if may therefore be of singular use, and save many lives in the distress of famine at sea, or in sieges, and in seasons of great scarcity. The virtue of Tar-water flowing like the

Nile *, from a secret and occult source, brancheth into innumerable channels, conveying health and relief, wherever it is applied; nor is it more easy and various in its use, than copious in quantity. How great havock, nevertheless, is made by the *Small-pox*, raging like a plague, in *New-England*, and other parts of *America*, which yet abound with Tar and how many thousand sailors, in all parts of the world, are rotting by the Scurvy with their remedy at hand!

16. Many in this town of *Glynn* have, by the copious drinking of Tar-water alone, been recovered of the most violent fevers, attended with the most threatening symptoms, and much heightened by relapses from mismanagement. It would be tedious to enumerate all the cases of this kind, which have happened at *Glynn*, and in my own family; where many *Fewers*, pleuritic, as well as others, attended with violent stitches, difficulty of breathing, and spitting of blood, have been cured by Tar-water; and this I can with truth affirm, that I never knew it regularly tried, in any inflammatory case, without success: But then it must be given in bed, warm and very copiously, with all due caution against cold, noise, and improper diet.

17. I have often observed, when a patient, on the first attack of a *Fever*, hath betaken himself to his bed, and drank Tar-water regularly and constantly, that he hath had such favourable symptoms, so good appetite, and sound sleep, that the fever passed almost as nothing; nor was to be distinguished otherwise, than by a quickness of pulse, a little feverish heat, and thirst. The more that patients in a fever drink, the better they find themselves; and their liking to Tar-water grows with their want of it, by certain instinct or dictate of nature; insomuch that I have known children in very high *Fewers*, who, at other times, could hardly be prevailed on to drink a single glass, drink 6 or 8 in an hour.

18. I can truly affirm, that for the cases within my own observation, inflammatory acute distempers cured by Tar-water, have been, at least, ten times the number of any other. These indeed oftenest occur, as causing the chief destruction and general ravage of mankind; who are consequently debarred from the principal use and benefit of this medicine so long as they give ear to the suggestions of those, who, without any experience thereof, would persuade them, it is of an heating or inflaming nature; which suggestion, as I am convinced myself, by long and manifold experience, that it is absolutely false, so may all others also be sufficiently convinced of its falshood, by the wonderful

fact attested by a solemn † affidavit of captain *Drape*, at *Liverpool*; whereby it appears, that of 170 Negroes seized at once by the *Small-pox* on the coast of *Guinea*, one only died, who refused to drink Tar-water; and the remaining 169, all recovered by drinking it, without any other medicine, notwithstanding the heat of the climate, and the incommodities of the vessel. A fact so well vouched must, with all unbiassed men, outweigh the positive assertions of those who have declared themselves adversaries of Tar-water, on the score of its pretended heating or inflaming quality.

19. The skill and learning of those gentlemen in their profession, I shall not dispute; but yet it seems strange, they should without experience pronounce at once, concerning the virtues of Tar-water, and ascribe to it pernicious qualities, which I, who have watched its working and effects for years together, could never discover. These 3 last years, I have taken it myself without one day's intermission; others in my family have taken it near the same time, and those of different ages and sexes; several in the neighbourhood have done as much, all without any injury, and with much benefit.

20. It is to be noted, the skin and the belly are antagonists; that is, the more passeth by perspiration, the less will pass another way. Medicines therefore, which cause the patient to perspire, will be apt to make him costive. Therefore when Tar-water worketh much by perspiration, the body may chance to be bound. But such symptoms, though it should be attended with a little more than ordinary warmth, need not be dreaded by the patient; it being only a sign, that his cure is carried on by driving out the peccant matter through the skin, which is one of the ways whereby Tar-water worketh its effect. And when this effect or cure is wrought, the body of itself returneth to its former natural state; and if some have been bound in their bodies, I have known others affected in a contrary manner upon drinking Tar-water, as it hath happened to operate either in the shape of a diaphoretic, or of a gentle opening medicine. I have even known a costive habit more than once removed by it, and that when the case was inveterate, and other methods had failed.

21. I mentioned the foregoing article, upon calling to mind, that 2 or 3 patients had, for a time, complained of a binding quality in Tar-water. I likewise remember that one in a high degree of the Scurvy was discouraged from the use of Tar-water, by its having caused an uneasy itching all over his body. But this was a good symptom, which shewed the peccant humours to be put in motion,

* *The Nile* was by the ancient *Ægyptians* called *Siris*, which word also signifies, in Greek, a chain, though not so commonly used as *Sira*.

† See Captain *Drape's* Affidavit in § 43, 44.

and in a fair way of being discharged through the skin.

22. An humor or flatus put in motion, and dislodged from one part, often produceth new pains in some other part; and an efficacious medicine, as it produceth a change in the œconomy, may be attended with some uneasiness, which is not to be accounted a distemper, but only an effect or symptom of the cure.

23. The salts of Tar-water have nothing of the fiery and corrosive nature of lixivial salts produced by the incineration of the subject; they not being fixed salts, made by the extreme force of fire, but volatile salts, such as pre-existed in the vegetable, and would have ascended in smoak, if not prevented by the fods or covering of the billet piles. This, though already hinted in *Siris*, and plain from the manner of making Tar, I have thought fit to repeat and inculcate, because, if duly attended to, it may obviate suspicions about Tar-water, proceeding only from an ignorance of its nature.

24. Every step that I advanced in discover-

ing the virtues of Tar-water, my own wonder and surprize increased as much as theirs to whom I mentioned them: Nor could I, without great variety and evidence of facts, ever have been induced to suspect, that, in all sorts of ailments whatsoever, it might relieve or cure, which at first sight may seem incredible and unaccountable, but, on maturer thought, will perhaps appear to agree with, and follow from the nature of things. For it is to be noted, that a general notion of a disease seemeth to consist in this: That what is taken in, is not duly assimilated by the force of the animal œconomy; therefore it should seem whatever assists the *vis vitæ* may be of general use in all diseases, enabling nature either to assimilate, or discharge all un-subdued humours or particles whatsoever. But the light or æther detained in the volatile oil, which impregnates Tar-water, being of the same nature with the animal spirit, is an accession of so much strength to the constitution, which it assists to assimilate or expel whatever is alien or noxious.

F I N I S.