

*Riddell: Wesley's System of Medicine.*

phur of Antimony on a chafing dish of coals, and the fumes received by a funnel, in Obstruction; Steel filings ground into a powder with red sugar candy are given in Green Sickness as an infallible remedy; Opium, the Bark and Quicksilver we have already discussed.

Another favorite treatment of the time, i. e., the Seton, is advised only once—in the neck to prevent a relapse in cases of Apoplexy; as it is accompanied by a direction for low diet, it is probable it would do no great harm. An Issue in the Thigh, he says, will cure a Quinsy of the Breast.

He gives a formula for Daffy's Elixir and Turlington's Balsam—the latter under the name of Friar's Balsam was in every farm house fifty years ago. He recommends Doctor Hardwicke's fever powder at one shilling an ounce instead of Doctor James's powder at half a crown a packet—"if it be not the same, it will answer the same end."

Wesley is not dead to the importance of calling in a skilled physician or surgeon. We have seen what he said in his prefaces. In Apoplexy, after giving the remedies to be applied, he adds: "But send for a good physician immediately"; in case of the Bite of a Mad Dog, he says: "N. B. Immediately consult an honest physician"; while his directions in case of wounds are only to be followed "if you have not an honest surgeon at hand." What a "good or honest physician or surgeon" is, appears by what he says in his prefaces.

It will be found that Wesley's treatment of diseases was at least as reconcilable with common sense as that of the contemporary regular practitioner, much more so in most cases. Of it, at least, it could be said (what he says of cold water in fever) "it did no great harm."

A remark interesting to Americans is his statement about Nettle Rash: "In Georgia, we call it 'The Prickly Heat'; he had not forgotten and never did forget his sojourn in the "Southern Colony."

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